

Editor : S. K. Sachdeva

Editorial Office
Competition Review Pvt Ltd
604 Prabhat Kiran, Rajendra Place,
New Delhi - 110008
Telephone 5711086

Advertisement Department
603A Prabhat Kiran, Rajendra Place,
New Delhi - 110008
Telephone 5712898

Circulation Department
Circulation Manager
605B Prabhat Kiran, Rajendra Place,
New Delhi-110008
Telephone 5718495

Subscription Department
Subscription Manager
604 Prabhat Kiran, Rajendra Place,
New Delhi - 110008
Telephone 5718495

Regional Office
34 A, 2nd Floor, 160, Dr D.N Road,
Bombay-400001
Telephone 233990,2040987

competition
success review

Vol. XXIV No. 8

January 1988

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*When your eyes begin to close
and your hand begins to slip...*



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Think & Act

*The only virtue I want to claim
is truth and non-violence.*

*I lay no claim to superhuman
powers. I want none.*

*I wear the same corruptible
flesh that the weakest of my
fellow beings wears, and am
therefore as liable to err as
any. My services have many
limitations, but God has upto
now blessed them in spite of
the imperfections.*

--Mahatma Gandhi

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From Editor With Greetings

IF YOU CAN IMAGINE, YOU CAN ACHIEVE
IF YOU CAN DREAM, YOU CAN BECOME

Dear Friend,

You have to think of success, imagine success, desire success, dream of success and toil for success, so that success becomes yours. Success comes from sustained efforts towards your goal and it becomes yours when you accomplish your goal or objective. Success follows success. As you keep attaining your goal and reaping success, you will find fixing for yourself bigger and more challenging goals and achieving greater and more satisfying success. Success cannot be conceived or achieved in a vacuum. You have to have a definite aim, a decisive, definite, time-bound goal backed by a strong, sustained, intense and burning desire to achieve it paying the price for it in terms of your time, effort, energy, resoluteness and singleminded concentration.

As the great Napoleon said, nothing is impossible. You can accomplish and achieve anything. All the gadgets and feats of modern technology and science were regarded as impossible by our forefathers. But someone imagined them, thought of them, worked tirelessly for them and made the impossible into possible. Man is able to fly high in the sky or live down deep into the sea, set foot on the moon or split the atom because someone of his brethren imagined it, desired it intensely and toiled for it ceaselessly with dedication and determination. The capacity to succeed is inherent in all human beings without exception. Success results when this inherent capacity is put to full use. The utilisation of the capacity is hard work. Success is hard work which takes you to your chosen, cherished goal, it is ceaseless, unsparing, sustained effort towards your ideal.

One can have several goals but the golden motto is to concentrate and work one at any one time to the exclusion of others. If you succeed in attaining one goal, you will automatically be motivated to work for the next one and so on, attaining success in each. You will thus acquire the success habit. What is required is the fixing up of priorities and good planning where the realisation of one goal will pave the way for the working and realisation of the next goal. One does not become a celebrity or a master overnight. You have to begin at the base of the mountain before you can climb its tallest peak. One thing at a time that well done is the proven rule to success. Begin now and get going and keep doing. Decide what you want and go after it with all you have got. Your success is sure and certain.

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Wishing you a very Happy and Prosperous New Year and paving the way for your brilliant success by thought and action,

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Surendra Kumar Sachdeva*

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COMPETITION CENTRE

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Murder Most Foul And Gruesome In The Guise Of 'Sati'

Roop Kanwar was a petite, beautiful and young damsel, aged barely 18 and had hardly known the bliss of married life. She was still in the process of awakening and blossoming and was eagerly awaiting, with all youthful innocence and enthusiasm, the full joys and thrills her hale, hearty and healthy womanhood could unfold for many, many years to come. She was suddenly, cruelly and brutally burnt alive in the leaping flames of a funeral pyre along with the dead body of her husband, by her in-laws and other members of her community with vested interests, in Deorala village of Sikar district in Rajasthan on September 4, 1987. As she was being roasted alive, writhing in agony and turned into ashes a frenzied, screaming, slogan-shouting mob comprising of her in-laws, kinsmen, fanatics and fundamentalists milled and danced around the pyre in delirious abandon passing off this wanton, wilful and dastardly murder of the poor victim as glorious act of 'Sati' to the bewildered world outside.

These ghastly, barbaric and morbid murders committed in the name of 'sati' had their origin in the dark ages of the medieval India and were in vogue during the conquest of the sub-continent by the British. Despite the fact that Raja Ram Mohan Roy, a renowned reformer of 19th century waged a veritable crusade against this evil practice and the cult of sati was banned throughout the length and breadth of this land as early as in 1829, we have had in our forty years of existence as sovereign, independent, secular, socialist, democratic Republic as many number of pathetic cases of burning in public of helpless widows tied to the dead bodies of their respective husbands, more often than not under coercion, compulsion, threat, intimidation and deception. It is not that leading the life of a widow which was and perhaps still is akin to that of a condemned leper of the past and living as a destitute in degradation, ignominy and life-long misery had more to offer. But every citizen of the country, man or woman, rich or poor, high or low, has been guaranteed the inalienable fundamental right to life under our enlightened Constitution and even an attempt at suicide has been declared as a serious offence. So also abetment of suicide in cases like sati or burning of widows in the name of sati have been declared as grave offences.

In the words of justice V. R. Krishna Iyer, the eminent jurist and former Supreme Court Judge 'Sati is a criminal phenomenon' and 'it is murder most foul of Indian women by cultural coercion and the ghastly

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sanction of incineration.' According to him the murder of Roop Kanwar on the husband's funeral pyre proves how backwardness and primitivism have been preserved in our rural vastnesses through deadly misinterpretation of scriptures and lethal masculine social pressure. He regards the Roop Kanwar 'episode as a terrible survival of the carnivorous past' and cannibalistic medievalism through which India has passed. He wonders whether 'we are back to the dark ages' or 'we are slipping into the stone age even while we are prattling about the 21st century'. He is categorical that the action of the Deorala death merchants is contra-constitutional and violative of Article 21 which guarantees the right to life. He further points out that 'the Indian Penal Code is absolutely clear that attempt to commit suicide is an offence and those who abet, instigate and conspire to make the young widow sacrifice herself are guilty of an attempt to murder or abetment to suicide. Everyone who has been a party directly or indirectly to Operation Sati, is guilty of abetment to murder. Sati is suicide or murder and any person who abets vicariously or *sub-silencio* is also guilty. A broad imaginative activist construction of section 306, 307, 302 and 304 IPC will definitely rope in even those who glorify and celebrate the sati incident. He asserts that the constitutional 'mandate of the right to life must be defended by the state even when barbarity dressed up, as religiosity seeks to deprive helpless women of their right to life.

However, initially the law enforcing authorities of the Deorala area and the august Governments in the State and at the Centre turned a Nelson's eye to the entire Roop Kanwar murder episode treating it as a non-event. Presumably they thought that maintaining of discreet silence and deliberate ignoring of the gruesome incident would keep their vote banks in tact without incurring the displeasure of sati-protagonists as well as of sati-antagonists. But our press and several women's organisations took up the issue with dogged determination and questions were raised in the Parliament. The opposition parties, though they had no commitments or principled stand on sati, jumped into the fray, made a lot of noise and accused the State Government and Centre of neglect,

inaction and connivance on the Roop Kanwar tragedy solely to secure some political mileage and embarrass or discredit the ruling party.

In the meantime those who perpetrated the horrendous act at Deorala went ahead with their plans to build and promote the sati industry and thereby amass huge fortunes and pave the way for perennial and mushrooming tax free income. By whipping up the superstitions of the masses and playing upon the religious sentiments of the misguided middle classes, they made thousands and thousands of pilgrims from far and near to throng the site where Roop Kanwar was burnt and murdered and reduced to ashes alongwith the dead body of her husband. They were induced, encouraged and made to offer varieties of things like coconuts, flowers, sweets, fruits, garments and currency notes to invoke the blessings and favours of the new sati goddess. Many shops, eating houses, entertainment centres promoted by the local inhabitants of Deorala sprang up in large numbers overnight and began brisk business at fantastic profits. A sati committee emerged and elaborate arrangements got under way to celebrate the *Chunari Mahotsav* on the 13th day of the murder and also build a permanent temple with the new sati deity installed so that the pilgrimage would remain a permanent feature and the sati melas would become recurring features. Fearing that sati epidemic might explode on the Deorala model and lead to mass burning of women in all parts of the country the women's organisations moved the Rajasthan High Court which directed the State Government to stop sati worship of the murdered Roop Kanwar.

Thus forced to act, the Government in a great hurry and confusion prorogued the State Assembly and promulgated an ordinance to prevent sati glorification and worship. But section 19 of the Ordinance explicitly stated that the new ban will not apply to all sati worship which were in vogue prior to the Roop Kanwar tragedy. The religious fundamentalists and sati fanatics saw this concession as an encouragement and moved the court stating that the ordinance is violative of freedom of worship and religion guaranteed by the Constitution. The women's organisations also appealed to the court that the exception provided under section 19 of the Ordinance will make it a mockery and widowed women would be exposed to greater dangers. The Ordinance was also further challenged on several other legal and constitutional grounds.

Sensing danger and defeat the Rajasthan Government immediately replaced the Ordinance with a legal enactment by rushing a bill through the State legislature, notwithstanding the same, a division bench of the Rajasthan High Court ruled that the sati custom had 'no religious sanction and was neither a religious tradition nor a matter of religious faith. It upheld the power of the State legislature to enact an anti-sati law to prevent the inhuman and barbaric practice of immolation of widows. It rejected all constitutional objections on the count that since sati was a religious matter, the state was not empowered to enact any legislation for the same. The court observed that the Constitution could not give any protection to evil social practice which was against public order, morality and health. It also rejected the contention of the religious diehards and fundamentalists that the Ordinance scandalised and showed disrespect to the Hindu religion.

Expressing regret on the petitioner's arguments calling for constitutional protection to 'religious act of sati which a Hindu woman commits with conviction, the court averred that unfortunately there was still talk of providing constitutional protection to 'immolation of women. The court said that such a thing was being talked because there was no development of human attitude and constitutional awareness. The Constitution was not a dead book but a vibrant and live document. Even if the act of sati by a widow was voluntary 'she cannot be allowed to take her own life in the larger interest of the society', the court ruled. It further said, 'An individual becomes a heritage of the society. The individual cannot become bigger than the society. The individual has to be responsible to the society. Since the anti-sati legislation enacted by Rajasthan is applicable only to that State and as it also permits sati worship and sati molas which were in vogue prior to the Roop Kanwar incident, the Central Government has also intimated that it would bring out a comprehensive anti-sati law which would have nationwide application and prevail over all existing State laws on the subject.

With feelings and passions on sati aroused to a high pitch and public opinion in all parts of the country strongly demanding action against those who engineered and executed the wanton burning of the teen-aged Roop Kanwar under the guise of sati, the CID (crime branch) in Rajasthan has at last instituted criminal proceedings against 32 accused persons, including the in-laws of the victim. According to the charge-sheet the young and innocent widow, Roop Kanwar had twice tried to speak something and once she tried to get up from the burning pyre but every time her effort was foiled by the accused. The charge-sheet further says, 'Roop Kanwar, the victim, was taken to the funeral ground from her in-laws' house under armed escort. Four

persons were walking around her brandishing swords. She was made to sit on the pyre and after putting her husband's body on her lap, layers of firewood were erected on her up to her shoulder so that she might not get up. She tried to speak but the members of her in-laws' family and the other accused started shouting 'Jai', 'Jai' and within minutes they got the pyre lit. Immediately after the pyre was lit Roop Kanwar tried to get up and speak but her effort was foiled by the accused who collected dried thorny bushes from the nearby field and again lit the fire burning her alive.

The charge-sheet further mentions that 'some of the accused including the in-laws and other members of the young widow's family started collecting funds from the next day of Roop Kanwar's immolation. Immediate stationing of sword-waving guards around the burning pyre, suggest vested interest behind the act and the criminal aims.' It alleges that the accused gave a religious cover to the burning alive of Roop Kanwar to save themselves from criminal conspiracy. The contents of the charge-sheet go to confirm that it is not illiteracy, ignorance, superstition, behind customs and traditions or even religious fanaticism that account for such cruel, barbaric and inhuman atrocities on women.

The Doorala village itself boasts of three high schools one of which is exclusively meant for girls. Further, it has since come to light that 70 per cent of Doorala's population can read and write and would thus be classified as literates. Hence the burning alive of young Roop Kanwar and reducing her to holy ashes in the name of sati were resorted to for achieving only monetary gains. The opportunity was also clearly used to hoodwink the public and the law in the name of religion and sati worship. The relatives of the poor and pathetic victim suddenly found that their social standing and status have shot up. The community and the village as a whole also perceived the potential for perennial income where pilgrims started pouring in to worship the now sati Dovi Roop Kanwar and started making offerings in kind and cash to propitiate the sati-goddess. If the law enforcing authorities had been more alert, they could perhaps prevented the ghastly crime and saved poor Roop Kanwar. If the State Government had not vacillated but took firm and drastic action instantly, the criminals could have been brought to book earlier, long before they had the opportunity to tamper with evidence and also give a religious fervour and colour to their inhuman and abominable crime.

Even today all the political parties have not categorically and candidly come out in the open to denounce sati as a crime against women in our country. What is worse, sati is just only one example of the many atrocities that are being perpetrated against women in India, despite its having become a sovereign, independent, secular,

socialist, democratic, Republic and making efforts with all fanfare to herald the dawn of the 21st century which is fast approaching and hardly a dozen years away. The number of dowry deaths by burning is a lot more and far alarming as compared to the cold statistical figure of less than one sati death per year since 1947. Delhi alone, which is the capital of the nation, has been witnessing over 500 dowry deaths per year since independence.

We can therefore imagine how many women are being exterminated each year all over the country for not bringing or providing for adequate dowry. Apart from sati and dowry deaths we read about trafficking in women, abduction of young girls and forcing them into prostitution and the sale of daughters and wives by the menfolk. The governments and law enforcing authorities have failed to take action to stem the rot because the required political will is sadly lacking. The politicians shy away from social reforms because it might cost them crucial votes during the periodical elections. Thus we are encouraging communal fundamentalism and caste identifications. The reservations for backward classes and tribals provided first for 10 years have not only become permanent but being extended to any and every group which could exercise political pressure and clout. Secular concept, democratic polity and constitutional guarantees are trotted out as excuses by our leaders and parties for all increasing social evils in independent India.

Further, the concept of secularism and the constitutional right for freedom of conscience or religion should not be allowed for the perpetuation of injustice, ill-treatment and discrimination between the sexes and among the citizens. Secularism does not mean that the state should shirk its responsibility to set right things and end evil customs, practices and the like being carried on in the name of one religion or other. Enlightened leaders in Islamic countries like Turkey, Egypt, Syria have introduced far-reaching reforms in terms of modern, scientific, rational reasoning and thinking. It is time that we in India took such bold measures and introduced drastic reforms to end the ill-treatment, cruelty, discrimination, ignominy and deprivation meted out to women in India in the name of holy religion. Unless the Indian woman are freed from their shackles, the freedom acquired by Bharat Mata will be a mere mockery and may even prove to be transient. Let us hope that our leaders and political parties take advantage of the new awakening brought about by the supreme sacrifice made by young, teenage Roop Kanwar and put to an end all evil practices, customs, injustice etc. now heaped on our womenfolk in the name of one religion or other. The youth of the nation can show the way and force the political leaders and parties to act and act decisively.

U.S.S.R. Festival In India

The Festival of U.S.S.R.—a year long spectacular show of Soviet life and culture—was inaugurated at the Jawaharlal Nehru Stadium in New Delhi on November 21, 1987. Watched by the visiting Chairman of the Council of Ministers of the U.S.S.R., Mr. Nikolai Ryzhkov, his wife, members of the high-level Soviet delegation and dignitaries, the Prime Minister, Mr. Rajiv Gandhi declared the festival open to thunderous applause from the people who had jammed the stadium. The programme distributed over four phases also saw the unveiling of a statue of V. I. Lenin at Nehru Park in New Delhi followed by a symbolic ceremony at the Rashtrapati Bhavan.

The leaders of the two countries made brief speeches hailing the festival and recalling the friendly ties between the two countries. Both hope that developing cultural ties would lead to deeper understanding of each other and strengthen the traditional friendship and cooperation. Mr. Gandhi observed that the

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reciprocal festival of the Soviet Union in India was a great event. He described it as the "coming closer of the people of two great countries with large hearts and having rich and diverse culture. Indians consider the Soviet people as their true and trusted friends." Echoing similar feelings, Mr. Ryzhkov said that the relationship between India and Russia would strengthen further with inter-governmental agreements and large-scale cultural cooperation. They both hoped that the two nations together could help the cause of peace and disarmament.

The pageant, in five parts with a finale of fireworks, was preceded by short speeches by Mr. Gandhi and Mr. Ryzhkov. There were songs and dances on Indo-

Soviet friendship and an opening flag display to depict Soviet history since the Great October Revolution.

Acrobats and gymnasts recreated Soviet achievements in sports for the second part of the pageant. And for the third part there was the celebrated Bolshoi Ballet with over a hundred dancers flitting and pirouetting gracefully through the second act of the *Nutcracker Suite*, their ethereal beauty emphasised in the dim lights.

The fourth part brought a smile on every face as clowns and men with masks tumbled in to provide a glimpse of the famed Soviet circus. Colourfully dressed performers vied for attention with acrobatics on skateboards, cycles, seesaws and horses. The famous Soviet circus song *Rhythms of the Planets* and the *Clown's Dance* played in the background. Everyone in the audience tapped their feet and clapped their hands while children let out shrieks of joy.



Soviet artistes performing at the Inaugural ceremony at Jawaharlal Nehru Stadium, New Delhi



A dance performance by the Soviet artistes

The fifth part entitled "The futuro of the planet earth" conveyed the ties that bind the Soviets and Indians as V. Leontiev sang *I am sailing to India* and Soviet artistes presented Indian dances along with their own. India to them was "wonderful, drenched in the light of the sun's bright beams."

The dazzling spectacle is much more than a fulfilment of a desire broached in May 1985 to hold year-long festivals of India and the U.S.S.R. That the Festival of the U.S.S.R. in India is the first such effort organised by the Soviet Union in another country—with 2,000 artistes belonging to about 50 disciplines who would be performing in about 60 Indian cities—is a manifestation of the strong and time-tested bonds of friendship and goodwill between the two countries. The festival would give millions of people the opportunity to get a glimpse of the rich and varied culture of a fascinating land.

The world famous Bolshoi Ballet Theatre will perform in India from November to January next year. Besides Delhi, Bombay and Calcutta, the ballet troupe is to go to Jaipur, Udaipur, Jodhpur, Ahmedabad, Hyderabad, Baroda, Agra and Madras. Mr Yuri Grigorovich, the 60-year-old head of the Bolshoi Ballet Company claims that "no other European ballet is so excellent as our ballet." The Bolshoi Company is nearly 200 years old and cherishes the age-old tradition of dance and music, even today the base remains pure classical and traditional. It has grown into the biggest ballet company of the world with more than 3,000 men and women involved in the



productions at varied levels.

As envisaged, the spectacular festival provides a peep into the panoramic cultural diversities of the Soviet Union consisting of 15 republics. It synchronises with the 70th anniversary of the October Revolution and the 40th anniversary of the Indian Independence. Most Indian eyes had been fixed on the festival which promises a rich fare—something special in response to the year long Festival of India currently being held in the Soviet Union—with a very wide base and mass appeal. The great show has been designed to provide opportunities for large-scale interaction between the people of the two countries, the Soviet Union and India, paving the way for better bilateral cultural cooperation. The festival will also be held in State capitals thereby trying to reach a large section of the Indian population.

There will be about 58 classical, folk contemporary and popular music and

dance programmes, 21 exhibitions, 18 seminars, 12 film festivals screening over 80 films and several performances by famous Soviet gymnasts, acrobats, trampoliners, wrestlers and swimmers. One of the most exciting aspects of the festival is sports. The events have been meticulously planned by no less than the Soviet experts who staged the opening ceremonies of the Moscow Olympics. It has been decided that the Soviet athletes will perform in New Delhi, Bombay, Bangalore and Calcutta in the inaugural and ceremonial events to be held in those cities. In the 15 minutes allotted to them they will express their motto 'Sports is an Envoy of Peace and Friendship' and show the achievements of Soviet sportsmen and the successes achieved in physical education of young people in the U.S.S.R.

The return festival is another milestone in the history of Indo-Soviet friendship. The language of culture is universal; whether it is a tribal dance from the depths of an Indian forest or a folk performance from the greens of the Soviet Republics. They strike a common chord of belonging and sharing among people. India has always sustained through centuries meaningful interaction with people in different lands. India's consciousness has always been directly intermeshed with great civilisation beyond its frontiers. The festivals in the two countries bear testimony to this great tradition. These festivals of culture flow from common commitments to harness the forces of peace, cooperation and friendship in a world ridden with strife and insecurity.

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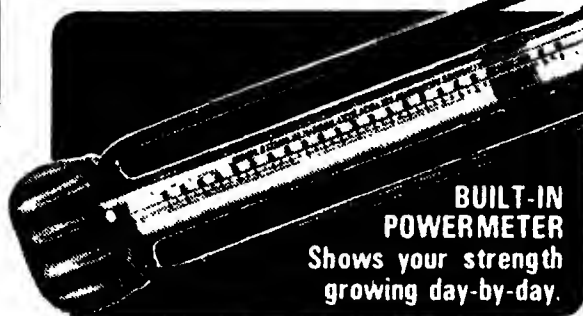
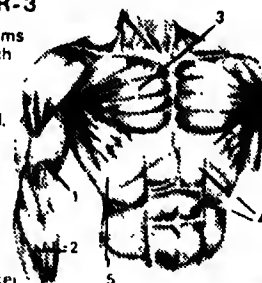
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	30	200%
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	70	50%

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Address

Pin Signature

Be Your Own Model

Q. What is the secret of your success in the Civil Services Examination?

A. Faith in myself, the panache to fight back against all odds, a well-cultivated writing style and the good fortune of having interacted with the brightest throughout.

Q. What prompted you to choose Civil Services as your career?

A. A career in the Civil Services is the best the system has to offer. The range and variety of possible assignments at various levels of responsibility is wider in the Civil Services. Personally, the urge for social mobility was a powerful motivating factor.

Q. How your parents/family contributed to your success?

A. My grandfather was my first teacher. His idealism, blended with my mother's realism has been the propellant of my successful attempts to break-through charmed circles everywhere. My father's remarkable cool and level-headedness at times of crisis helped me to curb my wild days as I grew up.

Q. Had you not been selected in the Civil Services Examination, what would have been your reaction? Which other service/career would you have gone in/opted for?

A. Temperamentally it is hard for me to absorb failure or rejection. With the solid background of consistent achievement behind me, it had been an experience of competing with myself since April 1985. However, I still have enough of my grandfather's idealism left in me to have opted for teaching.

Q. How do you visualise your success?

A. My friend Gyananjan used to say 'No success is final, no failure is fatal.' And, in the immediate aftermath of success Khushish said, 'Against all odds!'. You see, I was severely ill in October/November 1986, when Asima saved me from falling to pieces. My view of success was summed up by my brilliant colleague Venkatesh. It is just the beginning, he remarked. At this point of time, it is an adolescence dream come true.

Q. When did you begin your preparations seriously for this examination?

A. This was my second attempt. So there were elements of continuity and change in my preparations. In my first attempt, I had gone for broke in the written examination but was lackadaisical towards the Personality Test. In effect, the proportion of 1800 : 250 between the written test and the interviews can be misleading: the latter determines your final placing. I effected a rebirth of enthusiasm and put my natural

talent to good use in the Personality Test this time. It is like a woman's make-up --you underplay your shortcomings and accentuate your assets--that is the crux of the matter.

Q. What were your optionals at the Civil Services Examination?

A. My optionals were Political Science and International Relations and Sociology, both times.

Q. What was your criterion for the selection of the optional subjects?

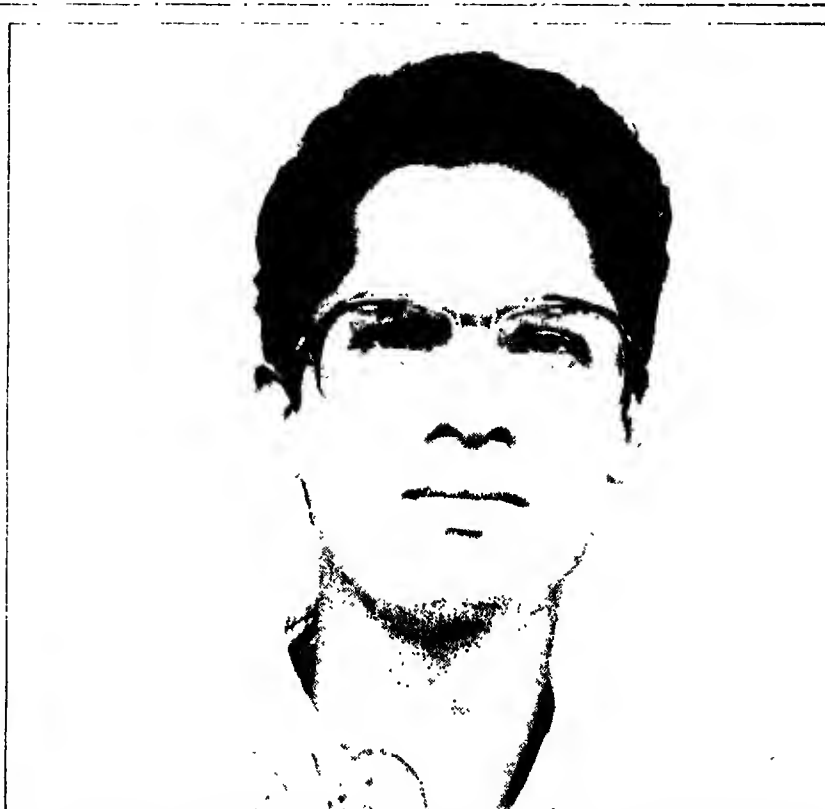
A. Very simple. In B. A. my Honours subject was Political Science. I had Sociology as my main subsidiary subject then. I switched over to International Politics, Organisation and Disarmament for my M. Phil. That I belonged here was nailed home by my Professor, Mr. Zuberi, whom I consider my friend, philosopher and guide. I wish to place this on record.

Q. How did you prepare for your papers?

A. It was just a case of sticking to my fundamentals and keeping in touch with the constants and variables. I had my theoretical grounding right, so I worked hard and kept abreast of the changing world, especially for Indian Sociology and International Relations. I did some perceptive, intelligent reading, getting hold of both facts and points of view. Help was always forthcoming, I only had to ask for it.

Q. Which magazines and books have you been reading for the General Knowledge and other papers?

A. NCERT books which I had studied at school stood me in good stead, especially for History, Geography and Science and Technology. I studied Datta & Sundaram for Economics. *Competition Success Review*, *India Today* and *Frontline* came in handy for current affairs. The Constitution of India has been a constant companion since my B. A. days. I read the government documents on the New Education Policy



Competition Success Review has been extremely useful as it presents facts and figures concisely and systematically. It has variety, which helps one to prepare for different competitive examinations. It brings success stories right on one's table and thus helps in putting endeavours for success in the right perspective.

—Mr. N. K. SUNDARAY

which was very useful for both General Studies and Sociology. 'India 1985' is still on my table

Q. Which books did you study for your other papers?

A. Wouldn't the list be an elaborate one? I stuck to basic text books for facts. As I have said, I read various other books to gain insight into the way these facts play hide-and-seek in social sciences—Interpretations. For International Relations, various journals and wide-ranging discussions were crucial. I will always be grateful for having lived, studied and grown up in the intensely intellectual atmosphere of Jawaharlal Nehru University.

BIO-DATA

Name : NIKUNJA KISHORE SUNDARAY
Educational Qualifications :

School : Sainik School, Bhubaneswar.
All India Secondary School Exam (1978)—72%, All India Senior School Certificate Exam (1980)—80% (Sciences).

College : Ravenshaw College—Cuttack, B. A. (Hon.) 1982, 66% (Honours—65% (aggregate)).

University : Jawaharlal Nehru University, New Delhi, M. A. (Politics: International Studies) 1984-68%, M. Phil. (Disarmament) 1986-70%

Any Awards, Gold Medals and Scholarships Won : (i) State Govt. Scholarship at Sainik School. Appointed School Prefect 1979-80 (ii) Won Vice-Chancellor's Prize for English Debate (University) 1982 (iii) National Scholarship (Merit) for Post-Graduate Studies 1982 (iv) UGC NET (Master's Level) Research Fellowship for M. Phil/Ph. D. 1985.

Earlier Selection : Central Trade Service, Group 'A' (1985 Civil Services Exam.)

Experience : Appointed Assistant Chief Controller of Imports & Exports in Calcutta in April 1987 after completion of Foundation Course in Foreign Trade at the Indian Institute of Foreign Trade, New Delhi.

Published Works : 1. Wrote regularly in school, college and university magazines. 2. M. Phil. Dissertation : *Superpower Rivalry in The Indian Ocean 1978-83.*

Q. How did you prepare for your interview?

A. Got my facts right. Read two newspapers regularly. Formed definite points of views on matters of national (especially on socio-economic issues) and international importance and refined the art of defending them. It was a case of harmonising my responses to the needs of the Civil Services.

Q. How did *Competition Success Review* help you in your preparation for the interview?

A. Issues of *Competition Success Review* of previous years carrying the success stories of my predecessors in the Civil Services provided the emulative current. Information presented in a

My Personality Test

Mr. N. K. Sundaray

My reaction on receiving the call for Personality Test was one of relief. As I was already posted in Calcutta, I had to use the time available for seeing my family and preparing for interviews. I came to JNU a week before my interview and held wide-ranging discussions with my friends. Venkatosh Varma, my brilliant colleague, was very helpful. I wore a pair of trousers and a full-sleeve shirt which a friend had gifted me a year ago. I spent the little time I had (I was the first candidate to be interviewed in one of the many Boards) talking to fellow-candidates, some of whom I knew. When I entered the interview room, I could notice the difference in temperature—that hit me first. The first question was on the meaning of the name of my village—Uttaran. The last question was on Harekrishna Mehtab. I was tickled most when a member asked me if there was a foreign hand in communalism in this country. To begin with, I answered, it was the British hand. But now the blood is on this nation's hands.

The members were helpful and cooperative. I was not interrupted at any systematic, concise way saved my important time.

Q. What is your opinion about *Competition Success Review*?

A. *Competition Success Review* is a good, informative magazine. Apart from helping students all over the country in their preparations for various competitive examinations, it is also an important input in basic education. In an information-oriented world, it has a communicative role, especially for the above target group.

Q. What do you think is a better way of preparation between a selective intensive study and a wide extensive study?

A. No prescriptions. As usual, the secret of success is midway. The exact mid-point varies from person to person, from optional to optional. Bite off only as much as you can chew, and chew it well. Just burning midnight oil is not enough.

Q. Is this pattern of the examination appropriate for selection? Would you recommend any other improvement?

A. Within constraints inherent in the examination system in general, and keeping in mind the problem of conducting an examination where the number of candidates is above one lakh, the present pattern of examination is without doubt appropriate. But for an examination that takes a year for a full circle, it will be better if social science students are given more breathing space. Between Political Science and Sociology, for example, there were ten days' gap in 1979, now they are on consecutive days, immediately after

time.

Interesting Incidents :

To begin with, the questions were on International Politics. That is my field, and I did well. For example:

Q. If India and China go to war, China can drop an atom bomb on us?

A. It is highly unlikely. Because of three reasons:

1. It will internationalise the war. 2. It is a dictum of international politics that a nuclear power doesn't use nuclear weapons against a non-nuclear power. Example China vs Vietnam 1979. 3. China has renounced the first-use of atom bombs.

Q. What if we say we are a non-nuclear power? The Chinese might say, 'no you have the bomb.'

A. You are innocent till you are proved guilty. Let the Chinese prove it.

Other questions were on Brain Drain, Festivals of India, Eradi Commission Report, Communalism and pre-Independence politics and personalities.

I was satisfied when I left the interview hall.

General Studies.

Q. Do you think that the lowering of the age limit from 28 to 26 years, from 1986 Examination onwards, will affect brilliant and highly educated youth of India?

A. It will affect two kinds of people—the rural-based, whose gestation period for this kind of a system is of necessity slightly longer; and original scholars in social sciences, who mature late. But the reduction has made career-planning a more tractable exercise.

Q. With the decrease in age limit, do you feel that there should be no restriction on the number of attempts?

A. Three attempts at anything are enough. Frankly, at two, I have had enough. You can't always be looking over your shoulder for an evaluator and still remain a human being. As it is, for those who need it, there are virtually no restrictions on the number of attempts.

Q. How do you think *Competition Success Review* could be more useful to the candidates appearing in the Civil Services and various other competitive examinations?

A. Carry on the good work.

Q. What is your advice to the readers of *Competition Success Review*?

A. 'Advice' is a funny word, sometimes it is used in the pejorative. My suggestion is: 'Be yourself. Be your own model. Self-improvement is achievable. As I read somewhere 'O my heart, do not aspire for immortal life, but exhaust the limits of the possible.'

A Bagpiper on ice —
that sounds cool!



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Know Your Facts

* What is the origin of Narmada ?

—S. Balasubramanian, Trichy

Narmada, considered to be one of the Saptasindhus of India, has its origin in Amarkantak. The river runs through the valley between the Vindhyas and Satpuras through the black cuts and jungles before it empties itself into the Arabian Sea.

Narmada is worshipped as a goddess. Every "kankar" (pebble) in the river is a "Shankar" (Shiva). Shankar also means harbinger of happiness and that is what Narmada gives. The word "Narmada" itself means giver of happiness.

* Why is Teachers' Day celebrated on September 5 ?

— Vinod Hazare, Manmad (Maharashtra)

The birthday of the world-renowned philosopher and an excellent exponent of our country's culture, civilization and power of wisdom, Dr. S. Radhakrishnan, on September 5 is celebrated as the Teachers' Day every year. Dr. Radhakrishnan, who was the second President of India, was called the teacher of teachers and there could be no better day than his birthday to be observed in order to focus the attention of the community on the important role of teachers in the shaping of society. The teachers are instruments in moulding our future citizens and inspire them with a spirit of sacrifice. Teaching has always been considered a sacred profession and teachers deserve all praise and cooperation from one and all.

The word "TEACHER" signals a special signification.

T—Training, E—Education, A—Ability, C—Character, H—Honesty, E—Earning, R—Retirement

Starting with Training (i.e., T) and relaxing with Retirement (i.e., R) mark the life of a teacher.

* Why do we need vitamins and minerals ?

—Vishwajit Nahata, Khargone (M.P.)

Vitamins and minerals are present in our body in very tiny amounts. But they are very, very important for our health. Without them we would become ill.

We need only about one seven hundredth of a gram of vitamin B₁ (thiamine) each day. But without it we would get a disease called beri-beri. Vitamin B₁ is found in bread and meat. All of the other 16 vitamins are also vital. For example, vitamin A (found in liver and carrots) is needed to help you to see in dim light. Vitamin C is especially plentiful in fresh fruit and vegetables. In olden times, lack of these foods onboard ship led sailors to develop a disease called scurvy.

Minerals are also essential. You need iron (from meat, eggs and bread) in order to make the red blood pigment haemoglobin. Calcium (in milk, cheese and bread) and phosphorus (in most foods) are needed for the growth of bones and teeth.

* Who planned Chandigarh ?

—Ravi Thakur, Samastipur

Le Corbusier, the renowned French architect, created Chandigarh, which is at present the capital of Punjab and Haryana. This spacious city of geographical proportions is also the Union Territory. This crazy city of innumerable contrasts and paradoxes is disputed by Punjab and Haryana for over two decades.

The city is also lovingly called the City of Roses because Asia's best rose garden is here spread over 30 acres. It has 50,000 rose plants covering about 1,600 varieties. The Rock Garden created by a humble PWD employee named Nok Chand (meaning a noble soul) is located in this city. It attracts art lovers from all over the globe. It shows how an ordinary person with a modicum of education but lots of imagination and devotion for hard work can create a thing of lasting beauty from discarded and waste materials.

By damming a seasonal stream known as Sukhna, Le Corbusier created a beautiful man-made lake in the north-east corner of the

city. It is one of the most livable spots of Chandigarh.

* Which is the largest star ?

—J. P. Gandhi, Thane (Maharashtra)

Even the largest stars look like tiny points of light when viewed with the largest telescopes, since they are so far away. Therefore, it is very difficult to measure their diameters. One of the largest is Betelgeuse, the bright reddish star in Orion.

Betelgeuse is a red supergiant star. This class includes other prominent reddish stars, such as Antares in Scorpius and the bright star in Hercules known as Alpha Herculis. They are 15 to 20 times as massive as the Sun, but have pulled out to an enormous size. An average sample of a red supergiant would be less than a thousandth as dense as air.

Betelgeuse is surrounded by a shell of dust, probably thrown out from the star about 4,500 years ago, and flying off into space at a speed of 10 kilometres per second.

* Who built the stupa at Sarnath where Lord Buddha preached his first sermon ?

—Rajeev Kumar, Nagina (U.P.)

The historic Dhamek Stupa at Sarnath near Varanasi in Uttar Pradesh, where Lord Buddha was said to have preached his first sermon about 2,600 years ago, is said to have been originally built by Emperor Ashoka and later enlarged by the Gupta dynasty. This solid cylindrical monument which rises to a height of 30.9 metres and 27.9 metres in diameter has recently been renovated and strengthened.

The special beauty of this age-old monument which millions of tourists at home and abroad come to see every year, is the decorative treatment of the outer stone facing, which is both ornamental and symbolic. Each face of the stupa is adorned with intricate designs. In the south-west face a human figure holding a lotus in each hand with birds playing on the foliage is shown in an extraordinarily fine manner. Between the eight inches geometrical systems of straight lines parallel to each other on the stupa represent another face of this country's decorative art.

* What is the safest method of lighting an LPG stove ?

—Dalip Kumar Dev, Tinsukia

One of the safest methods is to avoid the use of lighters and to use safety matches. While lighting a stove with a matchstick, the burner knob is turned on only after the matchstick is lighted and held close to the burner. This way LPG is lit the moment it comes out of the burner and, therefore, there is no wastage of gas. On the other hand, while using a lighter, the stove is switched on and only then is the lighter operated. If the lighter is defective and there is a delay in lighting the stove, a lot of gas leaks out through the burner. This delay can easily lead to accidents. According to the officials of the Indian Oil Corporation (IOC), quite a few LPG accidents have been caused by the use of substandard lighters which have flooded the market.

A film on the safe use of LPG and its conservation has been produced by the IOC as part of its campaign to educate consumers. It explains in detail why an LPG cylinder should always be kept at a level lower than that of the stove. Since LPG is heavier than air, it always travels downwards and in case of any leakage from the cylinder, the gas moves towards the floor. On the other hand, if the cylinder is placed next to the stove at the same level the gas escaping from the regulator or the valve will move downwards towards the burning stove, thereby leading to accident.

Another piece of advice for safer use of LPG is to change the rubber tube connecting the cylinder to the stove at least once in two years (even earlier, if the tube has been destroyed by rats or other insects).

ABSOLUTE DENTAL FACT **1**

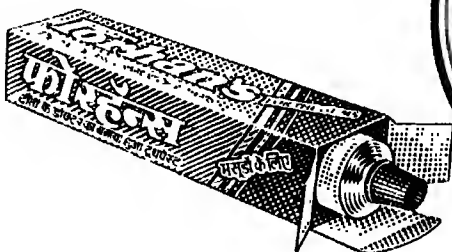
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the foundation of strong gums.

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INDIA

Fairfax panel findings

The Thakkar-Natarajan Commission has severely criticised the role of former Finance Minister, Mr. Vishwanath Pratap Singh, in the engagement of the Fairfax group, a United States-based detective agency, "which was not consistent with the security of India", and said the entire operation was shrouded in secrecy and surrounded by mysterious circumstances.

In a bulky 293-page report to the Government, which was tabled in Parliament on December 9, 1987, the Commission has said engagement of Fairfax or Mr. Horshman was "unsafe" as Mr. Hershman subsequently administered threats against the Government of India itself and even talks not being afraid of being accused of destabilisation. The report also describes the situation in the Finance Ministry at that time as "prima facie intolerable". It notes with distress that the department had functioned in a "cloak and dagger" atmosphere of secrecy.

The report reveals a "sorry state of affairs" in which "no written record existed about the alleged oral clearance or the alleged engagement of a foreign detective agency during the tenure of Mr. V. P. Singh and all post facto records came into existence much later, after the controversy arose and his shifting from the Finance Ministry to the Defence Ministry came about. The services of the foreign detective agency were being utilised in the name of and on behalf of the Government of India and not on behalf of the officials who did so. And yet the Government and even the Prime Minister were totally in the dark about these sensitive matters."

The Commission has, however, made it clear that no payment was to be made to Fairfax until some concrete evidence was made available by it to the Government on Foreign Exchange Regulation Act (FERA) violations by certain companies, and that "no such evidence has been made available and no payment has been authorised to be made to Fairfax or made so far." Similarly, no information whatsoever has been made available to the Government by Fairfax under the understanding between the then Director of Enforcement, Mr. Bhure Lal, and the Fairfax chairman, Mr. Hershman, and no information made available by Government to Fairfax, the Commission has noted.

The Commission has expressed the opinion that Fairfax and Mr. Hershman

"were not competent" to carry out the task entrusted to them, and that it was not wise and prudent to have engaged them. The record and the evidence "show that Fairfax has done no more than act as a post office to transmit papers handed over for transmitting to the Government of India."

The report has concluded that the agency was hired by Mr. Bhure Lal without specific authorisation or permission to the effect from his direct superior, Mr. Vinod Pande, the Revenue Secretary, and in this he was guided or "manipulated" by Mr. Nusli Wadia of Bombay Dyeing and influenced by Mr. Gurumurthy, the Financial Adviser of the *Indian Express*. The Commission has suggested that an inquiry be conducted in public interest into the conduct of Mr. Bhure Lal in view of the disturbing features which had emerged from the engagement of the Fairfax group.

The Commission, comprising the Supreme Court judges, Mr. M. P. Thakkar as chairman and Mr. S. Natarajan as member, was asked to inquire into the circumstances leading to the engagement of Fairfax to collect information regarding certain cases of violations of FERA. The Commission was set up under the Commissions of Inquiry Act, 1952, on April 6 this year and submitted its report on November 30, 1987. The Commission, among other issues, had been asked to investigate as to what information had been made available to the Fairfax group by the Government of India and if the security of the country was prejudiced in any manner in making such arrangements.

MiG-29 inducted into IAF

The MiG-29, the most formidable all-weather multipurpose interceptor aircraft with nuclear capability and an airborne early warning control system (AWACS) capability was formally inducted into the Indian Air Force in Pune on December 6, 1987.

The MiG-29, which is a frontline aircraft of the Soviet Air Force, has been rechristened the "Baaz". The Indian Air Force is the second in the world to deploy the Paro twin-engined aircraft which has a lethal arsenal of two beyond visual range air-to-air missiles and four close combat missiles.

Two highly decorated squadrons of the Indian Air Force, the 47th called the "Supersonics" and the 48th called the "Flying Archers", have been equipped with the aircraft codenamed "Fulcrum" by the North Atlantic Treaty Organisation.

According to Defence sources, two more IAF squadrons would get the new aircraft by early January 1988.

The aircraft, according to the "Flying Archers" piloting it, has a thrust-weight ratio of more than 1:2, which makes it more than a match to the U.S. F-16s acquired by the Pakistani Air Force. The higher thrust gives the aircraft more manoeuvrability.

The "Baaz" has a very fast climb rate and is ready to combat just minutes after being airborne. It has a look-down shoot-down radar system and a longer lock-on system ranging up to 120 km. However, the aircraft which has intrigued the aviation experts, is still being kept under the wraps. None of its armament systems has ever been displayed. The MiG-29 has still not been exhibited even at the international Farnborough air show.

Besides its full complement of electronic counter measures, the MiG-29 has a standby infra-red seeker radar system which allows it to sneak into enemy territory without detection, even if its main radar is jammed. The aircraft can attain speeds ranging from 200 kmph to 1,500 kmph. The aircraft, the Defence experts said, can operate from runways of just 500 metres which means that it can even operate from damaged airfields. The aircraft unlike its sister aircraft in the MiG family can slow down in flight rapidly, which gives it tremendous advantage in dog fights.

Dedicating the aircraft to the Indian Air Force, the Defence Minister, Mr. K. C. Pant said the acquisition of the aircraft was a landmark in the modernisation of the Air Force. He said these aircraft could deal with any threat on our skies. The continuing supply of advanced weapons to a neighbouring country was causing considerable anxiety and there was a need to respond adequately to such a situation, Mr. Pant said. Aviation technology was being stepped up all over the world and it was important that India acquired such sophisticated aircraft, he said.

It was a mistake to imagine that a country could defend itself by matching its capabilities with its adversary on a one-to-one basis, he said. The skill, dexterity and judgement of the troops in question and their ability to use weapons and equipment effectively must also be developed, he added.

Mr. Pant said the nation had a duty to maintain the defence forces in a state of adequate preparedness in view of the changing security environment in the neighbourhood. He said the acquisition of the MiG-29 was a major landmark in the

ernisation of the IAF. The induction of his "truly formidable, top notch aircraft", would place the IAF among the most modern air forces in the world, he said.

State of Sino-Indian ties

India and China have decided, in principle, to upgrade their official level talks the boundary dispute to political level,

Prime Minister, Mr. Rajiv Gandhi, affirmed at a meeting of the Parliamentary Consultative Committee on External Affairs December 2, 1987. However, the talks between the two countries at political level did not preclude official level discussions deal with the details of the various issues involved, he clarified to the members who welcomed the two countries' attention to upgrade the talks.

Summing up the discussion, which was issued on Sino-Indian relations, Mr. Gandhi stressed that any solution to the Sino-India boundary issue "should be equitable" not only to the two Governments but also to the peoples of the two countries. Both sides should, therefore, strive to see that the right atmosphere was created for working towards a just solution to the border problem, Mr. Gandhi said.

In sharp contrast to the downturn in Sino-Indian relations earlier in the year, the eighth round of talks between the two countries, which began on November 15, 1987, concluded on a distinctly hopeful sign. The Indian delegation was headed by the Foreign Secretary, Mr. K. P. S. Menon, and the Chinese team was led by the Vice-Foreign Minister, Mr. Liu Shuqing. The Chinese delegates made a conscious effort to disprove the prophecies of doom which had been warned of the imminence of an armed conflict on the Sino-Indian border.

Sino-Indian relations have entered a new phase following a tacit agreement between the two sides not to let the border issue cloud the other positive aspects. The hope is that once friendship is restored the boundary will solve itself. The positive phase in the relations with China was the result of painstaking efforts by the two sides.

During the talks, India stressed its intention to reconstruct its relations with China to build a climate of trust and cooperation. China reciprocated these sentiments, saying it attached importance to the development of friendly relations with India.

According to a statement by the Foreign Office spokesman, both sides reaffirmed their desire to continue efforts for a peaceful negotiated settlement of the boundary question. Of immediate advance was their resolve to maintain peace and tranquillity all along the border till their differences were sorted out. Obviously, they had in mind the type of situation that had been in 1986 in Sumodorong Chu Valley which spoiled the atmosphere on the eve of

the last round of talks when each country complained of intrusion into its territory by the troops of the other. Though silent on specifics, the statement exuded feelings of trust, friendship and warmth.

Quite apart from the excellent "atmospherics", the discussions on this occasion have resulted in a common resolve to enforce peace and tranquillity all along the border pending a negotiated settlement. This in itself is a major gain inasmuch as it will ensure that incidents of intrusion into territory claimed by either country are not blown out of proportion, should they occur at all. Moreover, the determination of both sides to develop bilateral relations in all fields also suggests that differences on the border will now be seen in a wider perspective of regional and international cooperation. In the past, the officials had taken up the boundary issue on a sector-by-sector basis, but discussions this time were believed to have covered the problem in its entirety.

Apart from the boundary issue, the two sides talked about the need for and the possibilities of augmenting trade, which is at a very low level, considering the size, resources and their geographical proximity, and exchanges in the cultural and sports fields and also in science and technology and acquainted each other with the respective perceptions of the situation in the region. Reflective of the new climate was the discussion relating to opening consulates—India in Shanghai and China at a centre of its preference. Before 1962, China had three consulates in Bombay, Calcutta and Kalimpong.

\$ 350m World Bank aid for India

The World Bank and its affiliate, the International Development Association (IDA) have approved lending \$ 350 million to India, which is striving to overcome the effects of one of the worst droughts of this century, to help finance the urgently needed imports, the Bank said on November 25, 1987. The aid was announced by the World Bank President, Mr. Barber Conable, during his visit to India.

The bank loan is for \$150 million and carries a variable interest rate, currently at 7.76 per cent, while the rest is interest free. The money will be used to finance imports of oilseed, edible oils, pesticides, veterinary medicines, animal feed, non-ferrous metals and industrial components and spare parts.

The World Bank is also helping speed up implementation of projects it is financing in drought-affected areas and, in some cases, widening the scope of projects to eliminate or minimise the constraints on agricultural production and village water supply caused by the drought.

The Bank plans to advance the release of \$ 100 million from an ongoing farm credit

project approved in February 1986 to enable 'drought-proofing' investments by farmers. This will help farmers prepare for next year's summer crop. Disbursements on other projects will also be speeded up to maintain the pace of key projects affected by the drought.

The foreign exchange cost of essential imports is expected to rise by about \$ 1 billion and the value of agricultural exports to decline by some \$ 200 million through March 1988 as a result of the drought. The World Bank drought assistance lending package will help prevent India's foreign exchange reserves from falling too precipitously. Other donors are also expected to provide support, the Bank said.

It was reported that the Government of India's relief programme included efforts to minimise crop losses and to provide emergency relief for segments of the population severely affected by the drought. It is estimated that the jobs and incomes of about 98 million people are seriously affected.

Nearly 285 million people in rural areas were affected by the current drought in India. About 98 million of them were severely hit, being small-scale farmers and agricultural workers. The drought had caused crop losses on 44 million hectares.

The worst-hit States were Rajasthan, Gujarat and Orissa. Other States, including Punjab and Haryana, also reported crop damages because of long dry spells. People in those States were facing a severe shortage of drinking water. Rice and groundnut crops had been the most severely affected, and millet and maize had been significantly damaged.

Indo-Soviet economic ties

Indo-Soviet relations scaled new heights with the signing of a series of protocols under which bilateral trade will go up to Rs. 5,000 crore in 1988 and cooperation in higher education and training will get a fillip. The protocols, signed to mark the visit of the Soviet Prime Minister, Mr. Nikolai Ryzhkov to India, emphasise new forms of cooperation in a variety of fields. Although Mr. Ryzhkov's visit was mainly occasioned by the inauguration of the spectacular Soviet cultural festival, it resulted in a number of contracts on economic cooperation.

The two countries have decided to increase their trade turnover in 1988 by 25 per cent to Rs. 5,000 crore. This apparently is part of an earlier decision to raise their trade level to Rs. 10,000 crore by 1990. This is just three years away, and it would be possible to achieve the target only if Indo-Soviet trade is vastly diversified.

The Soviet Union will provide a fresh credit of 770 million roubles (Rs. 1,150 crore) for Karnal oil refinery and a new 500 MW thermal power station. The importance of both these projects for the purpose of

expanding and strengthening India's industrial infrastructure is obvious. The Soviet credit has been announced in an agreement on economic and technical cooperation signed by the Prime Minister, Mr. Rajiv Gandhi, and the Soviet Prime Minister, Mr. Nikolai Ryzhkov.

The new items India will import include plastic raw materials, machinery and equipment to be supplied under production cooperation, lease of civil aviation aircraft, coal for energy purposes, jet fuel, metal scrap, copper, timber logs, match splints and consumer and industrial goods, besides coking coal, soda ash, PVC, sawn goods and waste paper.

Among new items India will export to the U.S.S.R. are methylene chloride, household chemicals, machinery and equipment—all under production cooperation, colour picture tubes for television sets, equipment and commodities procured from India by Soviet organisations or enterprises and consumer and industrial goods.

Until now the Soviet Union has supplied to India mainly crude oil and petroleum products, non-ferrous metals, chemical fertilisers, manufactures and raw materials such as newsprint, asbestos, waste paper, steel and raw hides and machinery and equipment. The main items exported from India have been agricultural commodities (tea, coffee, cashew, spices, etc.), minerals and ores (mica and alumina), textiles, chemicals and allied products and engineering goods.

The Human Resource Development Minister, Mr. P. V. Narasimha Rao, and the Soviet Minister for Higher and Secondary Education signed two protocols. While one of them envisages cooperation between the two countries in higher education and training of students and highly qualified specialists in 1987-88, the other provides for equivalence of certificates, degrees and diplomas and other educational and scientific organisations and institutions in India and the Soviet Union. Both sides will assist the higher education institutions in the exchange of students at graduate and post-graduate levels and teachers, scientists and other specialists for scientific, pedagogical studies and advanced specialised training programme.

Congress (I) victory in Nagaland

A 20-member, two-tier Congress (I) Ministry, was installed in Nagaland on November 22, 1987 with the Chief Minister, Mr. Hosishe Sema, pledging to end insurgency through dialogue within its five-year term in office. The Governor, Mr. K. V. Krishna Rao, administered the oath of office and secrecy to Mr. Sema. The Ministry was expanded on November 30 with the induction of Pradesh Congress (I) Chief, Mr. R. C. Chhiten Jamir, as Deputy Chief Minister. The strength of the

Congress (I) Ministry, which came to power for the second time in a row, rose to 21.

The Congress (I) won an absolute majority in the 60-member Assembly which it contested as the ruling party for the first time. It captured 34 seats, while the Naga National Democratic Party secured 18 seats, Naga People's Party one and the Independents seven. The Bharatiya Janata Party drew blank.

The rather impressive margin by which the Congress (I) has been returned to power in Nagaland once again proves that crystalball-gazing is not the best of ways to gauge the mood of the electorate. All the pre-poll forecasts of a close race between the ruling party and the Naga National Democratic Party have gone wrong. The string of poll reverses in Punjab, Assam, Haryana, West Bengal and Kerala, following the impressive showing in the last parliamentary elections under the leadership of Mr. Rajiv Gandhi, had understandably spread a pall of gloom over the Congress (I) camp.

The victory of the Congress (I) in the Nagaland Assembly elections has come as no surprise. All pre-poll accounts were agreed about this being the likely prospect. The result has confirmed the assumptions behind the earlier expectations. The electorate has indeed turned out to have greater faith in the capacity of the party more representative of the Centre to deal with the problem of insurgency than that of its regionalist rivals.

On the eve of the elections, the Prime Minister had announced a second chamber for the State. His offer was interpreted as a move to attract votes for the Congress (I). A small State like Nagaland is hardly qualified for a second chamber particularly when much bigger States have done away with it. During his electoral campaign in Nagaland, the Prime Minister had promised to create a second chamber for the State if the Congress (I) is voted to power. According to him, "an upper house will give professionals among the Nagas greater opportunities for greater participation in the development of the State."

This is Mr. Sema's third term as Nagaland Chief Minister. He was brought back to State politics by the party high command last November to replace Mr. S. C. Jamir during whose tenure dissident activities within the State Congress (I) reached an all-time high. Under the leadership of Mr. Jamir, the party had gained notoriety for gross irregularities and corruption. Mr. Sema headed the Naga Nationalists Organisation from 1969 to 1974. Later he was made Governor of Himachal Pradesh, inducted into the Rajya Sabha and finally sent back to the State as Chief Minister.

Mr. Sema indeed has a clean image. The Congress (I) victory in Nagaland is all the more impressive because Mr. Jamir, unhappy over his unceremonious ouster, was reported to have done everything

within his power to sabotage the Congress (I) campaign. A few of his relatives contested the election as "rebel candidates". The dust of electioneering has settled down on the hills of Nagaland and the ruling party should concentrate its energies on the speedy development of the region as also to settle the thorny border issue with the Assam Government. The dispute with Assam which has evaded a solution for long had taken a dangerous turn at one time, threatening the peaceful conduct of the poll in the border areas.

Hindi Statute Bill

The Parliament has on November 26, 1987 authorised the President to publish an authoritative Hindi translation of the Constitution. The authorisation was given when the Rajya Sabha passed the Constitution (56th Amendment) Bill as adopted by the Lok Sabha.

There were heated exchanges over the Bill in Parliament which is a reminder that the language question still remains unsettled. The main problem is that the pro and anti-Hindi zealots refuse to view the issue realistically and rationally. The AIADMK and DMK members opposed the now legislation fearing that the move is to impose Hindi on non-Hindi speaking people. It was also opposed on the ground that it discriminated in favour of Hindi to the exclusion of other languages.

The Minister of State for Home, Mr. Chintamani Panigrahi, who piloted the Bill, reminded the House that the measure had the limited objective of implementing the resolution of the Constituent Assembly. He said there was no question of a "stepmotherly" treatment being meted out to any language. Contextually, Mr. Panigrahi reiterated the assurance given by Jawaharlal Nehru, Indira Gandhi and also the Prime Minister, Mr. Rajiv Gandhi, that English would be continued to be used as an official language as long as necessary.

Mr. Panigrahi said that there was no difficulty in having authoritative translation of the Constitution in other languages. The initiative in this regard, he pointed out, had to come from the concerned State Governments. The members who were taking part in the debate on the Bill, felt that the publication of the authentic version of the Constitution in regional languages would help promote national integration.

The Constitution Amendment Bill seeks to empower the President of India, to publish under his authority, the translation of the Constitution in Hindi to bring it in conformity with the language, style and terminology adopted in the authoritative text of Central Acts in the Hindi language.

The Bill can by no means be construed as a step against the non-Hindi speaking people. At the same time the importance of Hindi as the national as well as the official

language cannot be underrated. A note of caution is, however, warranted. The Government must make it clear that the translation is a convenience and not an imposition. That would mean two things. First, in case of difference of opinion in interpretation, the English text will continue to be the final arbiter and, second, efforts will be made to encourage similar "authoritative" texts to come up in the other major languages listed in the Eighth Schedule of the Constitution.

National price monitoring system

The Government is setting up an integrated national monitoring system to keep track of the demand, supply and prices of essential commodities and take stern action against hoarders and blackmarketeers.

Outlining the details of the monitoring system, the Finance Minister, Mr N. D. Tiwari, told a meeting of State Chief Secretaries in New Delhi on November 28, 1987 that the Government "is fully prepared to undertake imports, if need arises during the coming few months, to minimise the impact of the drought."

An efficient information and monitoring system would require the setting up of effective "price and supply monitoring cells" in all districts and important urban centres which would report daily to similar control rooms in the State headquarters. The District Magistrates would be asked to devote at least one hour every day to monitor the demand and supply position commodity-wise and supervise action against offenders, Mr. Tiwari said.

Mr. Tiwari appreciated the cooperation from the State Governments in combating drought. With the advance action taken through close cooperation between the Centre and the States to maintain the flow of essential commodities, the rate of inflation on a point-to-point basis in the wholesale price index this year had been "so far contained to well within the single digit level," he said.

Referring to steps taken by the State Governments to give a boost to rabi production and improve the purchasing power of the poor through various relief employment programmes, Mr. Tiwari briefly touched upon some of the measures the Centre has been taking to back up the efforts of the States. Economy measures taken by the Centre would yield about Rs. 350 crore. Measures had also been taken to raise about Rs. 550 crore through additional taxation, Mr. Tiwari added.

He said there may be a shortfall of small savings of the order of about Rs. 300 crore because of the drought but mobilisation and acceleration in disbursement of external credit was expected to add to the receipt of the Central Budget. It was hoped that the Budget deficit could be restricted

to reasonable limits keeping a check on overall inflation while meeting the expenditure necessary to fight the drought, Mr. Tiwari said.

To augment the domestic availability of essential commodities, large-scale import of edible oils has been undertaken.

Central aid for vocational courses

The Centre is providing financial assistance to States and Union Territories to start vocational courses at the plus two stage in selected schools in the country under a special scheme for vocationalisation of secondary education. Under the scheme, the States would have to conduct district-wise vocational surveys, construct workshops/laboratories, rooms, develop curriculum and instructional materials, equipment, undertake training of teachers and create suitable management structure.

The Centre proposes to introduce vocational courses in 5,000 schools in all the States by 1990, the Human Resource Development Ministry sources said. It is envisaged that student enrolment in these courses will increase from the present 72,000 to about 300,000 by 1990.

The Centre would soon be setting up a joint council of vocational education at the national level with its counterparts at the State level for laying down policy guidelines, planning and coordination of vocational programmes conducted by different agencies. The Apprenticeship Act has also been amended to cover students of vocational courses also. Ten per cent of vocational graduates will now be entitled to stipends. Voluntary organisations will also be asked to take up innovative projects and create facilities for providing practical training to vocational students.

The sources said that despite the priority accorded to the vocationalisation programme, in the Kothari Commission report, the implementation of the programme has remained weak, despite the erstwhile national policy of 1968 and the successive Five-Year Plans.

Vocational courses are presently available at the higher secondary stage only in 12 States and 4 Union Territories and coverage remains at just 2.5 per cent of the total number of students entering the higher secondary fold.

Mentioning some difficulties and shortcomings in the programme implementation, the sources said vocational education was to be at the plus stage of the ten plus two system and those States which did not switch over to this pattern did not introduce these courses.

Secondly, the nature of vocational education being semi-technical, it requires investments of a higher order compared to general education. The States have been unable to find resources of the order required for an effective vocational

education programme.

Vocational institutions find it difficult to obtain the services of properly qualified teachers and there is also a dearth of suitable instructional materials for the students. Lack of sufficient opportunities for on-the-job training and premium on degrees for recruitment for public employment adversely affect the employment opportunities available to vocational students.

The national policy on education, 1986 attaches the highest priority to vocationalisation of education. The policy has expressed commitment that ten per cent of the higher secondary students would be enrolled in vocational courses by 1990 and another 25 per cent by 1995. The action programme prepared for the policy implementation has suggested formulation of vocational programmes for various target groups, strengthening of infrastructure at various levels and evolving effective machinery for the proper programme evaluation and monitoring.

Natural gas saves foreign exchange

India has been able to save substantial foreign exchange by using natural gas in various sectors of the economy, although its vast potential has been exploited only partially. But for the substitution of crude derivatives by natural gas, the total import bill of crude would have been significantly high.

The country spent as much as Rs. 2,216 crore in foreign exchange for the import of crude in 1986-87. The substitution by natural gas produced within the country brought about a foreign exchange saving of nearly Rs. 1,025 crore, about half as much as the total outflow of foreign exchange. With the now thrust now being given to production and utilisation of natural gas, the total foreign exchange saving during 1990-91 would be of the order of Rs. 2,000 crore.

Development of gas resources and the prospect of substitution for oil has thus become a priority issue with the energy planners. The excessive dependence on oil and the high growth rate of oil consumption, put at between 6 and 7 per cent, has necessarily called for a shift to other resources and natural gas is emerging as an attractive and viable substitute for oil.

Significant discoveries of natural gas have been made in the country. The reserves have increased five-fold during the last decade and are expected to increase further. As on January 1 this year, the total gas reserve was of the order of 1,005 billion cubic metres, which is expected to go up to 1,231 billion cubic metres by the end of the Seventh Plan.

Natural gas is now used as feedstock for the fertiliser, ammonia and petrochemical industries.

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The World

Reagan, Gorbachev sign arms control treaty

In a historic step towards strengthening world peace and lowering tensions, the U.S. President, Mr. Ronald Reagan, and the Soviet leader, Mr. Mikhail Gorbachev, have signed an Intermediate-range Nuclear Forces (INF) treaty in Washington on December 9, 1987 for the first time. It speaks of the elimination of an entire class of nuclear weapons, amid hopes that their summit meeting would lead to further steps to reduce nuclear arsenals.

At a White House ceremony, the 76-year-old American President and the reform-minded Soviet leader, 20 years younger, signed the agreement that will eliminate more than 2,800 shorter and medium-range missiles, bearing some 3,800 nuclear weapons. The reduction is to take place over three years. The treaty is the first ever between the Super Powers to reduce nuclear arsenals.

Under the treaty, to be ratified by the U.S. Senate and the Supreme Soviet, both sides are to destroy all their land-based medium-range nuclear missiles capable of travelling between 500 and 5,000 kilometres. The agreement, which after two failed summits in Geneva in 1985 and Reykjavik last year between the two leaders looked an impossible goal to reach, was signed during the third summit.

"Today is the first stepping stone upwards signs of a constructive Super Powers relations, progress and improvement in the move towards a nuclear disarmament," the Soviet leader said. The two leaders initiated the agreement in an atmosphere of jubilation in America and Europe. Polls and interviews indicated that



Mr. Mikhail Gorbachev and Mr. Ronald Reagan signing the treaty

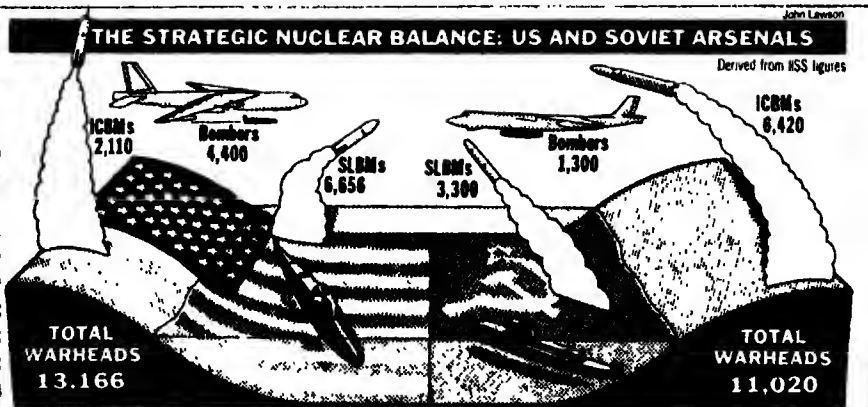
the people were happy that "peace had set in and the world would be a better place to live in."

In remarks at the INF agreement signing ceremony, Mr. Reagan said he hoped the agreement would be "the beginning of a working relationship that will enable us to tackle the other issues—urgent issues—before us: strategic offensive nuclear weapons; the balance of conventional forces in Europe; the destructive and tragic regional conflicts that beset so many parts of our globe; and respect for the human and natural rights God has granted to all men." Mr.

Gorbachev said the treaty "offers a big chance at last to get on the road leading away from the threat of catastrophe and move together towards a nuclear-free world for the benefit of our children, our children's children and their children so that they can live without fear and without a senseless waste of resources on weapons of destruction."

For the United States, the agreement would mean scrapping of Pershing missiles stationed in West Germany, Tomahawk cruise missiles in Britain, West Germany, Italy and Belgium. On its side, the Soviet Union will eliminate Silo-based, SS-4 rockets, SS-20, SS-12 and SS-23 missiles. The main Soviet missile, the SS-20 carries three warheads each of which has a destructive force equivalent to 150 kilotons of TNT. The American missiles carry one warhead each.

Talks on limiting both sides' missiles began in Geneva on December 1, 1981. The Soviets walked out in 1982 and the talks only resumed in March 1985. For more than two years now, negotiators from the two countries have been patiently working on the INF but not without help from their leaders. Mr. Reagan has brushed aside the hardliners in the foreign policy establishment, in the Congress and within



his own Republican Party.

The third Reagan-Gorbachev encounter, after the failure of the second summit at Reykjavik in October 1986, could trigger a genuine process of global arms limitation and hasten the transition towards a less confrontational and more secure world. The summit would certainly mark the end of the second cold war, which had poisoned world politics for nearly a decade.

Ershad dissolves Parliament

The Bangladesh President, Lt. Gen. H. M. Ershad, dissolved the Bangladeshi National Parliament (Jatiya Sansad) on December 6, 1987 in the wake of over four weeks of continuous anti Government agitation, demanding the resignation of the President. The brief announcement did not elaborate the reason for dissolution of the 330-seat Parliament elected on May 7 last year. The President took the decision in accordance with the powers conferred upon him under Article 72 (1) of the Bangladeshi Constitution.

The dissolution of Parliament within days of taking the extreme step of clamping down emergency in Bangladesh is a desperate bid to woo the very Opposition leaders whom he tried to suppress. Lt. Gen. had promulgated a state of emergency in the country on November 27. Within 24 hours of the declaration of the emergency, the President, who had just completed over a year as a civilian ruler, offered to have a dialogue with the Opposition leaders for holding a mid-term elections under consensus. He earlier arrested over 4,000 political leaders including Sheikh Hasina Wajed and Begum Khaleda Zia, the two main Opposition leaders. Later the Government started releasing the leaders in phases.

The third Bangladesh Parliament, which was elected through a controversial election on May 7 last year, has just completed 18 months. The election was boycotted by the Bangladeshi Nationalist party of Begum Khaleda Zia and quite a sizeable number of Opposition parties. But the then 15-party alliance led by the Bangladesh Awami League leader, Sheikh Hasina Wajed, had participated in it.

The first Parliament elected in 1973 only two years after the independence from Pakistani hegemony through a bloody nine-month war, could not complete its tenure. The second Parliament elected in 1979 during late Gen. Zia-ur-Rahman's rule also failed to complete its term. During the last 16 years, Bangladesh had passed through many turbulent times in which martial law was imposed twice, first by Mr. Khondakar Mushtaque Ahmed after the tragic killing of Sheikh Mujibur Rahman in 1975 and again by Lt. Gen. Ershad, the then Army Chief of Staff, in 1982.

According to the Bangladesh Consti-

tution, fresh elections will have to be held within 90 days of the dissolution of Parliament. Even if the President is inclined to abide by the constitutional provision, it remains to be seen whether developments during the next three months will create conducive atmosphere for free and fair elections. The Opposition parties which boycotted the earlier polls and question the legitimacy of the present Government want fresh elections under the supervision of an independent caretaker Government. Moreover, the circumstances in which the President has dissolved the Parliament hardly convince the people that the dissolution was an initiative on his part to restore democracy.

Civilian rule in Fiji

Fiji's transfer of power from military rule to an unelected civilian Government took place on December 7, 1987 when the country's three most powerful men exchanged gifts of whales' teeth in a centuries-old ritual. The elaborate ceremony followed the announcement earlier by the military strongman, Brig. Sitiveni Rabuka that he was stepping aside and had appointed the former Governor-General, Ratu Sir Penaia Ganilau as first President of the new republic.

Brig Rabuka, who staged two coups in less than five months, retained his position as head of the army. Mr. Ganilau's first act as President was to appoint Ratu Sir Kamisese Mara as Prime Minister. Mr. Mara was Prime Minister from independence in 1970 until an election defeat in April. Mr. Mara went to Government House to present a whale's teeth to Mr. Ganilau as a symbol of respect and support. Exchanges of whales' teeth traditionally draw senior Fijians from across the 200 inhabited islands and ceremonies are accompanied by tribal dancing and ritual offerings of Kava, a slightly narcotic drink.

Brig. Rabuka ruled by decree after staging two coups this year. He said he led the coups to protect the political rights of ethnic Fijians in the string of 300 islands in the central South Pacific, 3,200 km from Sydney, Australia. However, it remained unclear why Brig. Rabuka surrendered his authority at a time when he planned to announce a draft constitution that would guarantee ethnic Fijians a majority of seats in a unicameral Parliament.

Mr. Ganilau, who has consistently insisted that Fiji maintain links with the British Crown, said he was satisfied Brig. Rabuka's draft constitution was fair to both the country's races. The new Government unites two political allies—Mr. Ganilau and Mr. Mara—with the latter's alliance party effectively back in power.

The whole affair smacks of a conspiracy to institutionalise the supremacy of the ethnic Fijians in the country's political system. This automatically makes the

majority ethnic Indian community into second class citizens. It is now clear the Mr. Ganilau, who now has become President, and Mr. Mara, the new Prime Minister, knew before hand about Mr. Rabuka's coups.

U. S. Congress clears military aid to Pak

In a complete reversal of its previous action, the United States Congress on December 4, 1987 cleared the \$ 4.2 billion (Rs. 5,226 crore) military and economic aid package for Pakistan. Both the House of Representatives and the Senate approved the resumption of the aid to Pakistan over the next six years, stalled for three-and-a-half months since October when Pakistan was charged with violating U.S. regulations regarding non-proliferation of nuclear weapons. Pakistan was granted the privilege, said Congressional sources, despite Islamabad's outright refusal to satisfy U.S. law on its 'fugitive' nuclear weapons programme.

The aid had been stalled on August 7 this year for three-and-a-half months beginning October under the same section of the Foreign Assistance Act indicting Pakistan for its "unabated bid to enrich uranium for weapons grade synthesis, and linking it with an assurance from the Zia regime that Pakistan was not involved in the Perver case" (concerning the stealing of sensitive materials used in nuclear weapons).

Though the President had to certify the two conditions, granting a waiver to continue U.S. military aid which he has so far failed to do, yet the tricky situation in the Senate has placed the continuance of Pak aid on acceptance of nuclear proliferation stringencies, similar to those on Pakistan, by India.

India has vehemently protested to the White House against the Senate move to bring it at par with Islamabad on the "discriminatory" logic surrounding the South Asian nuclear arms race. India, according to the provision, "would be cited as a country that compelled Pakistan into going nuclear by stockpiling unsafeguarded plutonium, and not subjecting it to international or mutual inspection under a bilateral or internationally open safeguard process."

The Prime Minister, Mr. Rajiv Gandhi, has expressed concern over the move by the Senate Appropriations Committee to equate India's peaceful nuclear programme with Pakistan's nuclear weapon-oriented project. That the Government totally rejected the amendment by the Committee was made known to the U.S. Ambassador in India, Mr. John Gunther Dean, when he called on the Prime Minister on December 4. The meeting came in the wake of the strong protest lodged by the Indian Ambassador in Washington.

An official spokesman said that the Foreign

Assistance Act by the Appropriations Committee provided an alibi to Pakistan to continue with the non-peaceful dimensions of its nuclear programme. "The substance and focus of its recommendations are totally misplaced," he said.

The spokesman described as untenable the promise on which the Committee had based its recommendations "equating India's peaceful nuclear programmes with Pakistan's covert efforts to acquire nuclear weapons capability." India has apprised the Reagan Administration of the efforts by some Pakistani nationals in the U.S. to export nuclear materials in violation of U.S. laws. They had also tried to steal designs of nuclear enrichment plants.

The spokesman said the recommendations were "inexplicably focussed" against a sub region—South Asia. "By implication, these condone nuclear proliferation, including horizontal as well as vertical, for instance, in West Asia, South Africa, Latin America and the NATO alliance countries," he added.

Maintaining that India's stand on non-proliferation of nuclear weapons had been consistent, the spokesman said "we are opposed to both vertical and horizontal proliferations of nuclear weapons." He asserted that India "has not accepted and does not intend to accept" safeguards on all its peaceful nuclear activities unless a regime of international safeguards was applied uniformly and without discrimination to all nuclear activities in all nuclear countries. He explained that India had conducted a nuclear explosion more than a decade ago but had unilaterally chosen to utilise its nuclear programme for peaceful purposes only.

Arab summit

The Arab summit concluded on November 11, 1987 in the Jordanian capital of Amman after more than three days of intensive discussions on how to mobilise the Arab nations behind Iraq in its war against Iran. Iran was formally condemned for "occupying Iraqi territory" and for disregarding the UN Security Council ceasefire resolution.

The summit took a sharply anti-Iranian stance on two crucial issues. First, it expressed forthright support for the Security Council resolution calling for an unconditional ceasefire in the Gulf war. By doing so, the summit stood squarely behind Iraq in this war. Iraq has already accepted the Security Council resolution while Iran has refused to resile from its stand that the world body must first name Iraq as the aggressor.

The document clearly condemned Iran for the riots in Mecca including an expression of support for the measures taken by Saudi Arabia during the violence. In addition it also expresses its solidarity with Kuwait and the other Gulf nations for

what is termed Iranian provocation and threats and is supportive of Kuwaiti measures to safeguard its territorial integrity, implying a measure of support for the presence of U.S. and other forces in the Gulf.

The main objective of the summit was to project an image of Arab unity and solidarity. Though the summit did not admit Egypt back into the League of Arab States, it decided that diplomatic relations between any Arab League member state and the Arab Republic of Egypt was a sovereign matter to be decided by each state in accordance with its constitution and laws. The summit adopted a resolution giving the Arab States the right to individually restore relations with Egypt, severed in April 1979 following the Camp David agreement with Israel. The 22-member Arab League organised in 1945 and headquartered in Cairo, suspended Egypt's membership at the same time.

The summit reconfirmed that the Palestinian issue was the core and essence of the conflict in West Asia and said peace would not be achieved except through the recovery of all the occupied Arab territories, and the restoration of the inalienable national rights of the Palestinian people. An international peace conference sponsored by the United Nations and participated by all parties concerned, including the Palestine Liberation Organisation, and the permanent members of the Security Council, was the only solution to a settlement of the Arab-Israeli conflict.

It denounced international terrorism in all its forms and variations but supported the legitimate right of people under occupation to resist the occupiers by force.

The summit also supported Lebanon's efforts to restore its sovereignty and integrity and called for the withdrawal of all foreign forces in the country.

U.K. tightens immigration

The new Immigration Bill, seeking to ban the entry of polygamous wives and reducing their stay to a maximum of six months as against one year permitted at present, was passed by the House of Commons on November 16, 1987.

The Bill also calls upon immigrants to prove that they can support incoming dependents. It makes overstaying in Britain a criminal offence. In fact, the Bill's most controversial provision debars Commonwealth citizens settled in Britain before 1973 from bringing in a wife or children unless they can prove they can support and house them. It thus ends an absolute right and puts them on the same footing as all those who have entered Britain since 1973.

Under the Bill, which was mentioned in Queen's speech in June, appeal rights available to those liable to deportation are restricted, an additional adjudicator is to be allowed to hear an appeal only on a point of

law and not, as at present, on grounds of wrongful exercise of discretion of Ministers or officials.

The measure constitutes a flagrant violation of the assurance given to Commonwealth citizens with the enactment of the 1971 Act for the same objective. The main result of the Bill will be with regard to section 1(5) of the 1971 Act, which provided that immigration rules shall be so framed that Commonwealth citizens settled in the U.K. and their wives and children were not less free to come into and go from the U.K. than if the Act had not been passed. But the Bill seeks to amend the section and make it compulsory for the spouses or children of immigrants to prove that they have accommodation and means to financial support in Britain.

Najibullah elected Afghan President

Afghanistan's Grand National Council unanimously elected Mr. Najibullah as the country's President and approved a new constitution. Immediately after assuming office on November 30, 1987, Mr. Najibullah said Soviet troops could pull out from Afghanistan "in 12 months or less."

Mr. Najibullah has proposed an international conference with Soviet and American participation on normalisation of the situation around Afghanistan. He addressed in the Afghan capital the Loya Jirgah (Supreme Assembly) which elected him President under the newly approved constitution and offered to meet the opposition leaders in or outside Afghanistan to discuss an end to the civil war.

Mr. Najibullah took over from Mr. Babrak Karmal as General Secretary of the ruling People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan on May 4, 1986. Mr. Karmal continued as President until November 11 last year.

The Loya Jirgah adopted a new constitution after almost 14 hours of deliberations. The new constitution notably provides for an executive President seconded by a Council of Ministers. The President retains control of the armed forces. A National Assembly or Parliament, is also to be set up in the next six months under the constitution's provisions.

Mr. Najibullah said Afghanistan would propose at the next round of proximity talks with Pakistan in Geneva, the Soviet troops withdrawal within 12 months. And this timeframe could be further reduced if the opposition pledged to observe peace. He announced extension of ceasefire till July 15, 1988 to facilitate talks with the opposition and an amnesty that will benefit 5,000 prisoners.

Mr. Najibullah said there were even now no Soviet troops in 12 of the country's 26 provinces. He also offered to have the troops withdrawn from other provinces where the opposition agreed to honour the ceasefire and stop combat operations.

How To Interview And Be Interviewed

MICHELE BROWN and GYLES BRANDRETH

Variations On The Job Interview

You have an interview appointment. You know you are not wasting your time because you are genuinely suited and which you would like. Your immediate concern is how to make yourself the candidate most likely to succeed!

Panel interviews

Sometimes you will be interviewed by several people together, in what is known as a panel interview. The panel will consist of a chairman and two or more additional people who are there because they have a particular area of expertise or responsibility. Panel interviews can be rather intimidating as it is easy to get a feeling of 'just me against all of them'. Good interviewers will try and prevent you from feeling overwhelmed but being outnumbered inevitably creates a certain tension.

Identify the most influential interviewer: In theory it is the chairperson, who sits in the middle, who is the most crucial member of the interview panel, but in practice one of the others may have the real power to make decisions or the personality to override the others. You should try to work out if any one person seems to carry more weight with the others and address your answers to that person whenever possible. Do not be fooled into thinking it is the noisiest or jociest member of the panel. It is far more likely to be the person to whom the others seem to defer whenever there is any query or discussion.

Panel interviews, if they are well run and well organised, can be particularly searching. For the candidate the same basic rules of selling yourself apply as for one-to-one interviews. You should address your reply to whoever asked the actual question, try and include the person who seems most important in the general sweep of your glance and look to the chairman if there is any pause between questions.

Although panel interviews can seem intimidating, some of the questions you are most worried about may get forgotten because several people may be less well organised than one. In that case you will have fewer rather than more difficulties with which to cope.

Sequential interviews

A more demanding interview technique is the sequential interview. This means that you are seen by several people, individually, in succession, rather than facing them all as a group. For sequential interviews you need all your wits about you, which means being thoroughly well prepared and getting a decent night's sleep beforehand so your energy does not flag!

Group interviews

Group methods are used by large companies and organisations when dealing with applicants for jobs which require considerable organisational and leadership skills. The successful candidates will probably be given a very expensive training, and it is fear of wasting money on training unsuitable applicants which is the reason for such a prolonged exercise. Understanding your potential employer's motives may help you maintain your sense of humour throughout what can be a rather trying experience, not least because you are having to cooperate with your rivals and in some cases even help them out.

Clearly different employers will be looking for different things in group interviews. Try and understand what it is they are looking for. Stay alert and think on your feet.

Keep general knowledge up-to-date: It is always wise before any interview to make an effort to keep up with current affairs and to formulate reasoned opinions on some of

the major issues. This is particularly important for group interviews where group discussion and the ability to reason through your own point of view and persuade others to your opinion are invariably a major feature. Lack of awareness of the world around you, and a mind which has no ideas of its own, will show up to greater disadvantage in direct comparison with your fellow interviewees than they will in a one-to-one interview.

Do not show off: Whether the day follows a pattern of group discussion alone or involves an element of competitiveness by dividing the overall group into smaller groups with set targets to achieve, you should bear in mind a few good rules. Be conscious of the difference between showing leadership qualities and simply showing off. You want to stand out in the assessor's mind but not as an insensitive bully trying to throw your weight around. A polite and considered approach, avoiding outright confrontation, will stand you in better stead.

Show you can work as part of a team: You will make a better impression if you shine by your own merits rather than trying to show how dull everyone else is. This is particularly true if you have been divided up into teams. Assessors will be looking to see how you cooperate with others and whether or not you can put the overall benefit of your own side before individual glory.

Have faith in the interviewers' experience: You will need to have confidence in those who are running the group interview. They are usually highly experienced in what they are doing and are unlikely to miss the truth of what is going on. So do not feel you have to make a fuss to get attention. If you feel confident in the assessors you can relax and behave as you should instead of feeling the need to get yourself noticed.

Do not deliberately keep a low profile: The same principle applies to those whose natural instinct is to try and merge with the wallpaper. It will do you no good to try and keep away from the hub of activity and hope that by making no impression you will not make a bad impression. A seasoned assessor will soon spot someone who is not taking an active and full part in the activity and it will be regarded as no better

Michele Brown is an extremely successful writer. Gyles Brandreth is an authority on the subject of interviews. This British team of wife-husband authors, look at interviewing from both sides of the desk.

than trying to force your way on to the centre stage

Accept responsibility : If you find yourself as a group leader or chairman accept the responsibility. Do not use the opportunity to throw your weight about but to enable your own group to handle whatever task or problem they have been allotted in the most efficient manner. Always stay calm and do not allow others to drag you into a conflict of personalities. Once you have accepted responsibility do not allow someone else to take it away from you as that will be clear proof of your inability to handle the situation. Make sure everyone has a chance to have his say but be prepared to use your judgement when it comes to deciding when action should be taken.

Do not put on an act : Whatever happens do not try to be someone you are not. By all means work to emphasise your positive qualities and to control your weak points, but if you put on an act you are almost bound to get caught out and you certainly will not be able to relax.

Social interviews

Most interviews are rather formal situations where emphasis is placed on trying to create a relaxed atmosphere in an artificial situation. Social interviews, sometimes known as 'trial by sherry', are theoretically relaxed occasions, like a drinks party or dinner, but the atmosphere tends to become rather strained as one half of the party sizes up and assesses the other half.

Social interviews can vary from a candidate being taken over to the pub for a drink and a sandwich, so that future colleagues can see whether or not the newcomer will fit in, to full-scale formal affairs. Often it is the company wife who is being quietly summed up to see if she can 'keep up' with her husband or pull her weight in a job which makes a lot of social demands. Candidates who are involved in group interviews, which often stretch over one or two days, will also find themselves eating and socialising with their fellow candidates and assessors. Although these social situations are not strictly part of the scheduled group interview, candidates should always be aware that any awkwardness or irregularity in their behaviour will be noted. There are no temporary truces.

Be aware that you are being interviewed : Social interviews create several possible dangers. One is that those who are being assessed, however informally, will be blissfully unaware of what is going on and reveal far more about themselves than is wise.

Try to act naturally : Another way of creating a bad impression at a social interview is by being so self-conscious and aware of what is going on that you are

unable to act naturally and show yourself in the best possible light. If you feel very inhibited by the artificiality of the situation you will give a very inaccurate impression of the sort of person you really are, perhaps even overcompensating for nerves by being too gregarious and obvious and making it clear that you are not good at handling yourself in a social situation.

Treat a social interview socially : The most important element in coping with a social interview well is coming to terms with the fact that it really is an interview. It is, therefore, not going to be possible to behave as though you were at a genuine social occasion and it will not be surprising if you feel awkward and nervous. Once you realise this you can start treating it like any other interview, and apply the same ground rules. Be punctual, pay attention to what you wear, be aware of how others are reacting to the signals you are sending out. Calm your nerves by deep breathing, not by having a stiff drink. Above all remember that you are selling yourself, so present yourself in a confident fashion but without boasting.

Demonstrate support for a partner : Spouses who know that the way they behave will affect their partners' chances of getting a job should try and find out beforehand what is expected of them. Being primed with the relevant background information can make you much more confident that you are saying the right thing to the right person. Above all try to make it clear that you are enthusiastic about the future project. If there are possible problems and conditions that make the company worried about how a partner will cope make it clear that you know what they are and that they are not problems to you. Obvious examples are travelling or living outstation, the husband having to be away for long periods, having to relocate, changing children's schools at an awkward stage in their career, having to do a lot of company entertaining. A cheerful and supportive disposition is what you are being assessed for. If you do have doubts and problems about the job these should be discussed privately before things reach a crucial stage. Do not use a social setting for suddenly coming out with all the reservations you may have or the frustrations you may feel at not having been consulted properly. Few things can be more guaranteed to create a negative response than the sight of husband and wife sparring in public.

Employment agencies

Employment agencies used to be only for domestic and office staff. Nowadays there is a large sector which deals with far more high-powered recruitment, and men are as likely as women to find themselves seeking work through an agency.

All the general advice given to improve your interview performance holds equally good when being interviewed by an agency and you can expect many of the same questions. However, at an agency you are more likely to be tested on your skills such as shorthand, typing, operating a computer, etc.

Appearance is important. Just because there is no job immediately on the horizon do not turn up looking a mess. The agency will be assessing you just as one of its clients will do. Many companies that recruit through agencies are particularly concerned with their company image and will be looking for staff who know how to dress appropriately. If you are not disciplined enough to arrive at the agency as though dressed for work you may not be taken on to the books.

First impressions are crucial. As well as being appropriately dressed you should also be aware that you may have been noted even while looking at the agency's window display. In a small employment agency there may only be one interviewer and you will put yourself at a disadvantage if you make a bad start. So, be presentable, be articulate and be pleasant to everyone you meet.

Have some ideas of your own : Have some idea before you go into an agency of what you want to do or the type of company for which you want to work. Clearly agencies dealing with executive appointments will have more time for discussion and advice about career moves and developments than agencies dealing with general office staff. Even so you will gain more out of the interview if you have some clear ideas of your own about what you want to do, and also about what you do not want to do.

Take your c.v. with you : Take a comprehensive career history with you. This will save time and will be a clear indication that you are well organised. A good agency interviewer will look through it and pick up on the same gaps and discrepancies which will appear to the job interviewer but will not be looking with any one particular job in mind.

Do not be surprised if an agency interviewer is rather alarmingly direct. He or she is trying to get a very clear picture of what you can do so that they can place you accurately and not send you on too many pointless interviews. In effect they will be assessing you in much the same way that you make your own self-assessment and then trying to match you to jobs in the way that you should do when applying for jobs directly. You will get more out of the agency and interviewer and make their task easier if you have already made your own attempt at self-assessment.

The agency interviewer will be looking to see how you handle yourself during the interview. You should, therefore, make as much effort as you would if you were being

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Constitution Of India

Prof. (Dr.) M. V. PYLEE

Former Vice-Chancellor, University of Cochin

The Union And Its Territory

The First Article of the Constitution declares that India is a Union of States. Explaining the significance of the term "Union of States", B. R. Ambedkar said that it implied two things : First, the Indian Federation was not the result of an agreement among the units. Secondly, the component units had no freedom to secede from the Union. Those who were not happy with the term Union contended in the Constituent Assembly that it did not sufficiently emphasise the federal nature of the Constitution. They wanted the adoption of the term "Federation of States".

Under Article 2, the Parliament of India is empowered to admit into the Union or establish new States on terms and conditions it thinks fit. Thus, it may form a new State by separation of territory from any State or by uniting two or more States or parts of States or by uniting any territory to a part of any State. In the process, it can increase or decrease the area of any State or alter the boundaries or change the name of any State (Article 3). Although the power of Parliament in this respect is exclusive, the Constitution provides for a procedure which enables the legislatures of the States concerned to express their opinion in the matter. According to this, every Bill contemplating any of the above changes can be introduced in Parliament only on the recommendation of the President and prior reference by the President to the legislature of the State concerned for its opinion. The procedure thus helps Parliament to have in view the sentiments of the people of the State concerned before taking a final decision. Any such change made by Parliament and the consequent alterations effected in the Constitution will not amount to an amendment of the Constitution (Article 4).

At present, the Union of India is composed of twenty-five States which are the units of the federal Union and seven Territories which are under the direct administration of the Central Government. As such, the political map of India today presents a comparatively simple picture in contrast to what it was in 1947 when India became independent and in 1950 when the present Constitution was inaugurated. But this was the result of the successful execution of a gigantic task of integration and reorganisation during the first ten years of independent India. The process was indeed difficult and even painful one

and it cannot yet be said with certainty that the pattern which emerged and which exists at present is the final one.

Mention was made in an earlier article of the process of territorial readjustment as a consequence of the accession of Indian States in the days following August 1947. As a result of this process, by the time the Constitution was inaugurated in 1950, their total number had come down to 18 from 500. These eighteen were grouped under two categories—Part B and Part C States. Part B consisted of Hyderabad, Jammu and Kashmir, Madhya Bharat, Mysore, PEPSU (Patiala and East Punjab States Union), Rajasthan, Saurashtra and Travancore-Cochin. Part C consisted of Ajmer, Bilaspur, Bhopal, Coorg, Delhi, Himachal Pradesh, Kutch, Manipur, Tripura and Vindhya Pradesh. The former British Indian Provinces were grouped under Part A and consisted of Assam, Bihar, Bombay, Madhya Pradesh, Madras, Orissa, Punjab, Uttar Pradesh and West Bengal. The only other Indian territory left out of classification was the Andaman and Nicobar Islands and it was brought under Part D.

The constitutional provisions establishing the three-tier State system were the product of expediency. No one was happy with this arrangement and desired to end it at the earliest opportunity. The situation underwent an unexpected change in 1952 when the Central Government under pressure from the Telugu-speaking people of Madras State, took a sudden decision to create a separate State of Andhra. The State of Andhra came into existence on October 1, 1953.

The inauguration of the new State was not to be an isolated incident. Formation of new States on linguistic basis and the consequent reorganisation of the entire State system became almost a militant demand all over the country. Political leadership found it no longer possible to resist this demand. The result was the appointment of the States Reorganisation Commission (SRC) in December 1953 to go into the entire question of reorganisation "objectively and dispassionately" and make its recommendations with a view to settling this difficult problem.

The Commission was headed by a former Justice of the Supreme Court of India, Fazl Ali, and had in addition as members Pandit H. N. Kunzru and Sardar K. M. Panikkar. The report of the Commission was

submitted on September 30, 1955.

After considering fully all the aspects of reorganisation, the Commission arrived at four major principles which were to be given the highest importance in any scheme of reorganisation of States. Those are :

- (i) Preservation and strengthening of the unity and security of India;
- (ii) Linguistic and cultural homogeneity;
- (iii) Financial, economic and administrative considerations; and
- (iv) Successful working of the national development plans.

In making their recommendations, the Commission dealt with not only territorial readjustments but also other matters such as financial implications, administrative changes, integration of services, etc. Taking these as a whole, the following recommendations deserve special mention:

1. Abolition of the classification of States into three categories, Part A, Part B and Part C.

2. Abolition of the special agreements entered into with the Union in consequence of the financial integration of Part B States.

3. Part C States, with the exception of Delhi (the Union Capital), Manipur and Andaman and Nicobar Islands which are to be centrally administered, should be merged with the adjoining States.

4. On the basis of these changes, the Commission recommended the creation of 16 States and three centrally administered territories.

The report was placed before Parliament and the State legislatures which discussed it at length. After prolonged discussions both inside the legislatures and outside and after protracted negotiations between the Union Cabinet and the interested parties, the Government of India announced its decision which was embodied in a Bill called the States Reorganisation Bill. The Constitution also needed amendment at many places as a result of the proposed reorganisation. Both the Constitution (Seventh Amendment) Bill and the States Reorganisation Bill were passed in 1956 and were put into effect on November 1, 1956.

The provisions of both the Amendment and the Act are based upon the recommendations of the SRC report except in a few instances. The most important of those were the decisions with respect to the formation of the Bombay State and the

immediate creation of a united Telugu-speaking State of Andhra Pradesh. The number of the centrally administered areas also was increased from the recommended three to six.

The Union of India then consisted of fourteen States and six centrally administered territories.

That position, however, did not last long. The pattern underwent a further change in 1960 when on account of intonso and persistent popular demand, Bombay was divided on a linguistic basis to form two new States, a Marathi-speaking State of Maharashtra and a Gujarati-speaking State of Gujarat.

In 1961 yet another new State was created when the areas comprising Naga Hills and Tuensang Area assumed the name of Nagaland and was given the status of the sixteenth State of the Indian Union.

During the next ten years between 1961 and 1971 five more new States were formed. The first of these was Haryana by reorganising Punjab to form two States, Punjab and Haryana in 1966. In 1970 the Union Territory of Himachal Pradesh was made a full-fledged State. Manipur and

Tripura were also given the status of States in 1971. In the same year yet another State was created and that was Meghalaya which was part of Assam until then.

In 1975 Sikkim acceded to India and was given the status of a State, thus raising the total number of States to 22.

The number of Union Territories also registered an increase since 1956. In August 1961 Dadra and Nagar Haveli were integrated with the Union of India at the request of the Varishta Panchayat and the people of Free Dadra and Nagar Haveli. Similarly, Goa, Daman and Diu were also united with India in December 1961 and thus the remnants of Portuguese colonialism, which was the last to disappear, were brought to an end. Pondicherry, a former French colony, became a Union Territory in 1962 along with other French settlements in India. In 1966 as a result of the reorganisation of Punjab, Chandigarh became a Union Territory. In 1971 two more Union Territories, Mizoram and Arunachal Pradesh, came into being, both in the north-eastern region.

In 1987, three Union Territories were granted the status of Statehood. Mizoram

and Arunachal Pradesh became the 23rd and 24th State respectively of the Indian Union on February 20, 1987. In becoming the States of India, the two joined five others in the region together known as "the seven sisters of north-east". The elevation of Mizoram to full-fledged Statehood brings to a fitting climax the process of psychological integration of the Mizos which began with the signing of the peace accord on June 30, 1986. The triumphant return of the Mizo National Front insurgents led by Mr. Laldenga to the national mainstream and the convincing electoral victory on the eve of the Statehood has closed a turbulent phase in the chequered history of Mizoram. Similarly, Arunachal Pradesh, which was made a Union Territory in 1972, became the 24th State of the Indian Union. Prior to 1972, it was known as the North-East Frontier Agency (NEFA). Though NEFA was constitutionally a part of Assam, it was administered separately by the representative of the Governor of Assam.

The youngest State in the country, Goa, came into being on May 30, 1987, but the

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Area, Population, Capital City and Principal Languages of the Component States and Union Territories

<i>States</i>	<i>Area in sq km</i>	<i>Population (1981 Census)</i>	<i>Capital</i>	<i>Principal language(s)</i>
Andhra Pradesh	2,75,068	5,35,49,673	Hyderabad	Telugu and Urdu
Arunachal Pradesh	83,743	6,31,839	Itanagar	Nissi/Dafila, Miji, Adi, Wancho, Tagin, Hiel, Monpa, Nocte, Bengali, and English
Assam	78,438	1,98,96,843	Dispur (Temporary)	Assamese
Bihar	1,73,877	6,99,14,734	Patna	Hindi
Goa	3,702	10,07,749	Panaji	Marathi and Konkani
Gujarat	1,96,024	3,40,85,799	Gandhinagar	Gujarati
Haryana	44,212	1,29,22,618	Chandigarh	Hindi
Himachal Pradesh	55,673	42,80,818	Shimla	Hindi and Pahari
Jammu and Kashmir	2,22,236	59,87,389	Srinagar (Summer) Jammu (Winter)	Kashmiri, Dogri, Gujri, Punjabi, Urdu, Balti, Dadi, Pahari and Ladakhi
Karnataka	1,91,791	3,71,35,714	Bangalore	Kannada
Kerala	38,863	2,54,53,680	Trivandrum	Malayalam
Madhya Pradesh	4,43,446	5,21,78,844	Bhopal	Hindi
Maharashtra	3,07,680	6,27,84,171	Bombay	Marathi
Manipur	22,327	14,20,953	Imphal	Manipuri
Meghalaya	22,429	13,35,819	Shillong	Khasi, Garo and English
Mizoram	21,081	4,93,757	Aizwal	Mizo and English
Nagaland	16,579	7,74,930	Kohima	Ao, Konayak, Angami, Sema and Lotha
Orissa	1,55,707	2,63,70,271	Bhubaneswar	Oriya
Punjab	50,362	1,67,88,915	Chandigarh	Punjabi
Rajasthan	3,42,239	3,42,61,862	Jaipur	Hindi and Rajasthani
Sikkim	7,096	3,16,385	Gangtok	Lepcha, Bhutia, Hindi, Nepali and Limbu
Tamil Nadu	1,30,058	4,84,08,077	Madras	Tamil
Tripura	10,486	20,53,058	Agartala	Bengali, Tripuri, Kakkborak and Manipuri
Uttar Pradesh	2,94,411	11,08,62,013	Lucknow	Hindi
West Bengal	88,752	5,45,80,647	Calcutta	Bengali
<i>Union Territories</i>				
Andaman and Nicobar Islands	8,249	1,88,741	Port Blair	Bengali, Hindi, Nicobarese, Tamil, Telugu and Malayalam
Chandigarh	114	4,51,610	Chandigarh	Hindi and Punjabi
Dadra and Nagar Haveli	491	1,03,676	Silvassa	Bhili, Bhilodi, Gujarati, Hindi
Daman and Diu	102	78,981	Panaji	Gujarati
Delhi	1,483	62,20,406	Delhi	Hindi, Urdu and Punjabi
Lakshadweep	32	40,249	Kavaratti	Malayalam
Pondicherry	492	6,04,471	Pondicherry	Tamil and French

60 years old or 60 years young?



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Have Self-Confidence

The way to develop self confidence is to do the thing you fear to do, the thing you are afraid of and get a record of successful experiences behind you. By constant practice you will develop courage, confidence and assurance. Success in one field will kindle your enthusiasm, increase your confidence and motivate you to venture in other fields. You will start doing one by one things you felt shy of, you felt frightened at one time and accomplish those tasks with ease. Confidence will then come to stay, it will become a matter of habit and success will follow success.

Think of the days when you learnt cycling first. Were you not scared that you might fall down? But you have seen thousands of people cycling without difficulty and you know that you could do likewise once you had learnt the art. It is the same with driving a motor cycle and scooter. It is the same with piloting an aircraft. It is the same with swimming or handling rail or motor boat. It is the same with public speaking, acting on a stage, talking to strangers, moving with members of the opposite sex, staying alone in the dark, climbing heights, handling a dead body or whatever is the thing that you feel hesitant about. You will learn the thing only by attempting it, actually performing the deed. The fear will wear off with familiarity.

Action and practice are, therefore, the key to get over fear and gain confidence. The great psychologist Emile Cone puts this across succinctly when he says : "If you persuade yourself that you can do a certain thing, provided this thing be possible, you will do it, however difficult it may be. If, on the contrary, you cannot do the simplest thing in the world, it is impossible for you to do it, and molehills become for you unscalable mountains." The individual who lacks confidence, who perhaps suffers from an inferiority complex, who is afraid, hesitant and diffident must, therefore, assume first a positive attitude. He should take it for granted that he can improve, he can overcome his complex, fears and phobias. He must start with this faith, belief or conviction.

We must carefully note Emile Cone's assertion. You must first persuade yourself to do a thing. Of course, it should be within human possibility. In other words, what other ordinary, normal average human beings are able to do, you should also be able to do. If others like yourself can perform a task or feat, why not you. It might be a difficult task or might appear so in the beginning. But you must persuade

yourself to do a thing, to accomplish the task. You must have strong desire and motivation to do it. You must have the determination, the will, the resoluteness to succeed. In other words, you must have a strong urge, great powerful enthusiasm, to do and win. The lack of urge, desire, enthusiasm, interest, keenness to motivation will make you feel or imagine that you cannot do the simplest thing.

Under such circumstances even molehills will appear to you as Himalayan peaks like Mount Everest or Dhaulagiri. First arouse in yourself a strong desire to master your fear complex or phobia. Believe you could do it as thousands and millions like yourself have been able to do it. Next for motivation, imagine the benefits that will accrue to you by accomplishing the same. Take it up as a challenge. Face it as

IMPROVE YOUR PERSONALITY

a man. Whip up your enthusiasm. Be resolute and determined. Now jump into action. Do not worry about the result. Just keep on doing it. Repeat and repeat over and over again till you get it on a habit. Quit worrying but keep acting. Applying yourself, with all your heart and mind to the task you are doing will lay the foundation for your success.

The gaining of self-confidence, getting over the complex and phobia, the ability to feel calm and assured, is not one-tenth as difficult as one may imagine. One does not require a special gift personality or technique for that purpose. As we have seen and considered earlier, it is a question of practice, acquiring experience and getting a habit. It is like learning any other art or sport. All you need is the desire to accomplish, the determination to persist, the enthusiasm to sustain your motivation. Training and practice will drive away your fears, diffidence and complex. You will automatically gain self-confidence and abiding courage. Once you taste success in any one field it will prove contagious. You will become bold on your own to venture out in other directions, other fields. Now you know what to do. You know by experience that you will win if you keep at it. You must, therefore, start with a positive attitude. You must begin with a strong and persistent desire. You must act with earnestness and enthusiasm. I guarantee that you can overcome any complex, any phobia, any fear no matter how deep rooted and complex and complicated it is. Believe me it is possible. You first try. Make up your

mind and act.

The most sensible and practical advice to acquire self-confidence has been given by the renowned American psychologist Professor William James. He says : "Action seems to follow feeling, but really action and feeling go together; and by regulating the action which is under the more direct control of the will, we can indirectly regulate the feeling, which is not. Thus the sovereign voluntary path to cheerfulness, if our spontaneous cheerfulness be lost, is to sit up cheerfully and to act and speak as if cheerfulness were already there. If such conduct does not make you cheerful, nothing else on that occasion can. So to feel brave, act as if we are brave, use all of our will to that end, and courage-fit will very likely replace the fit of fear." In other words, the Professor says that you have full direct control over your actions but you lack such effective control over your feeling and mind. His advice then is to use your control or will and act the part you desire.

Act bold, confident and courageous if you keenly desire it. Act happy and cheerful if you wish it earnestly. Act positive and optimistic if you must succeed. When you thus act the part in this manner, an amazing thing happens. Your feeling, mental outlook, thoughts, ideas and attitude also undergo a remarkable change. In a short while you will be confident, cheerful or hopeful, precisely the way you have been acting and behaving. It is easy to act the way you want . . . if you do not feel like it. By firming up your will, by determination, by steeling yourself to resoluteness you can always do a thing, even though you may not feel like it at that moment. By sheer will-power you can always act for some time. Therefore, act confident, behave boldly, do things with courage although you might feel differently. And see the miracle happening. You will discuss that you feel the way you have been acting. Action is, thus, the key to confidence and success.

President Roosevelt, who was well known for his courage, enterprise, initiative, adventurous outlook and original ideas, was, as a boy, sickly, feeble and underconfident. It is interesting to see what he says, in this context, in his autobiography : "Having been a rather sickly and awkward boy, I was as a youngman, at first both nervous and distrustful of my own powers. There were all kinds of things of which I was afraid at first, ranging from grizzly bears to 'mean' horses and gun-fighters, but by acting as if I was not afraid I gradually ceased to be afraid.

(Continued on page 66)

Check Your General Awareness

Q. 1. In the film "Gandhi", who played the central role?

- (a) Edward Fox (b) Richard Attenborough
(c) Ben Kingsley (d) John Brailey

Q. 2. In a civilised urban society, what makes people live together?

- (a) Patriotism (b) Religion (c) Culture (d) Law

Q. 3. Gerontology is the study of

- (a) Process of ageing (b) Growth of cells
(c) Birds (d) Vegetables

Q. 4. For artificial insemination the semen of a bull should be stored in

- (a) Cold water (b) Ice (c) Liquid nitrogen
(d) Liquid oxygen

Q. 5. Which of the following is not favourable for the formation of deltas?

- (a) Calm winds (b) Currents and tides (c) Sheltered coast (d) No large lakes in the river course

Q. 6. Mr. R. Venkataraman, who was sworn in on July 25, 1987, is the ... President of India

- (a) Sixth (b) Seventh (c) Eighth (d) Ninth

Q. 7. The Indo-Sri Lankan accord to end the ethnic conflict in the island was signed between the Indian Prime Minister and the Sri Lankan President in July 1987 in

- (a) New Delhi (b) Kathmandu (c) Madras
(d) Colombo

Q. 8. Which of the following was not expelled from the primary membership of the Congress Party in July 1987?

- (a) K. K. Tiwari (b) Arun Nehru (c) Arif Mohammed Khan (d) Vidya Charan Shukla

Q. 9. Mecca, Islam's holiest city, was in the news in July 1987 for the carnage of pilgrims. Where is this city located?

- (a) In Iran (b) In Iraq (c) In Saudi Arabia
(d) None of the above

Q. 10. The Australian Prime Minister, Mr. Bob Hawke, has won the general election for the time

- (a) First (b) Second (c) Third (d) Fourth

Q. 11. The first Indian to be elected as the President of the United Nations General Assembly was

- (a) Vijayalakshmi Pandit (b) S. Radhakrishnan (c) B. N. Rao (d) V. K. Krishna Menon

Q. 12. The Corbett National Park is situated in

- (a) Madhya Pradesh (b) Gujarat (c) Uttar Pradesh (d) Assam

Q. 13. In terms of geographical area, India is larger than

- (a) Argentina (b) Australia (c) Brazil (d) Canada

Q. 14. 'Observatory Astronomy' was first introduced in India by

- (a) Akbar (b) Ashoka (c) Sawai Man Singh II (d) Sawai Jai Singh

Q. 15. 'Mona Lisa' is

- (a) The highest peak in Andes range (b)

A painting by Leonardo da Vinci (c) A famous novel (d) A dance drama

Q. 16. Which of the following terms was not provided in the agreement signed by the Indian Prime Minister and the Sri Lankan President to end the ethnic problem in Sri Lanka?

- (a) Autonomy for the northern and eastern provinces (b) General amnesty for all political prisoners now in jails and rehabilitation of the militants who surrender arms and return to normal civilian life (c) Cessation of hostilities between the Tamil militants and the Sri Lankan security forces (d) Indian peace keeping force to be stationed in the northern province to guarantee and enforce the ceasefire

Q. 17. The former Deputy Chairman of the Planning Commission, Dr. Manmohan Singh, has been appointed Secretary-General of which of the following organisations?

- (a) Non-aligned Movement (b) Group of Seven Industrialised Nations (c) South Asian Association for Regional Cooperation (d) South-South Commission

Q. 18. With which of the following games is Geet Sethi associated?

- (a) Billiards (b) Squash (c) Polo (d) Tennis

Q. 19. Who built Rashtrapati Bhavan in New Delhi?

- (a) Le Corbusier (b) Bob Charnock (c) Edwin Lutyens (d) None of the above

Q. 20. Where was the Asian athletic championship held in 1987?

- (a) Dhaka (b) Calcutta (c) Kuala Lumpur (d) Jakarta

Q. 21. 'Referendum' has an integral relationship with

- (a) Indirect democracy (b) Limited monarchy (c) Direct democracy (d) People's courts

Q. 22. The Manas Tiger Sanctuary is located in

- (a) Madhya Pradesh (b) Assam (c) Karnataka (d) Gujarat

Q. 23. The "Vande Matram"—our national song—was composed by

- (a) Nazrul Islam (b) Sarat Chandra Chatterji (c) Bankim Chandra Chatterji (d) Rabindra Nath Tagore

Q. 24. Radar, which is helpful to detect the presence of enemy aircraft, uses

- (a) Electric waves (b) Sound waves (c) Radio waves (d) Ultrasonic waves

Q. 25. Which among the following steel plants has been set up with the help of German engineers?

- (a) Bhilai in Madhya Pradesh (b) Bokaro in Bihar (c) Durgapur in West Bengal (d) Rourkela in Orissa

(Continued from page 34)

Prime Minister, Mr. Rajiv Gandhi, launched the 25th State of the Indian Union on June 3, 1987. The overland districts of Daman and Diu have been delinked from Goa and remain as a Union Territory. Geographically, culturally and linguistically, the people of Daman and Diu are different from those living in Goa although, historically speaking, they have a commonality. Actually, it was the passing of the controversial Konkani Official Language Bill in February 1987 that paved the way for Goa's Statehood. Under the Bill, Konkani with Devnagari script was made the official language in Goa while giving a similar status to Marathi in Goa district and to Gujarati in Daman and Diu. Goa's emergence as a State of the Indian Union is the fulfilment of a long-cherished dream.

The Table on p. 34 shows the picture of the Union and its territory as at present.

Before the reorganisation of States, Madhya Pradesh was the largest among the States, with an area of 4,43,446 square kilometres, as big in size as two-thirds of France. But as a result of the reorganisation in 1956 Bombay became first with an area of over 6,50,000 square kilometres, almost as large as France. But with the division of Bombay into Maharashtra and Gujarat, Madhya Pradesh once again got back its place as the largest State in India. Sikkim is the smallest of the States with an area of 7,096 square kilometres. From the population point of view, Uttar Pradesh comes first with more than 110 million people which is more than the population of the Federal Republic of West Germany and the German Democratic Republic together. Sikkim has also the smallest population, approximately a little over 3,00,000. But if density of population per square kilometre is taken into consideration, Kerala comes first with 655 people per square kilometre, perhaps the most densely populated State in the world.

A comparison between a country like India and a continent like Europe makes an interesting study from many points of view, such as area, population, languages and races. India is two-thirds of the whole of Europe in size. But the population of India is more than double that of Europe. From the linguistic point of view, while Europe has a score of main languages, India too has a linguistic diversity which is no less pronounced. From the racial point of view, the people of India present a greater diversity than the whole of Europe presents. But while India is today a single political entity, Europe has over a score of sovereign States. How difficult a problem it would be if an attempt is made to weld together Europe minus Russia into a single political entity. The efforts to form a Western European Federation are yet to find fruition. It is well to remember these facts while dealing with the problems of India, a sub-continent which presents both perplexing diversity and immensity.

(Answers on page 66)

Test Of Reasoning

Q. 1-6: In each question below are given two statements followed by two conclusions numbered I and II. You have to take the given statements to be true even if they seem to be at variance from commonly known facts and then decide which of the given conclusions logically follows from the two statements, disregarding commonly known facts.

Give answer (1) if only conclusion I follows; give answer (2) if only conclusion II follows; give answer (3) if either I or II follows; give answer (4) if neither I nor II follows and give answer (5) if both I and II follow.

Q. 1. Statements : Some boys are clouds. Gopal is a boy.

Conclusions : I. Some clouds are boys.
II. Some boys are not clouds.

Q. 2. Statements : All streets are aircraft. All aircraft are parrots.

Conclusions : I. All parrots are streets.
II. All parrots are aircraft.

Q. 3. Statements : All chairs are apples. Some apples are tables.

Conclusions : I. All apples are chairs.
II. Some tables are not apples.

Q. 4. Statements : Some boys are clouds. Gopal is a boy.

Conclusions : I. Gopal is a cloud.
II. Some clouds are not boys.

Q. 5. Statements : All streets are aircraft. All aircraft are parrots.

Conclusions : I. All streets are parrots.
II. All aircraft are streets.

Q. 6. Statements : All chairs are apples. Some apples are tables.

Conclusions : I. Some chairs are tables.
II. Some tables are chairs.

Q. 7-15: In making decisions about important questions it is desirable to be able to distinguish between 'strong' arguments and 'weak' arguments so far as they relate to the questions. 'Strong' arguments must be both important and directly related to the question. 'Weak' arguments may not be directly related to the question and may be of minor importance or may be related to the trivial aspect of the question.

Give answer (1) if only argument I is strong; give answer (2) if only argument II is strong; give answer (3) if either I or II is strong; give answer (4) if neither I nor II is strong and give answer (5) if both I and II are strong.

Q. 7. Should religion be taught in our schools?

I. No, ours is a secular state.

II. Yes, teaching religion helps inculcate moral values among children.

Q. 8. Should competitive examinations for selecting candidates for jobs consist of

objective tests only?

I. Yes, the assessment of objective tests is reliable.

II. No, the number of questions to be answered in the objective tests is always very large.

Q. 9. Should correspondence courses at the University level be discontinued?

I. No, because such courses are there in advanced countries like USA.

II. Yes, it will substantially lessen the burden of the postal department.

Q. 10. Should higher education be reserved for the deserving few?

I. No, it will increase unemployment.

II. Yes, it will minimise wastage in higher education.

Q. 11. Should those who receive dowry despite the law prohibiting it be punished.

I. Yes, because those who violate the law must be punished.

II. No, dowry system is firmly rooted in the society since time immemorial.

Q. 12. Should octroi be abolished?

I. Yes, it will eliminate an important source of corruption.

II. No, it would adversely affect government revenue.

Q. 13. Should promotion of personnel in an organisation be made only on the basis of seniority?

I. Yes, otherwise senior persons will become disinterested in their work.

II. No, it does injustice to the really deserving persons.

Q. 14. Should workers be allowed to participate in the management of factories?

I. Yes, it is one of the demands of workers.

II. No, the management will oppose this idea.

Q. 15. Should colleges be given the status of a University?

I. Yes, managements of colleges will appreciate it.

II. No, colleges even in western countries have not yet been given such a status.

Q. 16. Four of the following five are alike in a certain way and so form a group. Which one does not belong to that group?

(1) Boiling (2) Roasting (3) Cooking (4) Frying (5) Stewing

Q. 17. Four of the following five are alike in a certain way and so form a group. Which one does not belong to that group?

(1) Lame (2) Fat (3) Dwarf (4) Tall (5) Slender

Q. 18. Four of the following five are alike in a certain way and so form a group. Which one does not belong to that group?

(1) Sigh (2) Moan (3) Wail (4) Sorrow (5) Weep

Q. 19. Circle is related to circumference as Square is to?

(1) Area (2) Angle (3) Diagonal (4) Perimeter (5) Volume

Q. 20. Water : Thirst ::

(1) Appetite : Meal (2) Poison : Death (3) Sun : Energy (4) Ice Cream : Cold (5) Food : Hunger

Q. 21. Which group of letters should come in place of the question mark in the following series of letter groups?

EXTRAVAGANZA TRAVAGANZA
TRAVAGANZ AVAGANZ ?

(1) VAGANZ (2) VAGAN (3) AVAGA (4) AVAGAN (5) AGANZ

Q. 22. In a row of girls, if Seeta who is 7th from the left and Leena who is 9th from the right interchange their seats, Seeta becomes 11th from the left. How many girls are there in the row?

(1) 16 (2) 18 (3) 20 (4) 22 (5) None of these

Q. 23. A said to B that B's mother was mother-in-law of A's mother. How is A's mother related to B's mother?

(1) Daughter-in-law (2) Mother-in-law (3) Sister (4) Aunt (5) Sister-in-law

Q. 24. If the following words were arranged as in a dictionary, which would be third?

(1) devious (2) devout (3) devolution (4) devotional (5) development

Q. 25. Which letter of the above alphabet is the eighth letter to the right of the letter which is tenth to the left of the last but one letter from the right?

(1) V (2) X (3) W (4) I (5) H

ANSWERS

Q. 1. (2) : 'Some boys are clouds' does not imply that 'some clouds are boys'. (Since 'some boys are students' does not necessarily imply that some students are boys'. Here 'some students' can be girls also.) But the statement 'some boys are clouds' means 'some boys are not clouds'.

Q. 2. (4) : The given statements straightaway imply that 'All streets are parrots'.

Q. 3. (4)

Q. 4. (4) : Gopal may or may not be a cloud since 'Some boys are clouds' and not all boys are clouds.

Q. 5. (1) : See Q. 2.

Q. 6. (4) : Conclusion I does not imply from the given statements, since we are not definite here. We can say that 'some chairs may be tables'.

Q. 7. (2) Q. 8. (1) Q. 9. (4) Q. 10. (2) Q. 11. (1) Q. 12. (5) Q. 13. (2) Q. 14. (5) Q. 15. (5)

(Continued on page 62)

WORLD TODAY

Special
Feature

1. CURRENT AFFAIRS UNITED NATIONS AND INTERNATIONAL

SAARC meet

The seven South Asian leaders ended their third summit, extending their cooperation to suppression of terrorism, forming a South Asian food security reserve, and adopting the Kathmandu Declaration to intensify their cooperative effort in areas of trade, industry, disaster management and environment conservation.

The leaders of Bangladesh (President H M Ershad), Bhutan (King Jigme Wangchuk), India (Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi), Maldives (President Mohammed Abdul Ghayoom), Nepal (King Birendra Bir Bikram Shah), Pakistan (Prime Minister Mohammad Khan Junejo) and Sri Lanka (President J R Jayewardene) also decided that measures for cooperation should be progressively carried out within a broad framework of a long term perspective. In this context, they stressed the need for further consolidation and rationalisation of the ongoing activities pursued within the SAARC framework.

Recognising the aspirations of the peoples of South Asia to communicate and cooperate with each other at "people-to-people level", the summit declaration called on SAARC to be increasingly oriented to the people's needs and aspirations. This, they firmly held, would help bring about a qualitative improvement in the general atmosphere of the region contributing to peace, friendship and cooperation in the area.

The Heads of State and Government of the seven South Asian nations expressed concern at the deteriorating international political environment which, they said, was due to Super Power policies and practices of domination and intervention.

The seven leaders denied an escalation in military expenditure in their individual countries. They said high defence spending was a major constraint on world development.

They welcomed the understanding reached between the United States and the Soviet Union on intermediate nuclear

missiles and said it should be a precursor of future accords between them to reduce drastically their strategic nuclear missiles and to refrain from extending the arms race to space. The seven leaders resolved to continue contributing towards total nuclear disarmament. They expressed support for the conclusion of a treaty prohibiting the vertical and horizontal proliferation of nuclear weapons.

The regional convention on terrorism, signed by the Foreign Ministers in the presence of their leaders, is more comprehensive than the European convention, which is an umbrella agreement and merely gives guidelines to member countries in the matter of terrorist offences and extradition. The seven leaders pledged to refrain from organising instigating or participating in civil strife or terrorist acts in member countries.

The summit, at which Nepal took over chairmanship of the seven nation group from India, initiated preliminary steps towards trade and industrial cooperation and protection of environment in the context of natural calamities and established a SAARC food security reserve. The food reserve will begin with a stock of 200 000 tonnes of wheat and rice. India alone will contribute 153 200 tonnes of foodgrains to the reserve. Release of the foodgrains to a country in need, including the prices, terms and conditions of payment in kind or otherwise, will be through direct negotiation between the member countries concerned, but they will at the same time inform the board of the deal.

The summit also decided to commission a comprehensive study of the region's environment and the necessary measures for its protection and preservation. The decision to commission the study followed informal consultations among the SAARC leaders. The study, to be handled by the SAARC Secretary-General, will cover the causes and consequences of natural disasters in a well-planned comprehensive framework.

The SAARC members also decided to intensify their disaster management

capabilities and expressed concern at the degradation of the environment which was "severely undermining development process and prospects of member countries."

India successfully thwarted Pakistani bid to frustrate Afghanistan's efforts to become a member of the SAARC in future when the Foreign Ministers' conference decided to ask the standing committee to examine the issue of its members. Allowing Afghanistan's membership does not mean endorsement of Afghanistan's policies, either internally or externally. Pakistan can legitimately object to Afghanistan's policies, but certainly not its sovereignty or its geography.

Sri Lanka is to host the SAARC summit next year and Pakistan a year later. The offer of the two was formally accepted by the Council of Ministers of SAARC.

Commonwealth summit

The Commonwealth Heads of Government Meeting (CHOGM) pledged its full support to the Indian Prime Minister, Mr Rajiv Gandhi, and the Lankan President, Mr J R Jayewardene, in implementing the Indo-Sri Lankan peace agreement—a guarantee for "regional peace and security".

The five-day summit, which ended in Vancouver on October 18, 1987, in its final communique described the accord as "act of highest statesmanship". This itself was an unprecedented step since the Commonwealth avoids references to bilateral matters like the peace accord.

The communique saw in the emergence of the South Asian Association for Regional Cooperation a significant development for the region's peace, stability and progress.

Fiji was another issue on which India led its way. The Indian majority Pacific island, currently under military rule, was formally ousted from the Commonwealth, reducing its membership from 49 to 48.

Of the 45 countries which attended the summit—a biennial exercise—37 were represented by Heads of State or Prime Ministers. The summit also adopted

declaration on world trade" which pleaded for the improvement in the functioning of the General Agreement on Trade and Tariffs (GATT), enhancing its role in maintaining an open multilateral system and its capacity of dispute settlement.

The Commonwealth summit will be remembered for the complete isolation of South Africa. Alone of the 48 participants, South Africa chose not to go along with the position of wider and tougher sanctions in Commonwealth member-states had committed themselves to apply at their last meeting in Nassau. The fact that South Africa was isolated at the last two summits on this issue has had no effect on her. At Vancouver too, she not only displayed a singular insensitivity to the strong sentiment shared by all other members of the Commonwealth in favour of a firm stand against Pretoria, but scoffed at sound arguments perused by the others in favour of more comprehensive sanctions.

The summit managed to reach a consensus fairly quickly on economic matters. The communique asks that the functioning of multilateral trading arrangements be strengthened, that trade could be accompanied by development and that the debt problem should be solved. The call for making the GATT more effective is particularly important, specially at this juncture.

The communique stresses the need to develop effective extradition arrangements and deny terrorists a safe haven. They reiterate the view that special attention should be given to the growing pernicious nexus between the terrorist groups and drug trafficking. They recognised the urgent need to encourage universal ratification of the relevant international conventions, to strengthen their adherence to them and to promote appropriate action through competent international organisations.

The Commonwealth leaders agreed to create a Commonwealth institution to promote cooperation in distance education. They endorsed in principle a Canadian proposal to establish Commonwealth university and college network with various centres in Britain, the Mediterranean, the Caribbean, Eastern and Southern Africa, East Africa, South Asia, the Pacific and other appropriate places.

Grave concern was expressed over the increasingly dangerous situation in the Gulf with the continuation of the Iran-Iraq conflict which had already taken a colossal toll in human lives. The conflict increased tensions in the wider area posing a threat to international peace and security. In assessing the need to intensify efforts to achieve a settlement, the parties were urged to accept Security Council resolution 598 as a first step towards a negotiated settlement and expressed their support for efforts of the UN Secretary-General in

this respect.

On Afghanistan, the Commonwealth leaders reaffirmed support for the efforts of the UN Secretary-General and his special representative to achieve a solution which would leave the Afghan people free to determine their own future, guarantee the right of Afghan refugees to return to their homes in safety and honour, and which was based on the withdrawal of foreign troops, strict observance of the principles of non-intervention and non-interference, sovereignty and non-aligned status of Afghanistan.

The next summit will be held in Kuala Lumpur in 1989.

Super Powers agree to ban n-missiles

Both the United States and the Soviet Union announced on September 18, 1987 that they had reached agreement in principle for the elimination of all Europe-based medium and short-range nuclear missiles and that the agreement, when ready, would be signed at a Reagan-Gorbachev summit to be held in autumn this year. This was the outcome of the three days of negotiations between the U.S. Secretary of State, Mr. George Shultz, and the Soviet Foreign Minister, Mr. Eduard Shevardnadze.

The ban would eliminate missiles with a range of 500 to 5,000 km. The treaty would require the United States to dismantle 332 U.S. missiles in West Germany, Britain, Italy and Belgium that are aimed at the Soviet Union. In return, the Soviets would destroy 462 missiles targeted on Western Europe and the 221 in Asia pointed at China and Japan.

According to several U.S. officials, the agreement was the result of a number of concessions made by the Soviet Union. The Soviets, for instance, displayed a more accommodating attitude towards accepting a U.S. time-table for the withdrawal of American warheads on 72 West German Pershing missiles, an issue that had been a contentious one for long. The Soviet side also displayed a willingness to accept limits, which they had earlier rejected, on certain categories of strategic nuclear arms. They presented besides a new approach to limits to weapons in space, a most intractable issue so far.

The destruction of these weapons, over a phased programme lasting three years, still leaves the Super Powers with large stockpiles of long-range intercontinental missiles which could destroy each other and the world several times over. A new understanding emerged at Reykjavik to abolish at least 50 per cent of these missiles by the end of the century and this has been made the basis of talks at Geneva between arms control experts of both countries. This has emerged as a difficult area. In addition to the long-range missiles, there

are other types of nuclear missiles carried by the two powers over air and in naval vessels. It is possible that when the two leaders meet in autumn, they would make another attempt to see ongoing negotiations on those issues settled at the official level could be given a thrust.

The new nuclear accord is significant in many ways. It is the first time in the nuclear age that the two Great Powers have agreed to eliminate two categories of nuclear weapons in toto. In the past only aged and obsolescent weapons were retired. The current accord would lead to the removal of some of the most modern nuclear weapons like the U.S. Pershing II and the Soviet SS-20.

The accord symbolises the supremacy of the "disarmament" approach in handling the dangers of the nuclear arms race. Until now the dominant philosophy in the nuclear arms limitation talks has been the "arms control" approach which sought to manage the arms race rather than eliminating it. The result of this approach has been the institutionalisation of the nuclear arms race and legitimisation of the expansion of nuclear arsenals in the name of stability. It is this approach which brought the world to the brink of the nuclear precipice.

By agreeing to eliminate entire classes of nuclear weapons, intermediate and short-range missiles, the Soviet Union and the United States have taken a momentous step. Potentially, this agreement in principle is more significant for the future human civilisation than the two strategic arms limitation and ABM treaties the two countries concluded in the past. Though there has been silence so far on Star Wars—the issue that broke up the Reykjavik summit—it seems that both leaders are now wiser. Mr. Gorbachev is likely to settle for less than an outright ban while Mr. Reagan's hands are more likely to be tied by internal forces. The rest of the world can devoutly hope that Mr. Gorbachev and Mr. Reagan will have the wisdom and the strength to grasp the opportunity to make that possible.

Pakistan demands nuclear equality

Pakistan has pleaded for equality and non-discrimination vis-a-vis India in the nuclear field, and suggested that a regional agreement on non-proliferation was the only alternative that could meet the legitimate security concerns of all the nations of South Asia. The Foreign Minister of Pakistan, Sahabzada Yaqub Khan, stressed on September 1, 1987 that "if the Indian leadership feels that a non-proliferation accord should form part of a wider bilateral treaty which embraces non-aggression, we are ready to examine this option." He also said that Pakistan was prepared to conclude a comprehensive test-ban treaty in South Asia.

Inaugurating a conference on "Nuclear Non-Proliferation in South Asia", Sahabzada Yaqub Khan said the policies of non-proliferation in South Asia could not be promoted by "punishing" Pakistan for refusing to compromise its sovereignty or for rejecting unequal and discriminatory obligations. "In this congested sub-continent, the nuclear aggressor may suffer almost as much as the victim of aggression," he emphasised.

The Pakistan Foreign Minister picked up the argument of Indian spokesman at times that the "proximity" of nuclear powers to South Asia was an important factor inhibiting a regional denuclearisation arrangement. Pakistan, he said, felt that in fact this was an added reason for a regional agreement which should also provide for matching obligations by the nuclear weapon state. The nuclear powers should undertake, in a legally binding manner, not to use or threaten to use nuclear weapons against the South Asian states.

Sahabzada Yaqub Khan outlined the nature of the regional denuclearisation accord Pakistan had in mind. Under such an agreement, South Asian countries should undertake: first, to use exclusively for peaceful purposes the nuclear materials and facilities which were under their jurisdiction. And secondly, to prohibit and prevent acquisition, by any means whatsoever, of any nuclear weapon or nuclear explosive device, or the receipt, storage, installation, deployment or possession of such weapon or device on their territories. The Pakistani views, he said, had been conveyed to the United Nations Secretary-General, Mr. Perez de Cuellar.

The Pakistan Foreign Minister expressed Pakistan's readiness to accept equitable proposals that convert unilateral statements into binding multilateral obligations. "We have not exploded a nuclear device," he said. "We are signatories to the Partial Test Ban Treaty. We accept its obligations. Indeed, we are prepared to go further and conclude a comprehensive test ban treaty in South Asia," Sahabzada Yaqub Khan added.

India gets right to explore Indian Ocean

India has become the first developing country in the world to be registered by the United Nations as pioneer investor and has been granted exclusive rights to explore an area of about 52,000 square kilometres in the Indian Ocean. The Soviet Union and China were among the countries which welcomed the U. N. decision, taken unanimously on August 17, 1987 by the general committee of the U. N. Preparatory Commission for the International Sea-Bed Authority and for the International Tribunal

for the Law of the Sea. The Indian Ambassador to the U. N., Mr. C. R. Gharekhan, expressed happiness at the registration, noting that it coincided with the 40th anniversary of India's independence.

The decision was hailed by Australia and others as a historic step towards establishing the viability of the law of the sea system. India's registration would be very welcome boost to the sea-bed regime as a whole, Australia told the committee. Along with its registration as a pioneer investor, India has been given a guarantee that it will receive priority in the granting of licences for exploitation, in connection with its allocated area. An area adjacent to that allocated to India and of equal commercial value will be reserved for a commercial mining operation by the mining arm of the sea-bed authority. India will be required to draw up a plan of work for the area reserved for the authority.

The decision puts into effect the terms of a resolution taken by the third U. N. Conference on the Law of the Sea which governs the activities of states or entities with considerable investment in sea-bed mining. It is a matter of some pride that India has been given the status of a pioneer investor for exploration and mining of sea-bed resources. India's distinction lies in the fact that it is the only developing country to have been accorded this honour. The other pioneer investor countries are France, Japan and the U.S.S.R. and four consortia of companies belonging to the U.S.A., Britain, West Germany, Italy, the Netherlands, Belgium, Canada and Japan. By the end of this year, France, Japan and the Soviet Union also will be registered as pioneer investors.

The Soviet Union said it was noteworthy that India, a developing country, had become the first to be registered as a pioneer investor. Many had expected that the first registered applicants would be developed, industrialised countries. China's delegate told the committee that he was very happy to see that decision to register India had been taken unanimously. The decision was a breakthrough in the work of the Preparatory Commission which deserved to be congratulated, he added. Australia and Brazil also welcomed the decision.

India has been given a guarantee that it would receive priority in the granting of licences for exploration in 52,000 square kilometres of the bed in the Indian Ocean that has been allocated to it. Ocean-bed mining is a frontier that holds out considerable promise. The principal yields are polymetallic nodules consisting of such essential metals as copper, cobalt, nickel and manganese. The mining of these will, apart from reducing India's dependence on imported non-ferrous metals, help the country's scientists and technicians to take long strides in oceanography.

UNCTAD package to solve debt problem

The seventh session of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD), the largest forum on North-South economic issues, ended on a successful note in Geneva on August 3, 1987 with a pledge to strengthen multilateral cooperation, promote policies aimed at revitalising development and to enhance the effectiveness of UNCTAD as an important instrument of international economic cooperation. It was agreed that multilateral economic cooperation should be a continuing endeavour from which important benefits could be expected for the development process and for the world economy as a whole.

Rich and poor nations wound up the conference after adopting a package of proposals to solve the crippling debt problem of developing nations, halting protectionism in international trade and improve the economic and social conditions in the least developed countries. Most of the agreements reached by the delegates from over 150 countries on the four main agenda items of international trade, Third World debt, commodities and assistance to LDCs are far cry from the "Havana Declaration" of developing nations last May. However, delegates from several Third World nations expressed satisfaction over the outcome of the UNCTAD VII, saying that this was the net result they could achieve in the present adverse climate for North-South cooperation.

UNCTAD VII, which started on July 8, reached a consensus on all the key issues of Third World debt, international trading measures, commodities and the problem of least developed countries and adopted the final document at the closing plenary. UNCTAD officials considered the outcome of the conference, which at one stage threatened to break down over the crucial issue of debt, as "positive". The Group of 77, comprising 126 developing countries, found the final package much better and forward looking than was offered at Belgrade, four years ago. The conference, which was extended by three days to enable a consensus on all the key issues, had revitalisation of development, growth and international trade as its main themes.

More than anything else, the success of the seventh session lay in UNCTAD coming out further strengthened as a premier forum for negotiations on trade and development. Several industrialised countries had initially attempted to marginalise its role and tried to convert it into a forum for technical assistance. This move was thwarted following sustained efforts by the Group of 77, particularly India.

The role played by India in clinching

avourable deal for the developing countries in the committee on international trade came in for high praise. Several delegates, including those from the West, said that but for the fighting spirit displayed by it, much of the bargain would have been lost. It was at India's insistence that any attempts to marginalise the role of UNCTAD as a negotiating forum on trade and services tried by some industrialised countries were thwarted.

The broad consensus reached by the conference participants on all major issues represented a victory for UNCTAD and a reaffirmation of the world community's faith in multilateralism at a time when there is a growing tendency to move towards bilateralism," remarked one African. The consensus of the conference will certainly give a big boost to UNCTAD which was losing its importance after the failure of UNCTAD VI in Belgrade four years ago, he said.

As per the final document UNCTAD should continue its useful work in the field of services and also analyse the implications of the issues raised in the context of trade in services. It would also explore appropriate problematics for trade in services keeping in view the technological changes in the field of services. UNCTAD has been requested to continue its programme of technical assistance to developing countries in the field of services. In respect of restrictive business practices it said the ongoing work in UNCTAD should continue and be further strengthened.

Under the bargain worked out on trade, the conference has called for improvement in the access to markets, particularly for the products of export interest to the developing countries. Escalation of tariff and non tariff barriers, particularly affecting the products of export interest to the developing countries, should be reduced or eliminated, it said and hoped that the work undertaken in the Uruguay Round of multilateral trade negotiations in this context would make a significant contribution to improve the access to the markets.

Five billionth baby born

In Zagreb in Yugoslavia was born the world's five billionth child on July 11, 1987. The mother, Mrs. Sanj Gaspar (23), a nurse in this Yugoslav town, gave birth to a male infant, the five billionth inhabitant of the

world. The infant was named Matej Gaspar. The world was represented by the United Nations Secretary General, Mr. Perez de Cuellar who was around for the event.

The world population is growing at a rate of 150 a minute, 2,20,000 a day and 80 million a year. The world crossed the four billion mark only 13 years ago, which means the world population was only four billion in 1974. The chances are that we will be six billion by the turn of the century. It took millions of years for the world population to touch the first billion mark. This happened during the early years of the last century. The second billion milestone was crossed in only 1930. The world population was three billion in 1964. So it is amply clear that we are now on the "double march". According to the dire forecasts of the Population Institute, Washington, the world population would reach 11 billion by 2050 and could result in a crisis leaving the world to the Third World "wrecked by poverty and misery".

The United Nations Fund for Population Activities designated July 11 as the "Day of Five Billion". For the demographers, the landmark event is a grim reminder of the persisting population pressures that threaten life supporting systems in various parts of the world. It is hard to tell whether we should be more glad or alarmed over the occasion.

The child may be as much a wanted one in one place as in any other, but its hopes of health and long life will differ sharply according to its birthplace. Ninety per cent of the growth in the world's population is happening in countries where poverty is widespread. The number of underfed people in the world is rising. The world's population has doubled in a mere 37 years, and is virtually certain to grow by another billion before the end of this century. It will probably double again between now and the end of the next century, though the signs are that it should then stabilise.

North-South gap in economic growth widens

The world economy is continuing to expand but the growth is fragile as the gap between the overall economic growth of the developed and developing countries widened in 1986, the *World Economic Survey 1987*, released by the United Nations in June 1987 said.

Global output will rise by 3.2 per cent in 1987, virtually the same as that estimated for last year and far below the 4.5 per cent

reached in 1984. Developing countries, as a group, should grow by 2.7 per cent by 1987 and 3.8 per cent in 1988, mainly because of an improvement in the situation of energy-exporting countries, says the survey, which is a comprehensive review and analysis of the global economic situation.

Industrial countries, the survey says, are expected to grow, as a group by about 2.5 per cent in 1987 and three per cent in 1988. Japan will reach this level in both years while in Western Europe it will be less than 2.5 per cent a year.

The United States is expected to do slightly better because of a build up of inventory and its growth will rise to 3.4 per cent in 1988. There will be a gradual tightening of fiscal policy in the US in 1987 and 1988 as attempts are made to reduce the budget deficit.

The survey forecasts that the "world economy will not grow at a sufficiently high pace to allow improvements in the standard of living of a large number of developing countries." Unemployment rates in industrial countries will remain high, international debt problem will not go away and "large and persistent trade imbalances of the major industrial countries might exacerbate existing tensions."

A major weakness in the world economy continues to be the performance of world trade, the survey said, adding that the volume of trade will grow only three per cent in 1987, half a percentage point less than last year's growth. The survey points out that developing countries have traditionally relied on inflows of foreign capital but have recently faced a difficult international financial situation that worsened in 1986. Overall, the current account deficits of the developing countries grew by \$10 billion in 1986.

The gap between the overall economic growth of the developed and developing countries widened in 1986. Although the total output in both groups of countries grew at about 2.5 per cent, the faster rate of population growth in developing countries eliminated their per capita growth in output estimated to be 0.3 per cent against an increase of 1.7 per cent in developed market economies.

Difference in national economic growth rates last year led to corresponding differences in the way the lowest income and most vulnerable population groups fared in 1986. For example the welfare of the lower strata of Indonesia's population suffered in 1986 while consumption by the poor in Brazil and India improved, the survey said.

ASIA

Change in China

The Communist Party of China's 13th Congress is something of a watershed in its history not only because of the shift in the

power equation between reformers and conservatives, but also because of the final last bow of a number of veterans who took part in the struggle against the Kuomintang. The most clear evidence of

this is to be found in the new-look Standing Committee of the Politburo whose five members are all below 70 years of age, while three of their predecessors—Mr. Deng Xiaoping, Mr. Li Xiannian and Mr.

Chen Yun—were octogenarians. In China, where a number of men in their 70s and 80s still play leading political roles, in their 50s and 60s are considered to be young.

Mr. Deng, who stepped down from three top party posts, has been reappointed chairman of the powerful central military commission. Mr. Zhao Zhiyang was appointed first vice-chairman and Mr. Yang Shangkun permanent vice-chairman of the commission, the New China News Agency reported on November 2, 1987. It is a crucial move in Mr. Deng's drive to solidify power within the party.

Mr. Zhao and four others were named to a younger and more reform-minded Politburo Standing Committee, the core decision-making group in the party, which answers to the Politburo. The appointments were made by the 175-member party Central Committee, which was formed at the close of 13th National Party Congress on November 1. The Central Committee also named 17 people including seven new members to full membership in the Politburo. The seven new members include younger leaders known as strong supporters of reform.

Foreseeing this development, local political analysts in Hong Kong said that Mr. Deng's position as China's patriarch was little changed despite his resignation from the Communist Party's Central Committee. "Mr. Deng will undoubtedly remain the chairman of the powerful central military commission, the traditional post held by the ultimate policy-maker in China," said Mr. Lee Yee, chief editor of local China-watching magazine, *The Nineties Monthly*. "This means whatever posts Mr. Deng relinquishes, as long as he still heads the military, he remains the top leader—the soup tastes the same although the bowl has been changed," Mr. Lee said.

The departure of Mr. Chen Yun from the Central Committee completes the eclipse of party veterans and ends the career of the only octogenarian of equal standing with Mr. Deng. Aged between 82 to 87 according to his biographers, Mr. Cheng, ill and physically helpless but still in control of his mental faculties, fought until the end to avoid his retirement. Observers in Beijing noted that his absence from the list of the Central Committee members automatically meant that he gave up his post on the Politburo and the party's top decision-making body, the Standing Committee.

Denounced by the Red Guards as a "counter-revolutionary revisionist" during the Cultural Revolution (1966-1976), Mr. Chen had been a tough operative in the Communist Party's secret network in the 1930's. Later, he twice rescued China's economy from bankruptcy. He engineered the first Five-Year Plan in 1955, setting the basis for industrialisation.

Mr. Chen also helped Mr. Deng launch the communists' most daring reform so far: a *de facto* decollectivisation of agriculture. But when industrial reforms were introduced

in 1984, he advocated prudence, so much so that he became a key figure of a new orthodoxy.

As widely expected, Mr. Zhao Ziyang assumed leadership of the Chinese Communist Party on November 2 when he was named General Secretary at the plenary session of the newly elected Central Committee. Mr. Zhao, as the Premier, had held the post in an acting capacity since last January when Mr. Hu Yaobang was forced out of the job under pressure from the conservatives. The swooping reshuffle of the party Central Committee is expected by observers further to strengthen the position of the reformist gang under its strongman, Mr. Deng's leadership.

In Communist countries, party congresses are occasions when new policy packages are unveiled and new men are elected to implement them. This has been more than true of the 13th Congress in China. In line with the dramatic nature of the innovative thrust, a whole new set of men have been assembled at the top, and all the tired aged faces have been sent into honourable retirement.

Even though none of the old leaders is a member of the new Central Committee, Mr. Deng will still be around—and perhaps more so in the absence of rivals like Mr. Chen and Mr. Peng Zhen from the party structure—by virtue of continuing to head the central military commission which enjoys supreme control of China's armed forces which, in turn, provides the biggest group of delegates to party congresses. This will no doubt be an immense source of strength for Mr. Zhao as also will be Mr. Hu's continued membership of the Central Committee.

Blow to India-Sri Lanka accord

The Indian Peace Keeping Force (IPKF) has concluded an arduous operation in Sri Lanka to dismantle the state-within-a-state run by the Liberation Tigers of Tamil Eelam (LTTE). The fall of Jaffna was announced. From armed action, the thrust has already shifted to measures to rehabilitate the affected civilians. Although certainly no part of the Indo-Sri Lankan agreement of July 29, 1987, in terms of which Indian soldiers have been carrying out the operation, the Prime Minister, Mr. Rajiv Gandhi's statement to the effect that the Indian peace force will stay on in the island as long as the President, Mr. J. R. Jayewardene wants it to, is notable.

India has on November 2, 1987 laid down two preconditions—surrender of arms by the LTTE and its commitment to abide by the Indo-Sri Lanka peace accord—for a ceasefire in the war-torn Jaffna peninsula. An External Affairs Ministry spokesman said in New Delhi that the ball was now in the LTTE court as the Tigers had retained

arms in violation of the accord. The Prime Minister, Mr. Rajiv Gandhi, has also said that without the surrender of arms, "there is no question of ceasefire."

The LTTE, now almost decimated by the Indian Army, is acknowledged by experts to be one of the most efficient guerrilla organisations in the world. Its organisational set-up, communication and supply network, propaganda brilliant, disciplined cadre and expert military strategy have earned it the grudging respect of its enemies.

The Tigers have spread the most vicious stories about the behaviour of the IPKF but the truth is that our Army has literally fought the battle for Jaffna with its hands tied behind its back. Both a political decision, and its own sense of honour prevented the Indian Army from doing anything to hurt civilians. Its progress was slow not because those Tigers were miracle-men, but because the Army wanted to keep civilian casualties to a minimum. Such considerations, of course, have never occurred to the Tigers, a racist group who have an openly fascist policy. The murderous spree they went on, and which in fact provoked this fighting, was a brutal reminder of the fascism which is ingrained in this group's mentality.

By all indications, it is clear as day that the storming of the LTTE base in Jaffna town is by no means the end of a bloody story. For no guerrilla force, the end of the citadel is the end of the armed resistance. Rather it is the beginning of a new phase which may turn out to be advantageous for it. Even if the IPKF takes full control of the Jaffna peninsula, there is still the possibility of the LTTE actively resorting to guerrilla tactics and spoiling the prospects of restoration of peace. They are reportedly hiding in the countryside fleeing to the eastern province where the IPKF has yet to organise itself. If the LTTE surrenders its arms and cooperates with the Government of Sri Lanka as well as representatives of India, the picture would be different. Unfortunately, leaders seem to be bent upon continuing the fight and till now they have given no indication to relent. Unless the LTTE is completely disarmed, a satisfactory solution to the ethnic crisis is still remote.

China's ultimatum to Tibetans

Hundreds of military police arrived in Lhasa on October 5, 1987 as heavily armed security forces patrolled the Tibetan capital after a bloody riot on October 4 in which a number of people were killed. Reinforcement, seen by reporters, arrived on special planes as China tightened security ahead of the 37th anniversary of China's army entering Tibet on October 7. A second Tibetan city—Xigatse, also hit by pro-independence



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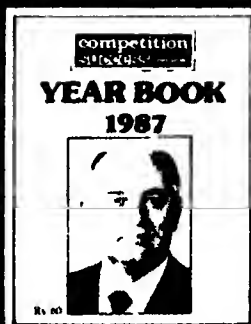
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demonstrations, following a riot in the regional capital Lhasa. Two foreigners were detained during the unrest in Xigatse after they raised national flags at the Tashilumpo monastery. Xigatse, with 40,000 inhabitants, is Tibet's second biggest city. It is 350 km west of Lhasa.

The Chinese authorities called for the surrender of "Tibetan separatists" they say were behind the riot. The official Tibet daily newspaper said that "separatist elements" had until October 15 to give themselves up or face severe punishment.

The Chinese police arrested about 100 protesters believed to be monks, who marched and chanted with fists raised to the Tibetan regional government office in Lhasa. About 2,000 people stood by as the armed police and soldiers carrying AK-47 rifles and automatic pistols rushed to the office compound and herded the marchers into trucks.

Buddhist monks at Tibet's three leading monasteries have appealed to the UN to support their call for independence while warrior monks said they are ready to rebel once more against China. Beijing has reasserted its claim over Tibet and repeated its allegation that foreigners played a role in the tension there.

Reports reaching Beijing said western doctors in Lhasa confirmed that eight Tibetans and one Chinese were killed in street battles with Chinese police. It was not known if the one Chinese was among the six policemen that Chinese authorities said died in the pro-independence demonstration, the worst incident of violence in Tibet since the Dalai Lama fled into exile following an unsuccessful uprising in 1959. Beijing has blamed the Dalai Lama, who is still revered by the remote Himalayan area's two million people, for inciting the demonstrations.

Considerable political significance has been attached to the demonstrations by the Tibetan Lamas as it more or less coincides with the Dalai Lama's visit to the United States. The Lamas have appealed to the United Nations and the countries of the world to support Tibet's independence demand.

Coup attempt foiled in Philippines

Troops loyal to Philippines President, Mrs. Corazon Aquino, pounded mutineers with air strikes and automatic weapons fire in day-long fighting on August 28, 1987 to quell the most serious coup attempt of her administration. The mutineers were led by Col. Gregorio Honasan, former aide to Gen. Juan Ponce Enrile, whom Mrs. Aquino fired as Defence Minister after another coup attempt in November. At least 14 persons were killed and 105 were wounded when rebels tried to storm the Presidential compound and other strategic centres.

Mutinuous troops had attempted early on

August 28 to overthrow Mrs. Aquino in the bloodiest and most widespread rebellion of her 18 months in office, shooting her son and clashing with Government troops throughout much of the night and day. The rebel young officers seized key military compounds before loyal troops launched a fierce counter-offensive.

In a national television address after the coup attempt began, Mrs. Aquino said she has ordered armed forces Chief of Staff Gen. Fidel Ramos to "terminate this mutiny immediately" and to offer no terms to "these traitors". Moments before the address two battalions of loyal troops stormed Camp Aguinaldo, the armed forces headquarters, to drive off rebels who had taken most of it.

Mrs. Aquino said her 27-year-old son was wounded when rebels fired on civilians near the Presidential palace. She said three of her son's companions were killed and another was in serious condition. Palace sources said Benigno Aquino III was wounded once in the neck and twice in the shoulder but was out of danger.

Military sources said mutineers took over a Philippine constabulary regional headquarters in San Fernando, 64 km north of the capital. In Cebu city, 583 km to the south, local reporters said regional commanders announced support for the rebels. Troops then drove through the city pulling down Philippine flags from Government buildings and disarming private security guards at banks and other offices. They also ordered all local radio and television stations off the air. Cebu city is the country's second major metropolitan centre.

Gen. Ramos said at least four loyal soldiers had been killed and six wounded during the counterattacks on Camp Aguinaldo. He said two rebel officers and 45 others then surrendered at the Defence Department headquarters and the remaining rebel positions there were "being reduced or neutralised".

The failure of the coup does not, however, suggest that Mrs. Aquino's position remains stable and secure. When she rose to power in a Catholic Church-backed military revolt that drove the aging Marcos into exile in Hawaii, she promised that democracy would be restored and she would never abuse power. Yet, with the internal contradictions deepening further, her promise began to crumble.

In fact, the Marcos legacy gave Mrs. Aquino a superhuman task. The economy was declining; the nation's finances were burdened with large debts. The coup occurred just two days after the start of a nation-wide strike against higher fuel prices—the largest public protest since she took office—called by the May 1 Movement, the country's main Leftist union. Moreover, the Muslim-dominated South has been burning for quite some time—she has not yet been able to end the rebellion by the Moro Liberation Front. And although she has banned the Communist

Party, the anger and rebellion of the deprived, a direct consequence of the Marcos legacy, can hardly be suppressed.

The mutiny led by so-called junior officers of the Army was obviously a reaction to Mrs. Aquino's attempts to introduce land reforms with a view to winning over the rural constituency—that the poor peasants and landless labour—from the Communist influence. In the urban sphere too, Mrs. Aquino has found her establishment unable to put through reforms. Industrialists in Manila and other towns continue to flout labour laws with impunity and deprive the workers of even the statutory minimum wages. The World Bank, IMF and U.S. pressures to get away with subsidies have only caused fresh pressures. The fuel price hike incidentally came soon after a big increase in power rates.

The situation in the Philippines is volatile. The magnitude of the task facing Mrs. Aquino is adequately shown by the fact that, apart from the threat posed by the Marcos-Enrile factor, there are also potentially much more serious issues. Muslim and Communist insurgencies both of which are bound to take advantage of any signs of a weakening of Mrs. Aquino's power base, among the people as well as the military. Her main trouble also arises from the fact that she has had to deal with politicised officer cadres in the armed forces. That is why the task of restoring democracy in the Philippines has become arduous.

Thus, Mrs. Aquino and her Army Chief will have to continue to be extremely vigilant against adventurist acts by potential army rebels.

Bloodshed in Mecca

Mecca, Islam's holiest city, saw carnage of pilgrims, mainly Iranian, on July 31, 1987. The horrible incident was seemingly a contrived tragedy. The violence took a toll of over 400 human lives and caused injuries to about 700. It not only polluted the usually serene atmosphere of the annual Haj season but also sent shock waves throughout the world and in the Muslim world in particular. Furious demonstrators ransacked the Saudi and Kuwaiti embassies in Teheran on August 1, 1987 following reports of a sacrilege. Iran's official Islamic Republic News Agency, which reported the assault on the missions, said the French embassy was stormed.

Troops were put on alert in Saudi Arabia and Kuwait as Iran threatened to "avenge" the death of the pilgrims. The state-run Saudi Television reported that those killed also included 42 non-Iranian pilgrims and five Saudi security officers. Altogether 66 other people—303 of them Iranians—were injured in the incident. The statement of

to give the nationalities of non-Iranian pilgrims killed or wounded. The United States and France were also reported to have alerted their embassies worldwide against terrorist attacks following Iranian charges that Saudi guards opened fire at an instance of the United States.

Iran's supreme leader, Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini, has said that Iran held the United States responsible for the death of Iranian pilgrims. Teheran radio said that Iran would deal with the U.S. "at the opportune time" for "crimes" committed in Mecca. And, out to prove its military ability, Iran wanted all vessels to stay out of its territorial waters in the Gulf and the Sea of Oman for three days during the naval manoeuvres. Washington has described as "senseless" Iranian charges that it was behind the violence.

It is difficult to say whether the Saudi police could have handled the situation better but there is no denying that the Iranian contingent of about 1.55 lakh pilgrims had gone prepared to use the occasion "to demonstrate the power of Islam" at the exhortation of Ayatollah Khomeini. Before their departure for Saudi Arabia, the Iranian Haj pilgrims had also been directed by their spiritual leader to use the pilgrimage for protesting against the actions of the United States in the Gulf.

This is not the first time that Iranian pilgrims and Saudi security forces have clashed. But never before has blood shed on the scale as now. Though Saudi Arabia's and Iran's versions differ, both are agreed at the starting point was a demonstration of Iranian pilgrims against "imperialist" forces. Whether the demonstrators were led on by Saudi police, as Iran alleges, or their rioting led to the stampede, as the Saudis say, cannot be gauged conclusively. Probably there is some truth behind both versions.

The Speaker of the Iranian Parliament, Abolhasan Hashemi Rafsanjani, has said that while innocent Saudi nationals would be spared, Teheran would seek to bring about the downfall of the regime in Riyadh. The initial action in Teheran to the events has been swift, with the Saudi and Kuwaiti embassies being the target of the mob fury and particularly disquieting are reports of embassy personnel being kidnapped.

Iran has come under sharp criticism by the leaders of the Arab world over the tragic incident. In strongly worded statements, leaders of States of Egypt, Jordan, Syria, Morocco, North Yemen, Sudan, Bahrain and Kuwait have condemned the acts of sabotage perpetrated by Iranian pilgrims as unprovoked, unwarranted and designed to cause chaos and confusion at a time when Mecca witnessed the largest gathering of Muslims to fulfil their sacred duty of performing the Haj. Iran's claims that its pilgrims were ill-treated in the Muslim holy city has been dismissed by most leaders of the Arab world as an attempt to "colour the issue".

The U.S. State Department in Washington has denied that it had anything to do with the incidents in Mecca. However, the Commander of the U.S. forces in the Gulf, Rear Admiral Harold Bersen, told newsmen that his naval ships, escorting a Kuwaiti gas carrier out of the Gulf, feared that Iran would attack them with its Chinese-supplied Silkworm anti-ship missiles.

There, however, can be no doubt about one issue: the incident has to be seen in the context of the tensions building up in the Gulf region and West Asia for quite some time. This is clear from Radio Teheran's claim that the demonstrators had been burning the U.S. flag and President Reagan's effigies while shouting "Death to U.S.", "Death to Soviets" and "Death to Israel". Quite possibly, the U.S. action in escorting Kuwaiti tankers in the Gulf area to protect them from Iranian attacks has been the immediate cause.

The Mecca killings come at a time when hectic efforts are on in the international community to defuse the highly volatile situation in the Gulf. If Saudi Arabia can be expected to come out with a fuller account of what exactly triggered the violence, there is very little to suggest that Teheran is going to be placated easily. The incident will further sharpen the regional tensions at its roots. Egypt, Morocco, Jordan and Kuwait have already expressed solidarity with Saudi Arabia and supported its action in quelling the demonstration. Arab countries, which have little love for the Teheran regime, may come closer together against Iran, particularly if its promise to avenge the incident leads to terrorist attacks.

Ten years of Zia regime

The Pakistan President, Gen. Zia-ul-Haq, who grabbed power after declaring he had no political ambitions, completed 10 years as the leader of the nation on July 5, 1987. He has given no indication that he wants to step down, and Pakistani commentators and Western diplomats can see no sign of any internal threat to his leadership. "Every year you keep expecting something dramatic to happen, but it doesn't. He just goes on and on," a fellow general said.

Gen. Zia's critics, led by the Opposition leader Ms. Benazir Bhutto, denounce him as a dictator. Supporters point to his programme for restoring full democracy to this country of more than 100 million people. But all acknowledge that since ousting Prime Minister Zulfikar Ali Bhutto on July 5, 1977, Gen. Zia has shown himself to be a consummate political operator.

The self-effacing Army officer has a "common touch" which breeds a wealth of anecdotes: Gen. Zia taking an accident victim to hospital in his official limousine, welcoming former acquaintances from the humblest ranks of society at the gates of

his residence, or riding a bicycle to work to publicise an austerity drive. His flashy smile and flattering attention have disarmed many a visitor to the presidential palace in Islamabad.

Since ending martial law in 1985, Gen. Zia has sought to distance himself from the civilian Government, led by his hand-picked Prime Minister, Mr. Mohammad Khan Junejo. But he uses his considerable personal charm when needed. In February, the President virtually invited himself to an India-Pakistan cricket match in India, a trip which helped defuse tension between the two countries.

At home, Gen. Zia has ridden several waves of Opposition protest and few diplomatic observers see Ms. Bhutto and the Opposition Movement for the Restoration of Democracy as an immediate threat. Armed forces support, bolstered by the purchase of sophisticated U.S. arms, seems secure. But he has been careful to retain the key post of Chief of Army Staff himself. Officially, he will relinquish the post and the presidency in 1990 and return the country to full democracy, holding general elections. But Pakistanis find the prospect of Gen. Zia calmly bowing out of the public life improbable.

Ironically, Gen. Zia was widely reported to need strong pressure from his corps commanders before he launched the coup following months of violent agitation against Mr. Bhutto's alleged repression and rigging of elections five months previously. Gen. Zia declared martial law, but said fresh polls would be held in 90 days—the army would then hand over to the winner, even if this were Mr. Bhutto. He repeatedly renounced any further political role for the military or for himself.

Gen. Zia then turned sharply against Mr. Bhutto, who had promoted him to Chief of Staff over several more senior officers, and postponed the elections. He pursued the prosecution of Mr. Bhutto on disputed conspiracy-to-murder charges and in April 1979 allowed him to be hanged, despite world-wide appeals for clemency.

When the elections were held in 1985, political parties were banned and the main opposition forces, including Mr. Bhutto's Pakistan People's Party (PPP), boycotted them. Gen. Zia also ordered a 1984 referendum which endorsed his policy of "Islamisation" and confirmed him in the Presidency until 1990. The Government put the turnout at more than 60 per cent but the Opposition said it was less than 10 per cent.

Western diplomats say Gen. Zia has enjoyed much luck. Apart from a series of good harvests, he has been enormously helped by the Soviet intervention in Afghanistan in 1979. This turned him almost overnight from a semi-pariah to a valued ally of the West and guaranteed him a steady stream of military loans and development grants from America.

(Continued on page 51)

Dilip B. Vengsarkar, The New Indian Cricket Captain

Dilip Balwant Vengsarkar, India's 31-year-old leading specialist batsman, has become its new captain. He was initially named the captain of the Indian cricket team for the first two Tests at New Delhi and Bombay and one limited-over international at Nagpur against the West Indies. But on November 29, 1987 he was confirmed as captain for the entire series against West Indies.

It is not so much Vengsarkar's merits as captain, which are as yet unproved, as Kapil Dev's shortcomings which led to this change. It was obvious to all that Kapil Dev was leading on sufferance. Kapil Dev was displaced at a rather sensitive time when India was preparing to take on the West Indians who are the world's undisputed Test cricket champions. It was not only India's disappointing performance in the semi-final of the Reliance World Cup which was to be held against Kapil Dev. For too long, Kapil Dev carried on, somewhat smugly secure in his job, without quite justifying his continued occupation of the 'hot seat'.

COVER STORY

That Kapil Dev was out of the reckoning for captaincy became apparent on November 21 when Vengsarkar and Mohinder Amarnath arrived on the call of the selectors of the Board. It was then almost certain that if Vengsarkar agreed to sign the contract with the Board he would be the selectors' choice for the captaincy. In case he refused Amarnath, who had already signed the contract, was there as the next choice.

Vengsarkar is one of the finest batsmen around, and one whom no less a cricketer than Martin Crowe of New Zealand has rated above Vivian Richards of West Indies. One of the most distinguished batsmen India has produced, he was chosen as one of





competition success review

1988

JANUARY

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MAY

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NOVEMBER

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APRIL

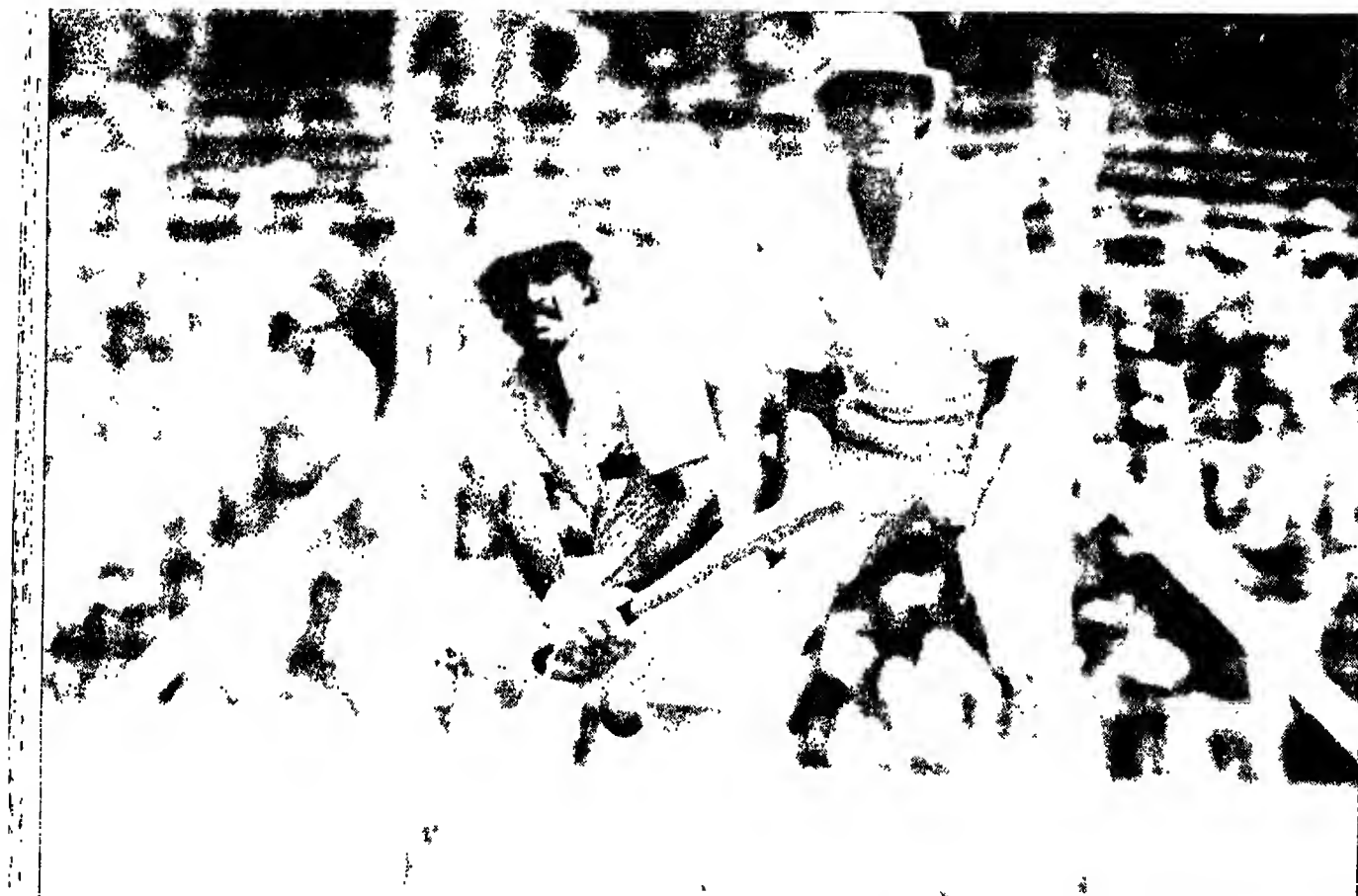
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DECEMBER

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the 'Five Cricketers of the Year'—a great honour for any cricketer who has played in the previous English season—in the 1987 edition of Wisden Almanac, the "Bible of Cricket". According to a new ranking system unveiled in London on June 17, 1987, he was ranked as the best batsman in the world. Under this system details of runs scored by all players in the 173 Tests since June 1981 have been fed into a computer, together with other factors, such as strength of the opposition. He was awarded "Padma Shri" on Republic Day in 1987.

It was hardly a year ago that Vengsarkar crossed the 5,000 run mark in Tests at Ferozeshah Kotla ground in New Delhi in a match against Australia. He touched the 6,000-mark at the same ground on November 26. He crossed such a significant milestone in his first Test as captain when he was on 39. In the same match, he also scored his sixteenth Test century. Before the Delhi Test, Vengsarkar had accumulated 5,951 runs. He achieved the landmark in his 96th Test and 155th innings. Only two other Indians had achieved the feat before—Sunil Gavaskar (10,122 from 125 Tests) and Gundappa Vishwanath

(6,080 from 91 Tests). Vengsarkar is the 18th player in the world to join the exclusive club.

Vengsarkar is to be bracketed with Vivian Richards, Allan Border and Javed Miandad as the leading batsmen of the contemporary game. Everyone knows how much he has faced since his appointment. Vengsarkar has only limited experience of captaincy. There is no reason to believe that the load of captaincy will have a detrimental effect on Vengsarkar's batting. But he is batting better than ever before. In Vengsarkar's batting style could be seen the ravages of captaincy.

There is room for optimism at a time when the need for change has been recognised. Not every change can prove to be progressive. A great

batsman does not necessarily turn out to be a good captain. Only time can answer the question whether Vengsarkar is captain material. India lost the first Test against West Indies but Vengsarkar's captaincy was confirmed for the entire cricket series. Surely, cricket captaincy cannot be like the jobs advertised by the Union Public Service Commission—"temporary but likely to continue indefinitely". Vengsarkar will have to prove his worth for the job which was for a "probation period" and has been made to continue. If he succeeds, India's loss of face in the World Cup tournament will not have been in vain. Anyway, the nation hopes that, like the phoenix, Indian cricket will emerge from its ashes.

CSR PUZZLE CONTEST

Your Suggestions Please

Since we introduced some changes in the format of the CSR Puzzle Contest we have been receiving a large number of letters suggesting further changes. Many readers want that the prizes awarded should be in cash. Some readers feel that the questions asked are very tough while others see these as very easy. Opinions also differ on keeping Essay as part of the Puzzle Contest.

We invite your opinions regarding these changes and suggestions, if any, for its further improvement.

—Editor

AMERICA

Rajiv's fruitful visit to U.S.

The visit to Washington by the Prime Minister, Mr. Rajiv Gandhi, in October 1987 has brought Indo-U.S. relations back to an even keel. Although the visit was organised at the instance of New Delhi and that Washington had been lukewarm about it, even the cynic will not doubt the very positive outcome of Mr. Gandhi's visit to the United States. By all accounts, the cobwebs that might have gathered on the Indo-U.S. relations have been cleared despite divergent perceptions. The visit was followed by Mr. Gandhi's attendance at the five-day Commonwealth Heads of Government Meeting from October 13 to 17 in Vancouver (Canada).

Reiterating the positive assessment of his talks with the U.S. President, Mr. Ronald Reagan, and other leaders in Washington, the Prime Minister said in New Delhi on October 27, 1987 that the U.S. had now changed its perception and wanted India to play a bigger role in the region. He cited the U.S. backing to the Indo-Sri Lanka agreement in support of his assertion. The Washington talks were described as a resounding success.

It is a matter of particular satisfaction that Indo-American relations are sought to be diversified. Pakistan and, more particularly, its military and nuclear ambitions have been a matter on which India and the U.S. have not seen eye to eye. But Mr. Gandhi feels that the U.S. now perceives the dangers of a Pakistani bomb better. Mr. Gandhi said in Washington that he sees a "shift" in the U.S. policy towards Pakistan and that he has no doubt that the U.S. will take "proper steps" to deal with Islamabad's clandestine efforts to make nuclear weapons.

In a major development, India and the United States have agreed to expand defence cooperation in deciding to work together on the technology transfer aspects of the Indian light combat aircraft project. This was announced by Mr. Gandhi and endorsed by Mr. Reagan after the conclusion of their meeting at the White House on October 20.

The United States announced its willingness to open its doors further to science and technology transfer to India, with the exemplification of the supercomputer deal. The U.S. maintains that India is the first country outside the NATO to have been allowed the state of the

art supercomputer technology.

Mr. Rajiv Gandhi has, however, rejected an American move for an Indo-Pakistani treaty banning atomic weapons, saying it won't stop Islamabad from going nuclear and only allow the Reagan Administration to "turn a blind eye". He welcomed the U.S. Congress move to suspend aid to Pakistan for six weeks because of concern over Islamabad's nuclear programme. Mr. Gandhi's stand in rejecting the United States proposal is both a reiteration of New Delhi's known stand on the issue, and a response to warnings from Communist and other elements that India should not knuckle under American pressure.

Whatever else it may or may not have achieved, Mr. Gandhi's recent visit to Washington and his meetings with the U.S. President and other leaders revealed the type of realism that was hitherto to govern Indo-U.S. relations. The visit has meant that the two countries will not be easily deflected from the course of cooperation—covering varied fields including defence—on which they embarked over two years ago. Each of them is equally positive in its assessment of mutual relationship.

OCEANIA

Rabuka becomes Head of State

Stripping the ethnic Indians of legislative powers, Fiji coup leader Col. Sitiveni Rabuka scrapped the 1970 Constitution on October 1, 1987, replaced the Queen as Head of State and removed Governor-General Sir Penaia Ganilau. He said he had replaced Queen Elizabeth as Head of State but would like Fiji to remain in the Commonwealth.

Later on October 6, 1987 Col. Rabuka formally declared Fiji a republic after talks with three top civilian leaders, including the deposed Prime Minister, Dr. Timoci Bavadra, to solve the constitutional crisis. He said, "I reaffirm the indigenous Fijian race is empowered with the land and right to govern themselves for their advancement and welfare." He added: "The country will have a new constitution recognising the rights, the customs and the traditional way of life of the indigenous people of Fiji."

Col. Rabuka, who ousted Fiji's elected Government in May this year, had reassumed control of the country on September 25, imposing a curfew and closing down two newspapers and a radio station. There was no indication of any violence associated with the latest take-over by the 2,500-strong armed forces.

Col. Rabuka, a career military officer, said recent developments in the Pacific island nation had made it clear that the objectives of the bloody May 14 coup had not been achieved. Because of this, the Royal Fiji Military Forces had "reasserted its authority over the Government of Fiji," he said.

Fiji had been under the control of an interim Government headed by Sir Penaia Ganilau since the May coup. That army move had toppled the Government of the Prime Minister, Mr. Timoci Bavadra in which members of the Indian ethnic group in Fiji were dominant. The move by Col. Rabuka came two days after Governor House announced that a bipartisan Council of State under the chairmanship of the Governor-General would take over the Government of Fiji next week.

The British Queen, who is also the monarch of Fiji, had expressed shock over the second military coup in four months. The Queen and the British Government refused to recognise the authority of the Fiji coup leader. The Commonwealth Secretariat also refused to recognise Col. Rabuka's authority. The Queen has also gone to the extent of warning Col. Rabuka's military regime that it would be committing treason if it tried to implement its declaration of a republic by removing her Governor-General. Britain is mounting pressure on Col. Rabuka in an effort to persuade him to cooperate with the

Governor General and political leaders to restore multi-racial parliamentary democracy.

The support given by the Queen, the British Government and other Commonwealth Governments notably Australia and New Zealand has strengthened the Governor-General's position. Britain, Australia and New Zealand have already conveyed to Col. Rabuka that in case he continued the course of defiance they would have to invoke sanctions, including blocking economic aid, military cooperation and closing their markets for Fijian produce notably sugar, which remained one of the two main sources of country's foreign exchange.

Thousands of ethnic Indians are fleeing Fiji to escape a threatened bloodbath by the chauvinistic Taukei movement. The Indian exodus from the South Pacific country—a prime tourist attraction before being hit by two armed coups in five months this year—comes as the military regime of coup leader takes increasingly harsh steps to impose the political, social and economic superiority of indigenous Fijians over the majority Indian community.

India has voiced "deep distress" at the United Nations over the second coup in Fiji and stressed the South Pacific island nation's return to "democracy and the rule of law". India's Minister of State for External Affairs, Mr. K. Natwar Singh told the UN General Assembly that "whatever is

happening in Fiji has distinct and unacceptable racial overtones. It is particularly tragic that just when Fiji's political parties had reached an agreement aimed at national reconciliation, their effort was dealt "a severe blow" by the armed forces.

With the reimposition of military rule in Fiji, by usurping power through a coup in less than five months, Col. Rabuka has arrogantly sought to scuttle the efforts of the Governor-General for national reconciliation between native Fijians and ethnic Indians. As many as 49 per cent of Fiji's 715,000 people are ethnic Indians, descendants of sugar plantation workers who migrated to the island generations ago. Native Fijians constitute 47 per cent of

the population.

The aim of the coup, following the April general election when, for the first time in Fiji's 17-year post independence history, an Indian dominated party came to power, was to recast the constitution so that an Indian majority could never again dominate the 52-member Parliament. The proposed Council of State, which would have been run jointly by Dr. Bavadra and the former Prime Minister, Ratu Sir Kamisese Mara, clearly did not satisfy either Col. Rabuka or his supporters.

Col. Rabuka is fast gaining the reputation of being the most unpredictable coup leader in recent years. He has now formally revoked Fiji's 17-year old constitution and declared himself the Head

of State. This, he claims, will clear the way for changing the constitution and making Fiji a republic. Queen Elizabeth's statement that she only recognised the Governor-General as the "sole legitimate source of executive authority" in Fiji clearly did not stop Mr. Rabuka.

Col. Rabuka might be feeling that he stepped in at the right time to protect the interests of the native Fijians, but by suddenly interfering with the political process, he has actually set in motion a dangerous and debilitating course for the country. Much as the military may wish to point to the absence of any widespread unrest following the latest take-over, it does not indicate the wholehearted endorsement of the people either

2. HONOURS AND AWARDS

Nobel Prizes

The Nobel Prizes for 1987 were announced in October 1987. The following are the recipients:

Peace: The Costa Rican President, Mr. Oscar Arias Sanchez, has won the 1987 Nobel Peace Prize for structuring a peace plan design to end the turbulence in Central America.

Physics: Dr. George Bednorz of West Germany and Dr. K. Alex Mueller of Switzerland have won the Nobel Prize in Physics for their discovery of new superconducting materials. Both are researchers at the IBM Zurich Research Laboratory in Switzerland.

Chemistry: Dr. Donald J. Cram and Dr. Charles J. Pedersen of the United States share the Nobel Prize in Chemistry with French researcher Jean-Marie Lehn for their work in the syntheses of molecules that can mimic important biological processes.

Medicine: Dr. Daisuke Tonegawa of Japan, a professor at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, is the winner of the Nobel Prize for Physiology and Medicine for his discoveries explaining the structure of the body's immune defence.

Literature: The Soviet-born poet, Joseph Brodsky, who is living in exile in the United States, has won the Nobel Prize in Literature.

Economics: Prof. Robert Solow, the U.S. economist, is the recipient of the Nobel Prize for Economics for describing the key role that technological progress plays in economic growth.

Right Livelihood Award

The 'Chipko' movement of India is one of the four recipients of the 1987 Right Livelihood Awards, totalling \$ 100,000. The other recipients are Prof. Hans-Peter Durr, a West German physicist and a profound

critique of the arms race, Mr. Frances Moore-Lappe of the U.S.A., a food and human rights activist and Mr. Mordechai Vanunu, an Israeli, who is being tried for treason for revealing Israel-South Africa nuclear links.

Peace Prize

King Hussain of Jordan has been awarded the Dag Hammarskjöld Academy Peace Prize on August 24, 1987. The prize has been awarded to the King for his efforts towards peace and understanding between nations.

The academy was established in 1963 in memory of former UN Secretary General Dag Hammarskjöld, who was killed in a plane crash in 1961. Previous winners include Winston Churchill, Indra Gandhi and John Kennedy.

Magsaysay Awards

The following are the recipients of the 1987 Ramon Magsaysay Awards which were announced in August 1987. Those awards are given annually for exemplary work in the fields of public service, government service, community leadership, journalism, literature and creative communication arts and international understanding.

International Understanding: Mr. Richard William Timm, the 66-year-old Superior of the Holy Cross Fathers in Bangladesh.

Government Service: Mr. Dato Haji Hanafiah Bin Haji Ahmad, Director-General of Malaysia's Pilgrimage Fund Board or Tabung Haji.

Public Service: Mr. Han Bague Jassin, founder and Director of Indonesia's Centre for Literary Documentation in Jakarta.

Journalism, Literature and Creative Communication Arts: Mrs. Diane (Yun-Peng) Ying, editor and publisher of *Commonwealth*.

Community Leadership: Dr. Aree Vallyasevi, Professor of Paediatrics and Director of the Institute of Nutrition at Mahidol University in Thailand.

The award is given annually in honour of Ramon Magsaysay, a popular Philippine President who died in a 1957 air crash.

Africa Prize

The President of Senegal, Mr. Abdou Diouf, and Dr. Thomas R. Odhiambo of the International Centre for Insect Physiology and Ecology, were on July 27, 1987 named as the joint winners of the 1987 Africa Prize for leadership for the sustainable end of the persistence of hunger by the Hunger Project. The winners, whose names were announced in Washington, would receive an original sculpture and a cash award of \$ 100,000 to be divided equally.

World Food Prize

The renowned Indian agricultural scientist, Mr. M. S. Swaminathan was on June 18, 1987 named winner of the first General Foods World Food Prize. He was awarded \$ 200,000 for his contribution to the improvement of the quality, quantity and availability of the world food supply.

A former Secretary in the Agriculture Ministry, Dr. Swaminathan is now Director-General of the International Rice Research Institute in the Philippines.

U.N. Population Award

The Bangladesh President, Mr. H. M. Ershad, was on June 12, 1987 presented the 1987 U.N. Population Award by the U.N. Secretary-General, Mr. Javier Perez de Cuellar. The award, of which Mrs. Indira Gandhi was the first recipient five years ago, was given to Mr. Ershad for "strong leadership" in the family planning programme of Bangladesh.

3. SPACE RESEARCH

New light on comet Halley

Several interesting observations throwing new light on comet Halley have been recorded by Indian astronomers during the celestial visitor's 1985-86 rendezvous with the solar system. These observations have led to new findings on the comet's atmosphere, the evolution of the molecular species within the coma or the head and the interaction of the ions in the tail with the solar wind.

Observations at the Kavalur observing station of the Vainu Bappu Observatory of the Indian Institute of Astrophysics (IIA) in Bangalore have revealed that molecules like carbon, carbon monoxide, carbon dioxide and cyanide that are released from the comet's nucleus are not uniformly distributed as believed earlier. These observations have brought out for the first time the asymmetric distribution of the molecules in different directions within the coma.

The IIA scientists have determined for the first time the life span of these molecules and of the parent molecules like hydrocyanic acid, cyanine and methane. Till now, the scientists had values which were based on theoretical calculations.

Continuous monitoring of the spectrum of comet Halley from the Uttar Pradesh State Observatory, Naimitai, has provided valuable information on the evolution of the molecular species within the coma. While the Osmania University's spectra and photometric observations revealed bursts of gas and dust from the comet during the

apparition, those of the Physical Research Laboratory, Ahmedabad, were able to show the speed with which the molecules were released from the nucleus into the coma of the comet. These observations revealed that the velocity of ejection was not uniform but changed from place to place, the average being about three km a second.

New information has been collected by the five spacecraft launched by the Soviet Union, Japan and the European Space Agency. These spacecraft recorded for the first time the pictures of the nucleus of a comet. These pictures showed the nucleus was a potato shaped body with a black surface and spewed jets of dust and gas. It also detected for the first time water in the comet and the presence of complex molecules like hydrocyanic acid and saturated hydrocarbons.

Manned base on Moon and Mars

A National Aeronautics and Space Administration task force headed by astronaut Sally Ride, the first American woman in space, has recommended the establishment of manned bases on Moon by 2000 and Mars by 2010 as the next major long-range goals of the US civilian space programme. A manned outpost on the Moon could serve as a stepping stone to Mars and exploration of the red planet should remain the ultimate American space objective, the task force said in a report.

"Exploring and prospecting the moon, learning to use lunar resources and work

within lunar constraints, would provide the experience and expertise necessary for further human exploration of the solar system," said Ms Ride.

The Moon and Mars bases are two among four initiatives listed by the task force. Another calls for an international earth observation programme to gain a better understanding of this planet's resources. The fourth initiative would involve stepped up exploration of the solar system, including unmanned robot missions to a comet, an outer planet and an inner planet.

The earth observation programme is significant because of its fundamental importance to humanity's future, the report said. The benefits are clear to those concerned about global environmental problems like ozone depletion, build-up of greenhouse gases and acidification of lakes and forests. Plans are already underway within NASA to undertake a subset of this programme. The earth observation system, which consists of two NASA polar platforms, is being coordinated with the corresponding activities of the European Space Agency and Japan.

NASA confirms Indian's find of new planet

Scientists at the National Aeronautics and Space Administration of the United States have confirmed the existence of one of the two planets in the solar system beyond Pluto, discovered by the noted Indian scientist, Dr. J. J. Rawal in 1978.

4. SPORTS ROUND-UP

ATHLETICS

International Permit Athletic Meet: A new record in the men's javelin by Sweden's Dag Wennlund and golden doubles by Indian ace P. T. Usha and Uganda's Boyne Cheick Tidiane provided the finale to the three-day International Permit Athletic Meet at the Jawahar Lal Nehru Stadium in New Delhi on September 16, 1987.

P. T. Usha won golds in 400 m and 400 m hurdles. The other Indians to win gold were Tara Singh in 5000 m, Benny John in 110 hurdles, C. Haridas in 400 m hurdles, N. Annavi in high jump, Rajinder Singh in triple jump, Kuldeep Singh in discus, Suman Rawat in 1500 m and Shiny Verghese in javelin.

World Athletic Championships: Ben Johnson's electrifying 9.83 seconds for the 100, which many people feel will last for

some time, like Bob Beamon's long jump record, and Stefka Kostadinova's high jump mark of 2.09 were the only two new world records set in the nine-day World athletic championships which concluded in Rome on September 6, 1987.

But there were many others like Francesco Panetta of Italy in the 3,000 steeplechase, Silke Gladisch in the women's 200, Jackie Joyner-Kersey in the heptathlon and long jump, Torsten Voss in the decathlon, who came close to making this meet a veritable feast of records.

Seventh Asian Athletic Championship: China did one better in the Seventh Asian athletic championship which concluded in Singapore on July 26, 1987 than their last showing, getting 42 in place of Jakarta's 41 medals. Their gold tally also went up by two to 21.

The Japanese maintained their third position on the table, with a tally of 18 medals, including four gold (they had won three golds in a total of 16 two years ago).

For Qatar who had just one silver in the last championships at Jakarta, it was a great leap forward. They were second in the medals tally with 8 medals as they got five gold medals, two silver and one bronze.

South Korea had to content with the fourth spot. Their tally of 14 medals included three gold, seven silver and four bronze.

As far as India is concerned, it was one of their worst showings in terms of medals. With their nine-member squad, the Indians could only come up with seven medals—three gold, three silver and a solitary bronze. At the last championships at Jakarta where India had fielded a 42-member squad, India had garnered 21 medals, inclusive of ten gold, five silver and six bronze. India thus ended up fifth behind China, Qatar, Japan and South Korea.

The golds include two individual medals in the 400 metres and 400 metres hurdles won by P. T. Usha and the 4 x 100 metres relay gold. The three silvers include those

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by Usha in the 100 metres, Vandana Shanbhag's 400 metres and by the 4 x 100 metres relay team. The one bronze was won by shot-putter Balwinder Singh.

A superb anchor leg by Usha helped India salvage the silver medal behind the powerful Chinese in an exciting women's 4 x 100 metres relay.

International Athletics Meet : Maria Pinigina of the Soviet Union won the women's 400 m at an international athletics meeting in Moscow on June 7, 1987 in 49.87 seconds, the fastest time in the world this year.

Pinigina had the previous best time for 1987, 50.04 in Italy in early June 1987. Martita Koch of East Germany is the world record holder with a time of 47.60 sec in Canberra in October 1985.

BADMINTON

World Cup Badminton Championship : China's Zhao Jianhua defeated team-mate and favourite Yang Yang 6-15, 15-2, 15-12 to win the men's singles title at the World Cup badminton championship in Kuala Lumpur on October 4, 1987.

South Korea's Park Joo Bong and Kim Moon Soo provoked a Chinese sweep when they captured the men's doubles crown by beating Li Yongbo and Tian Bingyi of China 15-6, 6-15, 15-11.

In the women's singles, favourite Li Lingwei of China defended her title for the fourth successive year by beating team-mate Han Aiping 17-8, 11-8.

Lingwei partnered Aiping to take the women's doubles title when they overcame Ling Ying and Guan Weizhen 15-10, 11-15, 15-5 in an all-Chinese affair.

BASKETBALL

World Railway Games : The Soviet Union expectedly bagged the basketball gold defeating India 90-63 in the last round-robin league match at the Talkatora Indoor Stadium in New Delhi on October 7, 1987.

Soviet Union remained unbeaten in the five-team league while Poland took the second spot with a 109-67 victory over Luxembourg. Poland had three wins to its credit. India was third with two wins.

BILLIARDS

World Amateur Championship : Holder Geet Sethi of India retained the World amateur championship title outcueing third-seed Joe Grech of Malta by 1,600 points in the final played at the Park View Hotel in Belfast, Northern Ireland, on August 2, 1987.

Sethi thus equalled former Indian world champion Wilson Jones, who had won the title twice, and is now one title away from equalling Michael Ferreira's feat.

BOXING

World Heavyweight Boxing Championship : Mike Tyson, showing little of his impressive arsenal, became the first undisputed world heavyweight boxing champion in nine years in Las Vegas on August 1, 1987, when he scored a unanimous 12-round points decision over Tony Tucker.

CHESS

Asian Chess Championship : Indian captain D. V. Prasad won a gold medal for his excellent individual performance in the Seventh Asian chess championship which concluded in Singapore on August 15, 1987. Prasad remained unbeaten in his table. Out of eight games, he won six and drew two.

India, however, lost the third place narrowly when they were shocked by Bangladesh in the ninth and final round of the team championship.

Top seed China became the new Asian team champions, tallying a total of 31 points, followed by Indonesia (26) and Singapore Team 1 (22.5).

Besides winning the team title, the Chinese players won three gold medals for individual performances. Pakistan and Singapore Team 2 finished with 19 and 18.5 points, respectively.

World Junior Chess Championship : Viswanathan Anand of India became the first Asian to win the World Junior chess championship in Baguio (Philippines) on August 2, 1987, in the process of moving one step closer to becoming a Grandmaster.

A 17-year old International Master from Tamil Nadu, the third-ranked player in the 52-strong tournament, drew his 13th round match against Gad Rechlis of Israel on the 49th move of a centre-counter opening to stay half a point clear of the field with 10 points.

CRICKET

Australia wins Reliance Cup : The month-long cricket extravaganza, held for the first time in this sub-continent, came to a climatic end with Allan Border's Australians annexing the fourth Reliance World Cup with a blistering seven-run triumph in a closely fought final over Mike Gatting's Englishmen. The underdogs struck with a vengeance at the near-packed Eden Gardens in Calcutta on November 8, 1987 with an impeccable all-round performance which took the wind out of England's sails.

After piling up 253 runs for the loss of five wickets, the Australians restricted England to 246 for eight in the stipulated 50 overs to end five weeks of thrilling one-day

matches played in India and Pakistan. A side that had been given little hope at the start carried away the glittering, diamond-studded Reliance Cup and the cash award of £ 30,000 (about Rs. 6 lakh). A beaming Border, who had made no tall claims prior to the competition, was cheered by his colleagues. It was indeed the best moment of the Australian captain's life. This is their first Cup triumph after having lost to the West Indies by 17 runs in the inaugural year of the competition in 1975. Border's luck with the toss and opting to bat has, as a hindsight, contributed in large measure to Australia's success.

MCC's Bicentenary Match : MCC's bicentenary match against the Rest of the World was abandoned just after mid-day due to increasingly torrential rain which turned the ground into a lake at Lord's in London on August 25, 1987 and prevented any play on the final day.

It was a sad end to a match in which captains Mike Gatting and Allan Border had made every effort to secure some sort of a result, and in which the capacity crowd enjoyed vintage centuries from Graham Gooch (117), Mike Gatting (179), Sunil Gavaskar (188) and Gordon Greenidge (122).

MCC batted first and Gatting declared at 455 for five. This total was chased by the Rest of the World who in turn declared at 421 for seven. MCC reached 318 for six to leave Border's team a tantalising 352 to pursue on the final day. At close of the play the Rest of the World were 13 for one, but the promised last day feast of cricket was not to be when the English summer, as seen often in MCC's 200 years history, had the last word.

But the clouds had a silver lining. Instead of the £ 25,000 winner's cheque being split between the two teams each side collected £ 15,000.

Pakistan-England Tests : Pakistan duly won a Test cricket series in England for the first time on August 11, 1987 but a defiant innings by skipper Mike Gatting restricted their final margin of victory to 1-0.

The fifth and final Test at Oval ended in a draw after England, who followed on 476 runs behind Pakistan's first innings total of 708, lost only one wicket on the last day to finish on 315 for four. Gatting, enjoying a considerable amount of good luck, was unbeaten on 150.

Pakistan's victory in the third Test at Leeds prolonged England's dismal home record following their 1986 defeats at the hands of India and New Zealand.

Javed Miandad, who scored a double century, was named the man of the match. Both Imran and Gatting were named the men of the series for the respective teams.

FOOTBALL

South East Asian Games : Indonesia completed 11 days of sporting triumph in

the 1987 South East Asian Games by beating Malaysia 1-0 to collect the soccer gold medal in Jakarta on September 20, 1987.

Asian Club Football Championship: The Al-Rasheed Club of Iraq won the championship after they had beaten Bangladeshi champions, Mohammadan Sporting Club, by five goals to one in the concluding match of the seventh Asian Club football championship at the Dhaka National Stadium in Dhaka on June 16, 1987.

HOCKEY

South East Asian Games: Favourites Malaysia won the men's hockey gold medal at the 14th South East Asian Games in Jakarta on September 17, 1987 with a 2-0 win over Indonesia. Singapore collected bronze.

The women's hockey gold medal was also won by Malaysia despite being held to a 1-1 draw by unrated Thailand. In another women's match Singapore fought to a scoreless draw with hosts Indonesia to win the silver. Thailand took the bronze.

European Championship: Title holders the Netherlands qualified for the Olympic Games hockey tournament next year in Seoul by winning the fifth men's European championship in Moscow on August 30, 1987 after beating England on penalty-strokes in a thrilling final.

Champions Trophy: West Germany retained their men's Champions Trophy hockey title in Amstelveen (Netherlands) on June 28, 1987 after world champions Australia lost their final game to the Netherlands 2-1.

The West Germans had earlier beaten the Soviet Union 5-2 to move to the top of the tournament table with 12 points after five wins and two draws from their seven matches.

Elegant Dutch sweeper Lianne Lojeune scored twice as world and Olympic hockey champions beat Australia 4-2 to win the men's trophy.

SWIMMING

English Channel Swimming: Twenty-two-year-old Anita Sood set an Asian record in swimming the English Channel. She took eight hours and 15 minutes on August 18, 1987 to swim from Dover (England) to Calais (France), a distance of 20 nautical miles.

This was the fourth fastest time in the world and the best timing of Asia in the history of the Channel swimming by men and women combined. The previous Asian record (eight hours and 42 minutes) was held by Bijoy Jain, who swam the Channel two years ago.

Rajiv Jain became the third Indian to swim the English Channel this year as he achieved the feat soon after Anita Sood

became the fastest Asian woman to go across the Channel.

Fourteen-year-old Arti Pradhan, a school girl from Thane in Maharashtra, created history by becoming the youngest Indian to cross the treacherous English Channel. Braving chilly weather and choppy seas, she took 12 hours and 23 minutes for her swim from Dover to Calais on August 6, 1987. She became the second Indian girl to swim the English Channel when she crossed the seas separating Britain and France to emulate the feat first performed by her compatriot, coincidentally named Arti (Saha), more than two decades ago.

TENNIS

World Railway Games: India picked a gold, silver and bronze on the concluding day of the World Railway Games.

India, who won the team gold in the tennis event, ruled supreme in the individual event when K. G. Ramesh claimed the gold defeating compatriot R. Manoj Kumar 6-2, 6-4 at the DLTA courts in New Delhi on October 8, 1987.

India had little difficulty in claiming the team tennis title when they trounced second-seeded Austria 4-0 in the final. For the third place, Czechoslovakia beat U.S.S.R. 3-1.

U.S. Open Tennis Championship: Ivan Lendl of Czechoslovakia outlasted Mats Wilander of Sweden 6-7 (7-9), 6-0, 7-6 (7-4), 6-4 to win the United States Open tennis championship for the third consecutive year in New York on September 14, 1987.

The top seeded Lendl is the first man to make it three-in-a-row since John McEnroe of the United States had done it in 1979, 1980 and 1981.

Martina Navratilova won the women's title for the fourth time in five years, beating Steffi Graf 7-6 (7-4), 6-1 on September 12, 1987 to claim her second Grand Slam title of 1987.

Navratilova became the first woman tennis player in 14 years to win three titles at a major tournament. She and Emilio Sanchez of Spain won the mixed doubles. Navratilova and Sanchez downed Betsy Nagelsen and Paul Annacone of U.S. 6-4, 6-7, 7-6.

The 30-year-old Navratilova teamed up with Pam Shriver had beaten Kathy Jordan of the United States and Elizabeth Smylie of Australia in the women's doubles 5-7, 6-4, 6-2 for Navratilova's second title of the tournament.

Asian Tennis Championships: Thailand crushed the Philippines 3-0 in Kuala Lumpur on August 16, 1987 to win the fifth Asian tennis championships and take home the *Ghaffar Cup* for the first time since its inception in 1982.

Virginia Slims Tournament: Steffi Graf of West Germany took over the number one ranking in women's tennis with a 6-3, 6-4 victory over Chris Evert in the finals of the \$ 250,000 Virginia Slims of Los Angeles

Tournament in Manhattan Beach (California) on August 17, 1987.

Federation Cup: Steffi Graf combined with Claudia Kohde-Kilsch to give West Germany its first Federation Cup title with a 1-6, 7-5, 6-4 doubles victory over Pam Shriver and Chris Evert of the United States in the women's team tennis championship in West Vancouver (British Columbia) on August 2, 1987.

Wimbledon Championships: Pat Cash of Australia won the Wimbledon men's singles title when he beat world number one Ivan Lendl 7-6, 6-2, 7-5 in the final in London on July 5, 1987.

Martina Navratilova of the United States won the women's singles crown for a record-equalling eighth time when she beat second seed Steffi Graf of West Germany 7-5, 6-3 in the final on July 4.

Ken Flach and Robert Seguso of the United States won the men's doubles crown defeating Sergio Casal and Emilio Sanchez of Spain. The Americans won 3-6, 6-7, 7-6, 6-1, 6-4.

Claudia Kohde-Kilsch of West Germany and Helena Sukova of Czechoslovakia won the women's doubles title when they beat Betsy Nagelsen of the United States and Elizabeth Smylie of Australia 7-5, 7-5.

VOLLEYBALL

Asian Volleyball Championships: India beat Pakistan in straight games in the Asian men's volleyball championships in Kuwait on October 24, 1987.

The Seoul Asiad bronze medallists chalked up a comfortable 15-4, 15-5, 15-9 win against their traditional rivals.

World Railway Games: Soviet spikers outclassed a spirited German Democratic Republic team in a thrilling five-set marathon to annex the volleyball title as the curtains came down on the World Railway Games at the Indira Gandhi Stadium in New Delhi on October 10, 1987.

Down by a set, the Soviet spikers came back to win the title at 14-16, 15-7, 15-9, 12-15, 15-7 in a ding-dong battle that lasted more than two hours. With this win, Soviet Union emerged on top of the table with 12 points while GDR took the second spot with 11 points.

Hosts India, with 10 points, finished third and Czechoslovakia fourth with 8 points.

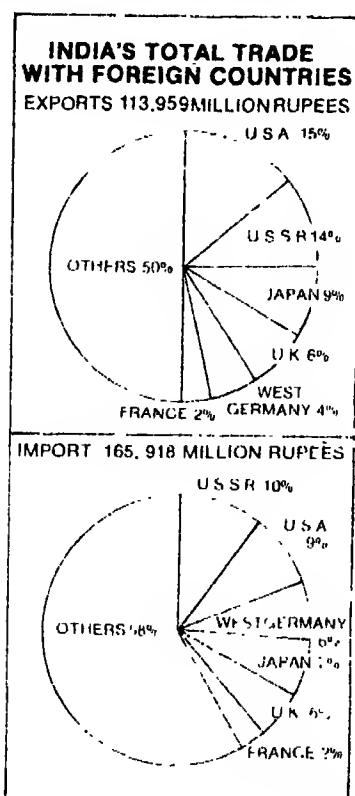
WRESTLING

World Youth Wrestling Trophy: With a rich haul of 10 medals, India won the World youth wrestling trophy held at Collingwood, Canada, in the first week of July 1987.

Indian wrestlers emerged successful in a tough competition where teams from 22 countries vied for top honours. Indians dominated the 75-kg, 60-kg and 47-kg categories scoring 53 points. The United States (48 points) and Turkey (44 points) finished second and third respectively.

DATA ANALYSIS AND ANALYTICAL REASONING

Directions : India's total trade with foreign countries for a year is given in the Pie-charts given below. Analyse these charts carefully and answer questions 1-5 :



Q. 1. India's exports to which of the following countries are more than the imports from that country ?

- (a) U.S.A. (b) U.S.S.R. (c) Japan
(d) Both U.S.A. and U.S.S.R.

Q. 2. The ratio of the angle subtended by the arcs corresponding to U.S.A. for the exports to the imports is nearly

- (a) $\frac{15 \times 113}{9 \times 165}$ (b) $\frac{15 \times 165}{9 \times 113}$ (c) 1.67
(d) 1.33

Q. 3. The ratio of the total imports from France and U.K. to the total exports to these countries is nearly

- (a) 1.25 (b) 1.33 (c) 1.22 (d) 1.46

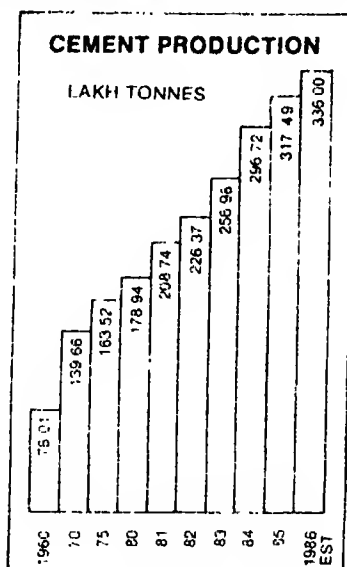
Q. 4. Which of the following statements is not true ?

- (a) The exports to Japan are less than the imports from Japan (b) The imports from U.K. are more than the exports to U.K. by 6% of Rs. 51,959 million
(c) The total exports to U.S.A., U.S.S.R., Japan, U.K., West Germany and France are more than the total imports from these countries (d) Two of the above statements are true

Q. 5. If the area of the sector corresponding to U.S.S.R. in exports pie-chart is A, the area of the sector corresponding to Japan in the imports pie-chart is (the radii of both the circles being same)

- (a) $\frac{A}{2}$ (b) $\frac{3}{8}A$ (c) $\frac{5}{8}A$
(d) $\frac{7}{16}A$

Directions : The cement production in the country is represented in the bar graph shown in the figure. Answer questions 6-10 on the basis of information given :



Q. 6. The average annual fractional increase in cement production was maximum during

- (a) 1981 (b) 1984 (c) 1970 (d) 1986

Q. 7. If cement production would have increased at the same rate at which it increased during 1970-75, then in 1986 it would have been

- (a) 205.1 lakh tonnes (b) 425.98 lakh tonnes
(c) 216.01 lakh tonnes
(d) 373.07 lakh tonnes

Q. 8. The average annual production

during 1983-85 is more than the average production during 1980-82 by nearly

- (a) 83.63 lakh tonnes (b) 85.71 lakh tonnes
(c) 86.97 lakh tonnes (d) 88.27 lakh tonnes

Q. 9 Which of the following statements is true ?

- (a) The average annual production of cement during this period has continuously increased (b) During the period 1980-86, the annual cement production has increased at a uniform rate (c) The minimum increase in the cement production in any year over the previous year during 1980-86 took place in the year 1986 (d) None of the above statements is true

Q. 10 If the total consumption of cement in the country during the years 1984-86 was 1150 lakh tonnes, nearly what per cent of the cement consumed in the country was imported ?

- (a) 17.4% (b) 15.7% (c) 19.6%
(d) 13.4%

Directions : The financial particulars of a finance company for the period 1984-87 are given in the table at the bottom. Answer questions 11-15 on the basis of the figures given in this table :

Q. 11. During this period, the maximum per cent increase occurred in and the minimum per cent increase occurred in ...

- (a) Reserves and surplus, Advances
(b) Gross earnings, Advances (c) Reserves and surplus, Capital
(d) Profit after depreciation, Capital

Q. 12. If the dividend of a person in 1987 is Rs. 250 more than the dividend in 1985, his share capital with the company is

- (a) Rs. 5000 (b) Rs. 25000
(c) Rs. 17500 (d) Rs. 12500

Q. 13. The ratio of the capital to the deposits

- (a) Increased continuously from 1984 to 1987 (b) Was minimum during the year 1985 (c) Was maximum during the year 1985 (d) Was maximum during the year 1987

Particulars	Year ended 31st March			
	1984	1985	1986	1987
	Rs. in lakhs			
Capital	25.00	60.70	96.93	204.05
Reserves and Surplus	6.02	15.61	110.87	230.10
Deposits	195.77	329.34	1012.34	2404.16
Advances	294.50	563.34	1454.76	3206.76
Gross Earnings	36.65	82.65	323.67	749.22
Profit after Depreciation	8.18	17.70	116.65	181.76
Dividend %	15	20	20	22

Q. 14. The percentage of 'profit after depreciation' over that of 'Gross earnings' was maximum in the year

(a) 1984 (b) 1985 (c) 1986 (d) 1987

Q. 15. A and B have shares of the company in the ratio 4 : 7. If their combined dividend is Rs. 1210, A's share capital in 1987 is

(a) Rs. 2000 (b) Rs. 2200
(c) Rs. 2800 (d) Rs. 3500

Directions : The table given below gives the countrywise comparative export prices of cotton yarn as of August 1987. Answer questions 16-20 on the basis of the data given :

Countrywise comparative export prices of cotton yarn as of August 1987 (Rs./kg)

Countries	20s	% change over year ago level	30s	% change over year ago level
India	32.35	17.2	41.94	31.8
Brazil	34.85	23.3	44.45	31.0
Pakistan	30.90	48.7	NA	—
Korea	32.61	15.4	39.84	14.3
Taiwan	32.88	25.0	42.08	23.6
Greece	54.05	28.4	58.39	23.3
Turkey	44.84	11.1	50.50	6.3

Q. 16. A year ago, the maximum export price of 20s variety was

(a) Rs. 40.36 (b) Rs. 42.09
(c) Rs. 37.85 (d) Rs. 44.84

Q. 17. The maximum price change for 30s variety was in

(a) India (b) Brazil (c) Taiwan
(d) Greece

Q. 18. If Taiwan exported 150000 kg of 20s variety and 80000 kg of 30s variety, its total exports for the year are worth

(a) Rs. 8298400 (b) Rs. 8294840
(c) Rs. 8388200 (d) None of the above

Q. 19. If both India and Brazil exported 50000 kg of cotton yarn of 20s variety a year ago, the export earnings from these exports were

(a) Rs. 2689000 (b) Rs. 2718890
(c) Rs. 2793000 (d) Rs. 2937000

Q. 20. The difference in the export price of 30s variety of Brazil and Turkey changed from Rs. ... to Rs. during this year as compared to the previous year

(a) 12.10, 6.50 (b) 12.10, 6.0
(c) 13.57, 6.05 (d) 12.01, 6.05

ANSWERS

- (a) : India's exports to U.S.A. = 15% of 113959 = Rs. 17093.85 million
U.S.S.R. = 14% of 113959 = Rs. 15954.26 million
Japan = 9% of 113959 = Rs. 10256.31 million
India's imports from U.S.A. = 9% of 165918 = Rs. 14932.62 million
U.S.S.R. = 10% of 165918 = Rs. 16591.80 million
Japan = 7% of 165918 = Rs. 11614.26 million
Hence India's exports to U.S.A. are more than the imports from U.S.A.

2. (c) : The angle subtended by the arc corresponding to the India's exports to U.S.A.

$$= 15\% \text{ of } 360^\circ = 54^\circ$$

The angle subtended by the arc corresponding to the India's imports from U.S.A. = 9% of 360° = 32.4°

$$\therefore \text{the required ratio} = \frac{54}{32.4} = 1.67$$

3. (d) : Total imports from France and U.K. = 8% of 165918 = Rs. 13273.44 million

Total exports to France and U.K. = 8% of 113959

$$= \text{Rs. } 9116.72 \text{ million}$$

\therefore the required ratio

$$= \frac{13273.44}{9116.72} = 1.46$$

4. (c) : (a) is true (see solution to Q. 1)
Imports from U.K. = 60% of 165918 = Rs. 9955.08 million

Exports to U.K. = 6% of 113959 = Rs. 6837.54 million

\therefore Imports are more than the exports by Rs. 3117.54 million which is 6% of Rs. 51959 million
 \therefore (b) is true

The total exports to U.S.A., U.S.S.R., Japan, U.K., West Germany and France = 50% of 113959 = Rs. 56979.5 million

The total imports from these countries = 42% of 165918 = Rs. 69685.56 million

Hence (c) is not true

5. (a) : The area of the sector corresponding to U.S.S.R. in exports pie-chart

$$= A = \frac{14}{100} \times \pi r^2 \text{ (where } r \text{ is the radius of the circle)}$$

The area of the sector corresponding to Japan in imports pie-chart

$$= \frac{7}{100} \times \pi r^2 = \frac{A}{2}$$

6. (a) : The average annual fractional increase during

$$1960-70 = \frac{61.65}{78.01 \times 10} = .079$$

$$1970-75 = \frac{23.86}{139.66 \times 5} = .034$$

$$1975-80 = \frac{15.42}{163.52 \times 5} = .019$$

$$1981 = \frac{29.8}{178.94} = .166$$

$$1982 = \frac{17.63}{208.74} = .084$$

$$1983 = \frac{30.61}{226.37} = .135$$

$$1984 = \frac{39.74}{256.98} = .155$$

$$1985 = \frac{20.77}{296.72} = .070$$

$$1986 = \frac{18.51}{317.49} = .058$$

7. (c) : During 1970-75, average annual rate of increase = $\frac{23.86}{5}$

$$= 4.772 \text{ lakh tonnes}$$

\therefore during 1975-86, the increase would have been = 4.772×11

$$= 52.492 \text{ lakh tonnes}$$

\therefore in 1986, the cement production would have been = $163.52 + 52.492$

$$= 216.01 \text{ lakh tonnes}$$

8. (b) : The average annual production during 1983-85 = $\frac{871.19}{3} = 290.397$

(1)

The average annual production during 1980-82 = $\frac{614.05}{3} = 204.683$

(2)

\therefore (1) is more than (2) by 85.714

$$\approx 85.71 \text{ lakh tonnes}$$

9. (d) : (a), (b) and (c) are not true (see solution to Q. 6)

10. (a) : Cement produced during 1984-86 = 950.21 lakh tonnes

\therefore cement imported during 1984-86 = $1150 - 950.21 = 199.79$ lakh tonnes

\therefore required percentage

$$= \frac{199.79}{1150} \times 100 = 17.37 \approx 17.4$$

11. (c) : The per cent increase during 1984-87 in

$$\text{Capital} = \frac{179.05}{25} \times 100 = 716.2$$

$$\text{Reserves \& surplus} = \frac{224.08}{6.02} \times 100 = 3722.25$$

$$\text{Deposits} = \frac{2208.39}{195.77} \times 100 = 1128.05$$

$$\text{Advances} = \frac{2912.26}{294.50} \times 100 = 988.88$$

$$\text{Gross Earnings} = \frac{712.57}{36.65} \times 100 = 1944.26$$

$$\text{Profit after Depreciation} = \frac{173.58}{8.18} \times 100 = 2122.00$$

$$\text{Dividend \%} = \frac{7}{15} \times 100 = 46.67$$

12. (d) : Dividend is 2% more in 1987 than what was in 1985

Suppose the share capital of a person with the company = Rs. K

$$\therefore 2\% \text{ of } K = \text{Rs. } 250$$

$$\text{i.e. } 2K = \text{Rs. } 25000$$

$$\text{i.e. } K = \text{Rs. } 12500$$

(Continued on page 60)

Quantitative Aptitude Test

STATE BANK OF INDIA PROBATIONARY OFFICERS' EXAMINATION, OCTOBER 1987

Q. 1. Which of the following is the same as $40 \div 15$?

- (a) $5(10 \div 3)$ (b) $30 \div 15 + (5 \div 15)$
(c) $5 \div 15 \times 8$ (d) $40 \div 5 \times 3$ (e) None of these

Q. 2. $22560 \div 1.5 = ?$

- (a) 1540 (b) 150.40 (c) 154
(d) 15040 (e) None of these

Q. 3. $5542 + ? - 1369 = 4200$

- (a) 8373 (b) 2711 (c) 2700 (d) 270
(e) None of these

Q. 4. $218.41 - 149.26 = ?$

- (a) 69.15 (b) 179.25 (c) 79.50
(d) 169.25 (e) None of these

Q. 5. $\frac{141 - 39}{75 - 49.5} = ?$

- (a) $\frac{2}{25.5}$ (b) $\frac{12}{25.5}$ (c) $\frac{102}{255}$
(d) $\frac{102}{2.55}$ (e) None of these

Q. 6. $11004 - 191 + 563 = ?$

- (a) 21376 (b) 11476 (c) 11376
(d) 11250 (e) None of these

Q. 7. $\frac{3}{8} + \frac{7}{9} + \frac{3}{4} = ?$

- (a) $\frac{13}{72}$ (b) $\frac{13}{21}$ (c) $\frac{127}{72}$ (d) $\frac{137}{72}$

(e) None of these

Q. 8. $171 \div 19 \times 9 = ?$

- (a) 1 (b) 18 (c) 81 (d) 0 (e) None of these

Q. 9. If $\frac{2970.4}{6.32} = 470$ then $\frac{297.04}{6.32} = ?$

- (a) 0.47 (b) 4.70 (c) 470 (d) 4700
(e) None of these

Q. 10. ? % of 130 = 11.7

- (a) 9 (b) 90 (c) 0.9 (d) 13.221
(e) None of these

Q. 11-15. Study table A carefully and answer the questions given below:

Q. 11. About 42 per cent of the candidates fall in which of the following ranges of the interview marks?

- (a) Below 40 (b) Above 40 but below 60 (c) 50 to 69 (d) 50 and above
(e) None of these

Q. 12. If the qualifying marks in the written examination are 160 and qualifying marks for interview are reduced from 40 to 30, how many candidates would be benefitted by this?

- (a) 22 (b) 32 (c) 78 (d) 45
(e) None of these

Q. 13. If approximately 325 candidates are to be qualified in the written examination, what should be the percentage of the qualifying marks?

- (a) Above 20 (b) Above 70 (c) Above 36 (d) Above 63 (e) None of these

TABLE A

Distribution of 1000 candidates as regards their marks in written examination out of 300 and Interview out of 100 in a selection examination

Written Examination	Interview Marks						Total
Marks	below 30	30-39	40-49	50-59	60-69	70 & above	
260 & above	8	18	26	18	26	4	100
210 to 259	5	4	30	22	10	9	80
160 to 209	16	10	45	56	18	9	154
110 to 159	28	42	100	190	15	5	380
60 to 109	35	115	20	8	7	5	190
below 60	32	32	20	4	6	2	96
	124	221	241	298	82	34	1000

Q. 14. What are the approximate average marks in the written examination?

- (a) 100 (b) 150 (c) 200 (d) Cannot be determined (e) None of these

Q. 15. How many candidates obtained more than 69 per cent marks and above in both written examination and interview?

- (a) 22 (b) 49 (c) 13 (d) 9
(e) None of these

Q. 16-20. In each of the following questions one number is wrong in the series. Find out the wrong number in each case:

Q. 16. 2 12 3 12 4 12 6

- (a) 2 (b) 3 (c) 4 (d) 6 (e) 12

Q. 17. 5 13 17 25 29 36 41

- (a) 13 (b) 17 (c) 25 (d) 29 (e) 36

Q. 18. 1 8 27 65 125 216 343

- (a) 27 (b) 65 (c) 125 (d) 216
(e) 343

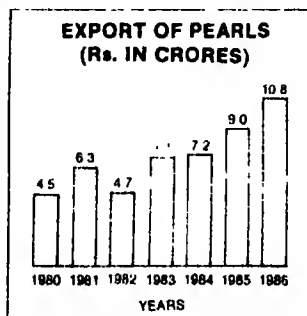
Q. 19. 125 106 88 76 65 58 53

- (a) 125 (b) 106 (c) 88 (d) 76
(e) 65

Q. 20. 2 9 22 51 107 219 443

- (a) 22 (b) 51 (c) 107 (d) 219
(e) 443

Q. 21-25. Study the following graph carefully and answer the questions given below it:



Q. 21. In which year there was maximum percentage increase in export of pearls to that in the previous year?

- (a) 1983 (b) 1982 (c) 1987 (d) 1986
(e) 1984

Q. 22. In which of the following pairs of years was the average export of pearls around 6 crores?

- (a) 1981 and 82 (b) 1982 and 83
(c) 1982 and 84 (d) 1983 and 85
(e) None of these

Q. 23. In how many years was the export of pearls above average export of pearls during the given period?

- (a) 2 (b) 1 (c) 3 (d) 4 (e) None of these

Q. 24. In which year was the export of pearls equal to the average export of the preceding and following year?

- (a) 1981 (b) 1982 (c) 1984 (d) 1986
(e) 1985

Q. 25. What was the percentage increase in export of pearls from 1985 to 1986?

- (a) 18 (b) 75 (c) 25 (d) 50
(e) None of these

Q. 26. $\frac{3}{8}$ of 4800 = ?

- (a) 12800 (b) 180 (c) 600 (d) 1600
(e) None of these

Q. 27. $0.65 \times ? = 0.6565$

- (a) 101 (b) 0.101 (c) 1.10 (d) 1.01
(e) None of these

Q. 28. $\frac{13 \times 13 - 13 \times 7 + 13 \times 7 - 7 \times 7}{13 \times 7} = ?$

- (1) $1\frac{42}{91}$ (b) $1\frac{29}{91}$ (c) $\frac{2}{7}$ (d) $85\frac{70}{91}$
(e) None of these

Q. 29. The length of a rectangular room is 4 metres. If it can be partitioned into two equal square rooms, what is the length of the partition in metres?

- (a) 1 (b) 2 (c) 4 (d) Data inadequate (e) None of these

Q. 30. Suppose you know that $\sqrt{15}$ is approximately 3.88. Which of the following is the best approximation to $\sqrt{\frac{5}{3}}$?

- (a) 0.43 (b) 1.89 (c) 1.29 (d) 1.63
(e) None of these

ANSWERS

1. (c) : $5 \div 15 \times 8 = \frac{5}{15} \times 8 = \frac{40}{15}$
 $= 40 \div 15$
2. (d) : $\frac{22560}{1.5} = \frac{22560.0}{1.5} = \frac{225600}{15}$
 $= 15040$
3. (e) : 27
4. (a) : 69.15
5. (c) : $\frac{102}{25.5}$
6. (c) : 11376
7. (d) : $\frac{137}{72}$
8. (c) : $171 \div 19 \times 9 = \frac{171}{19} \times 9 = 81$
9. (e) : $\frac{2970.4}{6.32} = 470$
i.e. $\frac{297.04}{6.32} = 47.0$ (Dividing both sides by 10)
10. (a) : $\frac{11.7 \times 100}{130} = \frac{117 \times 100}{130 \times 10} = 9$
11. (d) : 414 (298 + 82 + 34) candidates out of 1000 i.e. about 42% of the candidates fall in the range "50 and above" of the interview marks.
12. (b) : $18 + 4 + 10 = 32$
13. (e) : Qualifying marks in the written examination should be 160 out of 300 if approximately 325 (≈ 334) candidates are to be qualified i.e. above 53%
14. (b) : Average marks in the written examination
 $\frac{280 \times 100 + 235 \times 80 + 185 \times 154 + 135 \times 380 + 85 \times 190 + 30 \times 96}{1000}$
 $= 145.62 \approx 150$
(Here 280, 235, 185, 135, 85 and 30 are the mid-points of the class-intervals given for the written examination marks)

(Continued from page 58)

13. (c) : The ratio of capital to deposits in 1984 = $\frac{25}{195.77} = 128$
1985 = $\frac{60.70}{329.35} = 184$
1986 = $\frac{96.93}{1012.34} = 096$
1987 = $\frac{204.05}{2404.16} = 085$
14. (c) : The percentage of 'Profit after depreciation' over that of 'Gross earnings' in
1984 = $\frac{8.18}{36.65} \times 100 = 22.32$
1985 = $\frac{17.70}{82.65} \times 100 = 21.42$
1986 = $\frac{116.65}{323.67} \times 100 = 36.03$
1987 = $\frac{181.76}{749.22} \times 100 = 24.26$
15. (a) : A's share of dividend
 $= \frac{4}{11} \times 1210 = \text{Rs. } 440$

15. (c) : The number of candidates who obtained more than 69% marks i.e. more than 207 marks in the written examination and more than 69 marks i.e. 70 marks and above in interview = $4 + 9 = 13$
16. (d) : The odd-numbered terms of the given series are 2, 3, 4, 5 while each of the even-numbered terms contain the number 12 only. Hence the number 6 is wrong and must be replaced by 5
17. (e) : The differences between two successive terms from the beginning are 8, 4, 8, 4, 8, 4 respectively. Hence the number 36 is wrong and must be replaced by 37
18. (b) : The terms of the given series are cubes of 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7 respectively. Hence the number 65 is wrong and must be replaced by 64 only
19. (c) : $125 - 19$ (Prime number) = 106
 $106 - 17$ (Prime number) = 89
 $89 - 13$ (Prime number) = 76
 $76 - 11$ (Prime number) = 65
 $65 - 7$ (Prime number) = 58
 $58 - 5$ (Prime number) = 53
Here 19, 17, 13, 11, 7 and 5 are prime numbers between 4 and 20
20. (a) : Multiply each number by 2 and then add 5 to the product in order to obtain the next term. Hence the number 22 is wrong and must be replaced by 23
21. (a) : Percentage increase in export of pearls in
1981 to that in 1980 = $\frac{1.8}{4.5} \times 100 = 40$
1983 to that in 1982 = $\frac{2.4}{4.7} \times 100 = 51.06$
1984 to that in 1983 = $\frac{0.1}{7.1} \times 100 = 1.4$

- 1985 to that in 1984 = $\frac{1.8}{7.2} \times 100 = 25$
1986 to that in 1985 = $\frac{1.8}{9.0} \times 100 = 20$
22. (b) : Average export of pearls in 1982 and 1983 = $\frac{4.7 + 7.1}{2} = \frac{11.8}{2}$
 $= \text{Rs. } 5.9 \text{ crores}$
 $\approx \text{Rs. } 6 \text{ crores}$
23. (d) : Average export of pearls during 1980-86
 $= \frac{4.5 + 6.3 + 4.7 + 7.1 + 7.2 + 9.0 + 10.8}{7}$
 $= \text{Rs. } 7.08 \text{ crores approx.}$
Thus in 1983, 1984, 1985 and 1986 the export of pearls was above average export of pearls during 1980-86.
24. (e) : In 1985, the export of pearls was equal to the average export of pearls in 1984 and 1986.
25. (c) : Percentage increase in export of pearls from 1985 to 1986
 $= \frac{10.8 - 9.0}{9.0} \times 100 = 20$
26. (e) : 1800
27. (d) : 1.01
28. (b) : G.E. = $\frac{169 - 49}{91} = \frac{120}{91} = 1\frac{29}{91}$
29. (b) : Suppose width of the rectangular room = x meters
 \therefore Area of rectangular room = $4 \times \text{sq. m.}$
 \therefore after partitioning area of square room should be = $\frac{4x}{2} = 2x \text{ sq. m.}$
Suppose side of the square room (length of the partition) = k metres
 $\therefore k^2 = 2x$ i.e. $2x$ should be a square quantity which is possible only if $x = 2$. \therefore length of the partition is given by $k^2 = 4$ i.e. $k = 2$
30. (c) : $\sqrt{\frac{5}{3}} = \sqrt{\frac{15}{9}} = \frac{\sqrt{15}}{\sqrt{9}} = \frac{3.88}{3} = 1.29$

- Suppose A's share capital = Rs. K
 $\therefore 22\%$ of K = 440
i.e. K = 2000
16. (b) : A year ago, the export price of 20s variety of cotton yarn in
India = $\frac{32.35}{117.2} \times 100 = \text{Rs. } 27.60$
Brazil = $\frac{34.85}{123.3} \times 100 = \text{Rs. } 28.26$
Pakistan = $\frac{30.90}{148.7} \times 100 = \text{Rs. } 20.78$
Korea = $\frac{32.61}{115.4} \times 100 = \text{Rs. } 28.26$
Taiwan = $\frac{32.88}{125} \times 100 = \text{Rs. } 26.30$
Greece = $\frac{54.05}{128.4} \times 100 = \text{Rs. } 42.09$
Turkey = $\frac{44.84}{111.1} \times 100 = \text{Rs. } 40.36$
17. (d) : A year ago, the export price of 30 s variety of cotton yarn in
India = $\frac{41.94}{131.8} \times 100 = 31.82$

- Brazil = $\frac{44.45}{131} \times 100 = 33.93$
Korea = $\frac{39.84}{114.3} \times 100 = 34.85$
Taiwan = $\frac{42.08}{123.6} \times 100 = 34.04$
Greece = $\frac{58.39}{123.3} \times 100 = 47.36$
Turkey = $\frac{50.50}{106.3} \times 100 = 47.5$
 \therefore change in price of 30s variety in
India = 10.12
Brazil = 10.52
Korea = 4.99
Taiwan = 8.04
Greece = 11.04
Turkey = 3.00
18. (a)
19. (c) : Refer solution to Q. 16
20. (c) : Difference in the export price of Brazil and Turkey a year ago
 $= 47.50 - 33.93 = \text{Rs. } 13.57/\text{kg}$
(see solution to Q. 17)
and in 1987
 $= 50.50 - 44.45 = \text{Rs. } 6.05/\text{kg}$

Objective General Knowledge

State Bank Probationary Officers' Examination, October 1987

Q. 1. Which of the following river groups flows into the Bay of Bengal?

- (1) Narmada, Ganga, Brahmaputra (2) Krishna, Godavari, Tapi (3) Ganga, Yamuna, Ravi (4) Godavari, Brahmaputra, Ganga (5) Cauvery, Krishna, Narmada

Q. 2. Which of the following sources yields maximum revenue to the Government of India?

- (1) Excise Duty (2) Sales Tax (3) Custom Duty (4) Income Tax (5) Land Revenue

Q. 3. The tube light is felt cooler than the light from a bulb of the same wattage because the

- (1) surface area of a tube is larger than that of a bulb (2) Tungsten is not used in the tube (3) tube consumes less power (4) tube is painted with milky colour (5) tube is fixed at a greater height than the bulb

Q. 4. Who among the following has been honoured by 'Kalidas Samman' for 1986-87 for classic dance?

- (1) Sonal Mansingh (2) Birju Maharaj (3) Protima Bodi (4) Mrinalini Sarabhai (5) None of these

Q. 5. Which of the following projects is a joint venture of Tamil Nadu, Andhra Pradesh and Karnataka?

- (1) Nagarjuna Sagar (2) Telugu Ganga (3) Dakshin Gangotri (4) Silent Valley (5) Nono of these

Q. 6. To which of the following parties did Mr. Devi Lal, who took over as Chief Minister of Haryana in June 1987, belong?

- (1) Bharatiya Janata Party (2) Janata Party (3) Lok Dal (A) (4) Lok Dal (B) (5) Congress (I)

Q. 7. It is often observed that people living in hilly areas suffer from goitre because

- (1) of low atmospheric pressure there (2) their diet and drinking water are deficient in iodine (3) of low temperature (4) of non-availability of sufficient amount of oxygen (5) of presence of rich density of ozone layers in the early morning hours

Q. 8. In which of the following cities was the growth rate of population highest as per 1981 census?

- (1) Delhi (2) Bombay (3) Calcutta (4) Madras (5) Bangalore

Q. 9. To which of the following types does the natural vegetation of the Western Ghats belong to?

- (1) Deciduous (2) Alpine (3) Evergreen (4) Mangrove (5) None of these

Q. 10. Which of the following pairs of territories is connected by the Karakoram Highway?

- (1) Haryana—Ladakh (2) West Bengal—Punjab (3) China—Kashmir (4) Aksai Chin—Pakistan (5) Aksai

Chin—Tibet

Q. 11. What is the life expectancy in India as per the latest census?

- (1) 48 years (2) 52 years (3) 54 years (4) 56 years (5) 60 years

Q. 12. Which of the following countries is NOT a member of SAARC?

- (1) Sri Lanka (2) Bangladesh (3) Afghanistan (4) Nepal (5) Pakistan

Q. 13. Who among the following Indian artistes won the Oscar Award?

- (1) Rohini Hattangadi (2) Bhanu Athaiya (3) Victor Banerjee (4) Dilip Kumar (5) Shyam Benegal

Q. 14. International tournaments of which of the following Indian games have been held so far?

- (1) Atiyapalya (2) Kho kho (3) Kabaddi (4) All of these (5) None of these

Q. 15. The President of the United States of America is elected by the ..

- (1) voters directly (2) House of representatives who are elected by the voters (3) party polling a majority of the votes (4) several States assemblies (5) basic democrats

Q. 16. At 1984-85 prices, which of the following per capita per month income demarks the poverty line for rural areas in India?

- (1) Rs. 107 (2) Rs. 122 (3) Rs. 135 (4) Rs. 153 (5) None of these

Q. 17. The Mohini Attam dance form developed in

- (1) Andhra Pradesh (2) Karnataka (3) Kerala (4) Tamil Nadu (5) None of these

Q. 18. Baily's beads seen during a total solar eclipse are

- (1) an optical illusion caused by the sudden darkening of the sky (2) caused by the Sun's rays reflected from the craters on the Moon (3) asteroids moving in the vicinity of the Moon becoming visible owing to the darkening of the sky (4) caused by the Sun's rays passing between peaks on the surface of the Moon (5) None of these

Q. 19. Mizoram, which attained Statehood in February this year, was previously known as

- (1) Khasi Hills district (2) Kohima Valley (3) Arunachal Pradesh (4) NEFA (5) None of these

Q. 20. In which of the following countries did India play the semi-final of the Davis Cup tournament, 1987?

- (1) Australia (2) Czechoslovakia (3) England (4) U. S. A. (5) West Germany

Q. 21. How many Indians have so far succeeded in swimming across the English Channel?

- (1) 3 (2) 7 (3) 8 (4) 10 (5) None of these

Q. 22. Which of the following recently

won the Silver medal in one of the track events at Singapore finishing after P. T. Usha?

- (1) Asha Agarwal (2) Sandhya Agarwal (3) Shiny Abraham (4) Valasamma (5) Vandana Shanbhag

Q. 23. Which of the following is a pair of names of the same game?

- (1) Billiards, Snooker (2) Soccer, Football (3) Golf, Polo (4) Volleyball, Squash (5) None of these

Q. 24. The Wimbledon champion Bjorn Borg is a national of

- (1) Denmark (2) Finland (3) Norway (4) Sweden (5) None of these

Q. 25. Which of the following is not associated with the UNO?

- (1) FAO (2) ASEAN (3) ILO (4) WHO (5) IMO

Q. 26. The 1987 Wimbledon men's singles champion belongs to

- (1) U. S. A. (2) Australia (3) Czechoslovakia (4) West Germany (5) Italy

Q. 27. AIDS virus HTLV III was discovered in

- (1) Japan (2) U. S. A. (3) India (4) China (5) U. K.

Q. 28. Which of the following is exclusively concerned with the credit needs of all types of agricultural and rural development?

- (1) NABARD (2) IARD (3) RBI (4) SBI (5) CBI

Q. 29. Dr. M. R. Srinivasan, before taking over as the fifth Chairman of Atomic Energy Commission, was

- (1) Chairman, Electronics Commission (2) Chairman, Nuclear Power Board (3) India's Ambassador to the UN at Geneva (4) Chairman, Agriculture Scientists Recruitment Board (5) None of these

Q. 30. Who among the following has been honoured with "Shikhar Samman" by the Madhya Pradesh Government for his creative work?

- (1) Gopal Krishna Adya (2) Asghari Bai (3) Mohan Rakesh (4) Sudha Chandran (5) None of these

Q. 31. Who among the following was presented the Bharatiya Jnanpith Award by a non-Indian for the first time?

- (1) Sumitra Nandan Pant (2) Amrita Pritam (3) Agyeya (4) Mahadevi Verma (5) None of these

Q. 32. "Jubbarhatti" was recently in news because

- (1) It is the highest airport in India located about 20 km from Shिला (2) Jammu & Kashmir Government has for the first time decided to prepare a blueprint and an action plan to develop this place (3)

It is a tiny village in Karnataka which was soiled off by the police to prevent nude worship an annual feature during the Yellamma Fair (4) France is setting up nuclear testing facility here (5) It is a place in Kerala where Indian Naval Academy is to be located

Q. 33. The first law university in India has been established in August, 1987 in

- (1) Trivandrum (2) Ahmedabad (3) Bangalore (4) New Delhi (5) None of those

Q. 34. The sixth Antarctica expedition was led by

- (1) Vinod Dhargalkar (2) B. B. Bhattacharya (3) M. K. Kaul (4) Arun Parulekar (5) None of those

Q. 35. The word 'monsoon' has been derived from which of the following languages?

- (1) Greek (2) Latin (3) Persian (4) Arabic (5) None of those

Q. 36. In which of the following selected media, the speed of sound is the fastest?

- (1) Hardwood (2) Brick (3) Water (4) Glass (5) Granite

Q. 37. With which of the following games 'Canada Cup' is associated?

- (1) Polo (2) Golf (3) Bridge (4) Archery (5) None of those

Q. 38. After the revision of postal charges, which of the following is the minimum postal charges for a book-post?

- (1) Thirty five paise (2) Sixty paise (3) Seventy paise (4) One rupee (5) None of these

Q. 39. 'Youth Day' which was celebrated all over India this year coincides with

- (1) Birth anniversary of Swami Vivekanand (2) Birth anniversary of Swami Paramhansa (3) Death anniversary of Sanjay Gandhi (4) Birth anniversary of Rajiv Gandhi (5) Death anniversary of Bhagat Singh

Q. 40. Which of the following prizes is instituted by the UNESCO?

- (1) Kalinga Prize (2) Meghdoot Award (3) Dronacharya Award (4) Nehru Award (5) Arjuna Award

Q. 41. Which of the following organisations in India has recently developed a new onco-a-week-oral-contraceptive, which is also an anti-cancer agent?

- (1) All India Institute of Medical Sciences (2) Indian Society for Cancer Research (3) Tata Memorial Hospital (4) Central Drug Institute (5) Council for Scientific and Industrial Research

Q. 42. Which of the following is the most prevalent folk dance of Uttar Pradesh?

- (1) Tamasha (2) Bhangra (3) Notanki (4) Naati (5) Bihu

Q. 43. Dr. Salim Ali who died in June this year, was associated with

- (1) Entomology (2) Loxigography (3) Ornithology (4) Bacteriology (5) Avian

Q. 44. Who among the following has been appointed as the Chairman of the Ninth Finance Commission?

- (1) N. K. P. Salve (2) Hardwari Lal (3) K. P. S. Menon (4) R. N. Malhotra (5)

Manmohan Singh

Q. 45. Which of the following book is written by T. S. Pillai?

- (1) 'Chommeen' (2) 'Manavini Bhavai' (3) 'Chikkaveer Rajondra' (4) 'Vayam Rakshamah' (5) 'Chidambaram'

Q. 46. Prior to taking over as Governor of Goa on May 30, 1987, Dr. Gopal Singh was

- (1) Administrator of Dadra, Nagar Haveli and Pondicherry (2) Lt. Governor of Goa (3) Deputy Chairman of Planning Commission (4) General Officer Commanding-in-Chief of Eastern Command (5) Home Minister of Punjab

Q. 47. With which of the following fields is 'Dronacharya Award', which was conferred for the first time in 1986, associated?

- (1) Sports and games (2) Literary activities (3) Martial arts (4) Teaching (5) Yoga

Q. 48. 'Kaliabhomora road bridge' on the Brahmaputra was recently in the news because

- (1) it is the longest bridge across the river which was completed in record time of 5 years 4 months (2) the Chinese Government objected to the construction of this bridge as it is quite close to McMahon Line (3) it is the only bridge that connected National Highway Nos. 37 and 52 (4) it was opened to traffic in May 1987 after a long dispute over it in the adjoining States (5) none of these

Q. 49. Nino Nation Summit chaired by Mr. Rajiv Gandhi, which was held in the beginning of this year, focussed its deliberations on

- (1) solving ethnic problems of South Africa (2) curbing terrorism from the South Asian countries (3) Africa Fund (4) evolving comprehensive developmental strategies for the South East Asian countries (5) none of these

Q. 50. November 19 was celebrated in 1986 as

- (1) Children's Day (2) Youth Day (3) Martyr Day (4) National Integration Day (5) None of these.

ANSWERS

- | | | | |
|---------|---------|---------|---------|
| 1. (4) | 2. (1) | 3. (2) | 4. (2) |
| 5. (5) | 6. (4) | 7. (2) | 8. (5) |
| 9. (3) | 10. (4) | 11. (3) | 12. (3) |
| 13. (2) | 14. (5) | 15. (2) | 16. (1) |
| 17. (3) | 18. (4) | 19. (5) | 20. (1) |
| 21. (5) | 22. (5) | 23. (2) | 24. (4) |
| 25. (2) | 26. (2) | 27. (2) | 28. (1) |
| 29. (2) | 30. (2) | 31. (4) | 32. (1) |
| 33. (3) | 34. (4) | 35. (4) | 36. (4) |
| 37. (2) | 38. (5) | 39. (1) | 40. (1) |
| 41. (4) | 42. (3) | 43. (3) | 44. (1) |
| 45. (1) | 46. (2) | 47. (1) | 48. (3) |
| 49. (3) | 50. (4) | | |

(Continued from page 32)

interviewed for a particular job. Try to be relaxed, confident, pleasantly enthusiastic, and sell yourself without bragging. Make the most of any advice which you can get from the interviewer and follow up suggestions for improving your presentation and qualifications.

Occasionally agency interviewers may adopt a jaded and cynical approach, the result of seeing people day after day and forgetting that each one is an individual who should be assessed individually. If this is the case you may be better advised to find another agency. Do not allow yourself to be pushed around by an agency that tells you they have a large number of suitable vacancies and then persists in sending you for jobs which are not within your specifications.

Test Of Reasoning

(Continued from page 38)

Q. 16. (2) : 'Roasting' means baking by exposure to dry heat.

Q. 17. (1) : 'Lame' is a physically disabled person specially in the foot or leg.

Q. 18. (4) : 'Sorrow' is an expression (soundless) of grief, sadness, disappointment or the like.

Q. 19. (4) : Perimeter

Q. 20. (5) : Food : Hunger

Q. 21. (4) : Third term of the series is obtained from the first by removing its first two letters and last one letter. Similarly, fifth term is obtained from the third i.e. 'P' is replaced by 'AVAGAN'.

Q. 22. (5) The position of Soeta and Leena before and after interchanging their positions are respectively

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 and

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19

total number of girls in a row is 19.

Q. 23. (1) : Suppose my daughter is A and myself is B. So my daughter said to me that my mother was mother-in-law of my daughter's mother (i.e. my wife). Therefore, A's mother is daughter-in-law of B's mother.

Q. 24. (3)

Q. 25. (3) : Last but one letter from the right is Y. The tenth letter to the left of Y is O. Therefore eighth letter to the right of O is W.

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Scholar 44

Test Of English Language

Sub-Inspectors of Police (Delhi Police and CBI) Exam., May 1987

(Continued from December 1987 issue)

Directions: In questions 51-70, you have two brief passages with 10 questions following each passage. Read the passages carefully and choose the best answer to each question out of four alternatives.

Passage 1

A close look at the facts relating to political interference in administration shows that it is not a one-way process. There is often a nexus between power-hungry and corrupt politicians and civil servants with convenient principles. Many civil servants are only too anxious to oblige the politicians, and then cash the obligation when they need some special favour. So the attitude of self-righteousness adopted by the civil service is sometimes only a way of covering their own flaws by blaming others.

Every now and then some retired civil servant comes out with his memoirs, painting a glorious picture of the heights of administrative efficiency reached during his reign. There is often the suggestion that had there not been so much political interference, things would have been even more fantastic. It is not unusual for the self-styled hero to blame not only interfering politicians but also fellow civil servants who were idiots or crooks, for his failures. This attitude of smug self-satisfaction is, unfortunately, developed during the years of service. Self-preservation rather than service is encouraged by our whole system of rules and procedures.

The remedy has to be drastic and quickly effected. The over-protection now granted to civil servants must end. Today to remove an erring civil servant is just not possible. And the only thing that the highest authority in the Government, both in the State and at the Centre, can do is to transfer an official from one job to another. The rules for taking disciplinary action are so complicated that, in the end, the defaulting civil servant gets away, and gets his full emoluments even for the period of the disciplinary proceedings, thus making it a paid holiday for him.

The result is that the administration has become rule-oriented and not result-oriented. Action is possible against the official who takes some interest in his work, but no action is ever taken against a person who does not deliver the goods. If the country is to adopt a result-oriented approach, it is necessary to link job performance with job retention.

Q. 51. The facts relating to the problem

of political interference indicate that

(A) honest bureaucrats are always being troubled by politicians. (B) politicians are often misled and trapped by civil servants. (C) politicians and civil servants cooperate to gain mutual advantages. (D) politicians and civil servants use interference as an excuse for victimizing the common man.

Q. 52. The attitude of self-righteousness adopted by the civil service, according to the writer,

(A) is not welcomed and supported by politicians. (B) is dishonest and conceals the facts. (C) is very difficult to maintain because of opposition. (D) does not really help the public get fair treatment.

Q. 53. Civil servants, who write their memoirs after retiring,

(A) claim that they would have achieved outstanding successes if interference had not come in the way. (B) prove that constant political interference made it impossible for them to do anything properly. (C) complain that the credit for their achievements goes to dishonest politicians. (D) prove that people of inferior quality in the civil service bring about interference.

Q. 54. The existing system of administration seems to encourage civil servants

(A) to become self-styled heroes and boss over others. (B) to present a glorious picture of the administration. (C) to become self-centred and concerned mainly about their own gain. (D) to become self-righteous and fight back against corrupt politicians.

Q. 55. The problem with the present set-up needing urgent action is

(A) a lack of accountability on the part of civil servants. (B) a lack of control over the power of politicians. (C) a neglect of the ideals of self-righteousness. (D) complicated rules and procedures that greatly reduce efficiency.

Q. 56. The main principle of the remedy proposed by the writer is, that

(A) the politicians should be made accountable for all their decisions. (B) the high level of protection enjoyed by civil servants should be reduced. (C) the common man's right to efficient and fair administration must be protected. (D) rules should be simplified so that there is less scope for misuse.

Q. 57. According to existing procedures, if a civil servant is found to be unsuitable or dishonest,

(A) he can appeal to an authority like the Supreme Court. (B) politicians with whom he has special links will interfere to help him. (C) transferring him to another post is

the usual action taken. (D) a conflict between Central Government and State Government interests can arise.

Q. 58. The writer refers to 'a paid holiday' to support his argument that

(A) civil servants got a lot of extra benefits. (B) disciplinary action is generally not quick or effective. (C) lazy and inefficient bureaucrats seem to be on holiday even when on duty. (D) special postings that 'favoured' civil servants are unnecessary and wasteful.

Q. 59. The expression 'linking job performance with job retention' refers to a policy in which

(A) selection to civil service jobs is on the basis of rigorous performance tests. (B) actual job performance and not a minister's opinions is the basis of transfer or promotion. (C) retention of good Government servants by discouraging their going to private companies. (D) continuation in service will depend on satisfactory performance.

Q. 60. The expression 'deliver the goods' means

(A) show good job performance (B) accept bribes or other illegal favours. (C) make payments of black money as bribes. (D) successfully defend oneself against charges in a disciplinary inquiry.

Passage 2

A recent report in *Newsweek* says that in American colleges students of Asian origin outperform not only the minority group students but the majority whites as well. Many of these students must be of Indian origin, and their achievement is something we can be proud of. It is unlikely that these talented youngsters will come back to India, and that is the familiar brain drain problem. However, recent statements by the nation's policy makers indicate that the perception of this issue is changing. 'Brain bank' and not 'brain drain' is the more appropriate idea, they suggest, since the expertise of Indians abroad is only deposited in other places and not lost.

This may be so, but this brain bank, like most other banks, is one that primarily serves customers in its neighbourhood. The skills of the Asians now excelling in America's colleges will mainly help the U.S.A. No matter how significant, what non-resident Indians do for India and what their counterparts do for other Asian lands is only a by-product.

But it is also necessary to ask, or be reminded, why Indians study more fruitfully when abroad. The Asians whose accomplishments *Newsweek* records would

have probably had a very different fate if they had studied in India. In America they found elbow room, books and facilities not available and not likely to be available here. The need to prove themselves in their new country and the competition of an international standard they faced there must have cured mental and physical laziness. But other things helping them in America can be obtained here if we achieve a change in social attitudes, specially towards youth.

We need to learn to value individuals and their unique qualities more than conformity and respectability. We need to learn the language of encouragement to add to our skill in flattery. We might also learn to be less liberal with blame and less tightfisted with appreciation, especially to those showing signs of independence.

Q. 61. Among the many groups of students in American colleges, Asian students

(A) are often written about in magazines like *Newsweek* (B) are most successful academically (C) have proved that they are as good as the whites (D) have only a minority status like the blacks

Q. 62. The students of Asian origin in America include

(A) a fair number from India (B) a small group from India (C) persons from India who are very proud (D) Indians who are the most hardworking of all

Q. 63. In general, the talented young Indians studying in America

(A) have a reputation for being hardworking (B) have the opportunity to contribute to India's development (C) can solve the brain drain problem because of recent changes in policy (D) will not return to pursue their careers in India

Q. 64. There is talk now of the 'brain bank'. This idea

(A) is a solution to the brain drain problem (B) is a new problem caused partly by the brain drain (C) is a new way of looking at the role of qualified Indians living abroad (D) is based on a plan to utilize foreign exchange remittances to stimulate research and development

Q. 65. The brain bank has limitations like all banks in the sense that

(A) a bank's services go mainly to those near it (B) small neighbourhood banks are not viable in this age of multinationals (C) only what is deposited can be withdrawn and utilized (D) no one can be forced to put his assets in a bank

Q. 66. The author feels that what non-resident Indians do for India

(A) will have many useful side effects (B) will not be their main interest and concern (C) can benefit other Asian countries, as a by-product (D) can help American colleges be of service to the world community

Q. 67. The performance of Indians when they go to study in the West

(A) shows the fruits of hardwork done by school teachers in India (B) should remind us that knowledge and wisdom are not limited by the boundaries of race and nation

(C) is better than people in the West expect of non-whites (D) is better than what it would have been if they had studied in India

Q. 68. The high level of competition faced by Asian students in America

(A) helps them overcome their lazy habits (B) makes them lazy since the facilities there are good (C) makes them worried about failing (D) helps them prove that they are as good as whites

Q. 69. The author feels that some of the conditions other than the level of facilities that make the West attractive

(A) are available in India but young people do not appreciate them (B) can never be found here because we believe in conformity (C) can be created if our attitudes and values change (D) can also give respectability to our traditions and customs

Q. 70. One of the ways of making the situation in India better would be

(A) to eliminate flattery from public life (B) to distinguish between conformity and respectability (C) to give appreciation and not be tightfisted (D) to encourage people and not merely flatter them.

ANSWERS

Q. 51. (C) Q. 52. (B) Q. 53. (A) Q. 54. (C)
Q. 55. (A) Q. 56. (B) Q. 57. (C) Q. 58. (B)
Q. 59. (D) Q. 60. (A) Q. 61. (B) Q. 62. (A)
Q. 63. (D) Q. 64. (C) Q. 65. (A) Q. 66. (B)
Q. 67. (D) Q. 68. (A) Q. 69. (C) Q. 70. (D)

(Continued from page 36)

Most men can have the same experience if they choose." Hence the best way to overcome your complex and underconfidence is to act, by the exercise of your will-power, as though you have no complex and that you are bold. Gradually, like President Roosevelt, you will also become bold, confident and strong.

Fear and nervousness are caused because of the unknown. Ignorance makes one imagine many incorrect things. By acting the part you get practical experience which is real knowledge. Knowledge then drives away fears and false notions. Experience, gained by action, enables you to be wise and bold. The only way to learn swimming is to plunge into the water and learn it by action. You cannot learn it by any other way. No amount of theorising will help. Action is the only key to success. In spite of all your fears, all your complex, you have to get in to the water and practice your lesson. Once you do that you will find that gradually you are mastering the art of swimming. Very soon you will be the expert.

The same goes with any other art, sport or feat. You must, therefore, first act in spite of your complex, diffidence and fear. Action and more action is the secret of gaining self-confidence. Do the very thing you are afraid of. Do it again and again. Practice it to perfection. Never mind how many times you fail and how long it takes

for you to perfect it. Never give up. Go at it till you master it. Fear and complex, as you know, are the result of lack of confidence in yourself. A lack of confidence in turn is the result of not knowing what you can do. You do that what you cannot do because you really never did try, you did not act. So jump into action, act in spite of your fears and build up a record of successful experience behind you, by persistence, resolute, dogged, persevering practice. Your fears, underconfidence and inferiority complex will take to flight, they will simply vanish and disappear. Act and you are bound to LEAD and SUCCEED.

Check Your General Awareness

ANSWERS

1. (c) 2. (a) 3. (a) 4. (c) 5. (b)
6. (c) 7. (d) 8. (a) 9. (c) 10. (c)
11. (a) 12. (c) 13. (a) 14. (d) 15. (b)
16. (a) 17. (d) 18. (a) 19. (c) 20. (d)
21. (c) 22. (c) 23. (c) 24. (c) 25. (d)

Memory Retention Contest

ANNOUNCEMENT

We are glad to announce a unique contest for the candidates appearing in the Grade 'A' Officers' Examination to be conducted by the Reserve Bank of India Services Board, Bombay, in January 1988. You should note down the maximum number of questions asked in the English and General Studies papers, separately, which you can recollect and send the same to us.

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Decision of the Editorial Board will be final. Last date to send the entries addressed to the Editor, Competition Review Private Limited, 604 Prabhat Kiran, Rajendra Place, New Delhi-110008 is January 25, 1988.

Latest In General Knowledge

Abbreviations

AEW : Airborne Early Warning (Aircraft)
AICTE : All India Council for Technical Education
ANC : African National Congress
CEERI : Central Electronics Engineering Research Institute
IIRS : Indian Institute of Remote Sensing
INF : Intermediate Nuclear Force
JMM : Jharkhand Mukti Morcha
NNDP : Naga National Democratic Party
NSCN : National Socialist Council of Nagaland
NWFZ : Nuclear Weapon Free Zone

Anniversaries, Days, Etc.

Children's Day : The 98th birth anniversary of Jawaharlal Nehru on November 14, 1987 was celebrated throughout the country as Children's Day.

Indira Gandhi's Birth Anniversary : The nation paid tributes to Indira Gandhi on her 70th birth anniversary on November 19, 1987.

Rajendra Prasad's Birth Anniversary : The nation paid tributes to Dr Rajendra Prasad, the first President, on his 103rd birth anniversary on December 3, 1987.

Maulana Azad's Birth Anniversary : The 99th birth anniversary of Maulana Abul Kalam Azad, the first Union Education Minister and a freedom-fighter, was celebrated on November 11, 1987. His birthday is also celebrated as 'Foreign Students Day' in India and abroad by the Indian Council of Cultural Affairs of which Maulana Azad was the founder-president.

Guru Nanak's Birth Anniversary : The 518th birth anniversary of Guru Nanak Dev was celebrated on November 5, 1987.

Teg Bahadur's Martyrdom Day : The martyrdom day of Guru Teg Bahadur was observed on November 25, 1987.

Prophet Mohammed's Birthday : Id-ul-Milad, the birthday of Prophet Mohammed, was celebrated on November 5, 1987.

Navy Day : Navy Day was observed on December 4, 1987.

Bhopal Tragedy Anniversary : The third anniversary of Bhopal gas tragedy was observed on December 3, 1987.

Constitution Day : The Constitution Day was observed on November 26, 1987. The Constituent Assembly had adopted the Constitution on this day in 1949.

Great October Revolution : The 70th anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution was celebrated on November 7, 1987.

Appointments

Naval Chief : Vice-Admiral J. G. Nadkarni assumed charge as the 10th Chief of Naval Staff on November 30, 1987. He has succeeded Admiral R. H. Tahlilani, who retired on that day.

Vice-Chief of Naval Staff : Vice-Admiral G. M. Hiranandani, Flag Officer Commanding-in-Chief, Southern Naval Command, has been appointed as Vice-Chief of Naval Staff. He has succeeded Vice-Admiral J. G. Nadkarni.

Acting Governor of Rajasthan : Mr. Justice Jagdish Sharan Varma, Chief Justice of Rajasthan High Court, is the acting Governor of Rajasthan till a successor to Mr. Vasantdada Patil is appointed.

Acting Governor of Maharashtra : Mr. Justice Chittatosh Mookerjee, Chief Justice of Bombay High Court, was on November 7, 1987 sworn in as the acting Governor of Maharashtra.

Chinese Premier : The Chinese Vice-Premier, Mr. Li-Peng, was on November 24, 1987 appointed acting Prime Minister. He replaces Mr. Zhao Ziyang, who announced his intention to relinquish the Premiership when he was elected the party General Secretary on November 2. Soviet-trained technocrat, the 59-year-old Mr. Li is the adopted son of the former Premier, Mr. Zhou Enlai.

Niger President : Col. Ali Seibou was unanimously appointed as President of Niger on November 14, 1987.

Tunisian President : Mr. Zino al Abidine Ben Ali, the former Army General, took over as President of Tunisia on November 7, 1987 when the 84-year-old Head of State, Mr. Habib Bourguiba, was declared senile.

Afghan President : Mr. Najibullah was elected President of the Republic of Afghanistan on December 2, 1987.

FAO Chief : Mr. Edouard Saouma of Lebanon was on November 9, 1987 elected to an unprecedented third six-year term as Director-General of the UN Food and Agriculture Organisation.

UNESCO Chief : Mr. Federico Mayor Zaragoza, the 53-year-old Spanish biochemist, was on November 16, 1987 formally sworn in as the new Director-General of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organisation.

Economic

Value of rupee : The value of rupee was the lowest in the Capital—12.41 paise—in

August this year, the Lok Sabha was informed by the Minister of State for Finance, Mr. B. K. Gadgvi.

During the same month, the value of rupee in Bombay was 12.71 paise as against the all-India average of 13.59 paise.

The rupee value in Madras was 13.39 paise, while in Ahmedabad and Calcutta it was 13.61 paise and 13.97 paise respectively.

The average value of rupee in August last year was 14.88 paise.

Wheat procurement price : The Centre has on November 12, 1987 announced an increase in the procurement prices of rabi crops ranging from Rs. 7 to Rs. 15 per quintal. The revised price of wheat is Rs. 173 a quintal as compared to Rs. 166 in the 1987-88 season.

Per capita income up : The Union Finance Minister, Mr. N. D. Tiwari, told the Lok Sabha on November 20, 1987 that the fall in the rupee value over the years had not brought down the income of the people. While the rupee value had declined 3.3 times since 1970-71, the per capita income had gone up by 4.1 times.

Balance of trade better : India's balance of trade improved during the first half of the current financial year (April-September) as compared to the corresponding period last year, according to the latest provisional trade statistics available.

Exports registered an increase of Rs. 1,554 crore or 26.5 per cent jumping from Rs. 5,857.55 crore during April-September 1986 to Rs. 7,411 crore.

According to the official release, the country's exports during the period surveyed were more than 50 per cent of the export target of Rs. 13,800 crore for 1987-88. Normally, exports gain momentum during the latter half of the financial year.

At the same time, India's imports during April-September 1987 mounted to Rs. 10,398 crore as compared to Rs. 9,239 crore during April-September 1986, showing an increase of Rs. 1,160 crore or 11.6 per cent.

There was thus a decline of Rs. 394 crore in the trade deficit from Rs. 3,381.5 crore during April-September 1986, to Rs. 2,987.61 crore during April-September 1987.

Birlas top list of big houses : The industrial house of Birlas tops the list of 20 large industrial houses with assets valued at Rs. 4,111.55 crore and profits at Rs. 154 crore.

Tata group comes next with assets worth Rs. 3,698.84 crore and profits Rs. 251.83 crore, followed by Thapars Rs. 1,067.86 crore and profits Rs. 22.15 crore.

Education and Employment

CBSE test for medical seats : The Central Board of Secondary Education will conduct on May 22, 1988 an all-India pre-medical/pro-dental entrance test for 15 per cent of the seats available.

The test to be held at different centres in Delhi and the State capitals will be for the medical/dental colleges in India, excepting those in Jammu and Kashmir and Andhra Pradesh. The entrance examination could not be held last year due to a Supreme Court ruling.

Defence pensions raised : The Union Government has on November 9, 1987 announced increase in various pensionary benefits for the armed forces personnel retiring or dying in harness with retrospective effect from January 1, 1986. Under the revised norms, the ordinary family pension would now range from Rs. 375 to Rs. 1,250 per month as against the existing Rs. 60 to Rs. 250 per month.

In case of death in service other than in battle, the widow, if without issue, would be entitled to a special family pension ranging from Rs. 375 to Rs. 2,500. In case the widow has children, the pension would be admissible at the rate of 60 per cent of last drawn pay subject to a minimum of Rs. 750 and the maximum of Rs. 2,500. There would be no separate children allowance or children education allowance.

In battle casualty cases, liberalised special family pension will now be admissible at a rate equal to the last emoluments of the deceased both in the case of officers and jawans.

As per the new rules, retiring pension for 33 years qualifying service will now be admissible at the rate of 50 per cent reckonable emoluments. For officers it would be the average of last 10 months' pay including rank pay and non-practising allowance, if any. For personnel below officers' rank, the system of standard pension will continue on the basis of the maximum of the pay scale and 50 per cent of the highest classification pay.

Other salient features are that the ceiling on retiring gratuity admissible at the time of retirement and death in harness or after retirement has been raised double to Rs. 1 lakh. There will also be a weightage of five years in calculating retirement gratuity and with an actual service of five or more years, for death gratuity also.

In battle casualty cases, war injury pension for 100 per cent disability would now be equal to the reckonable emoluments last drawn. For lesser disability, it would be reduced proportionately but it will not be less than 60 per cent of the emoluments in the case of officers and 80 per cent in the case of personnel below officer rank.

Big Increase in number of unemployed doctors : A glut of medical graduates

coupled with an unprecedented level of unemployment is causing concern in many parts of the world, according to a World Health Organisation study. The number of unemployed physicians is poorly documented, but some data are available which illustrate this frightening phenomenon, it says.

The study showed that 45,000 physicians are unemployed in Italy, 40,000 in India, 23,000 in Spain and 2,500 in Netherlands. The United States forecasts an excess of 70,000 physicians in 1990 and 150,000 in 2000 AD.

The study says that however the shortage of certain categories of health workers is still a major problem in many developing countries and will probably remain for a long time to come.

The study notes that there is frequently a discrepancy between the training health workers receive and the skills they need to provide health care for the needs of the population. Moreover, a few countries have a manpower distribution pattern that conforms to the community needs.

In some countries, including those facing an acute shortage, the so-called brain drain of highly trained health workers to more prosperous surroundings has been a traditionally well recognised phenomenon.

Mass literacy yet to be realised : Mass literacy has not yet been fully realised despite the Government's mission to eradicate illiteracy. The number of illiterates in the age group 15-35 would be 110 million by 2001 AD after peaking at 116 million in 1991, according to trend analysis.

The Government objective is to impart functional literacy to 80 million illiterate persons in the 15-35 age group—to 30 million persons by 1990 and to an additional 50 million by 1995.

In specific terms, eradication of illiteracy implies that persons made literate would achieve self-reliance in numeration. The objective is to make the people aware of the cause of their deprivation and move towards amelioration of their condition through organisation and participation in the process of development. It also aims at helping people to acquire skills to enable them to improve their economic status and general well-being.

With a view to deriving optimum results from eradication of illiteracy, a nation-wide network of continuing education will be established through new institutional structures, better utilisation of the existing infrastructure, open and distance learning.

Voluntary Agencies (VAs) would take responsibility for eradication of illiteracy in well-defined areas through field projects. The VAs would also run Jana Shikshan Nilayams and other programmes of continuing education and organise training for instructors and supervisors. They would also prepare and publish learning materials—primers, work books, charts and teaching aids. These agencies would also produce audio and video materials and

undertake experimentation, innovation and action research and help in the creation of better environment.

Literacy will be imparted in the spoken language. The languages spoken by large groups, which are distinct from the regional languages, will be identified for development of literacy learning material. The other measures include revamping of the training system by introducing participatory training processes—increasing the number of days of initial training, provision of in-service training, setting up of district resource units for adults and non-formal education as part of District Institutes of Education and Training.

Expeditions

Antarctica expedition sets sail : The seventh Indian scientific expedition to Antarctica sailed from Mormugao Port, Goa, by the Swedish ice-breaker 'Thuleland' on November 25, 1987. The 90-member expedition is led by Dr R. Sengupta, a scientist from the National Institute of Oceanography, and a member of the first Indian expedition. Besides scientists and experts from various fields, the team includes personnel of the three wings of the armed forces.

The expedition will undertake airborne magnetic survey of the Gruber Massif and the low snow-bound areas between Schirmacher and Wohlthat ranges. The primary objective of these investigations will be to delineate subglacial geology of this region with a view to assess its mineral potential.

The expedition will continue geological studies in Humboldt Massif on Wohlthat mountains covering an area of about 1,000 sq km. This area has revealed interesting deposits of minerals and ilmenite ore having 98 per cent purity. These investigations are of primary importance since these would enable India to claim a resource share in the mineral regime of Antarctica.

In the field of geo-magnetism, the expedition will continue investigations on magnetospheric storms of Antarctica, optimal atmospheric and high energy cosmic ray emissions will also be monitored and investigated.

In the field of meteorology, the team will intensify study already initiated on the 'Ozone Hole'. The study has been launched in collaboration with the Soviet, East German and Japanese stations.

The expedition will return by the end of March 1988 bringing back all the 17 members of the sixth wintering team and leave behind a new wintering team of 15 members.

Honours and Awards

Indira Peace Prize : The 1987 Indira Gandhi Prize for Peace, Disarmament and Development has been awarded to Mr.

Mikhail Gorbachev, General Secretary of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union. An announcement by the Indira Gandhi Memorial Trust said on November 25, 1987 that the prize had been awarded to Mr. Gorbachev "in recognition of his bold and imaginative proposals to initiate a positive process of nuclear disarmament and his vision of a non-violent world free of nuclear weapons."

The prize is of the value of Rs. 15 lakh and has been instituted by the Indian nation in Indira Gandhi's memory to foster creative efforts for international peace and disarmament, racial equality and harmony among nations, the ushering in of a new international economic order and the enrichment of the human spirit.

Last year the award was given to Parliamentarians Global Action, an organisation of parliamentarians from 36 countries, for its efforts to promote disarmament and its role in sponsoring the six-nation five-continent peace initiative. The award was received by Dr. Olafur Ragnar Grimsson, a legislator from Ireland, chairman of the organisation, from the President, Mr. R Venkataraman, in New Delhi on November 19, 1987. The presentation of the award coincided with the 70th birthday of Mrs. Indira Gandhi.

Lata Mangeskar Samman Award : Noted playback singer Manna Dey has been presented the Rs. 1 lakh Lata Mangeskar Samman award for light music for 1987-88.

The award, instituted by the Madhya Pradesh Government, has been given to Mr. Dey for his excellence, creativity and long service in the field of light music. The award, which is the biggest in terms of money, also carries a gold plaque.

Moortidevi Literary Award : Mr. Kanhaiya Lal Sethia, the noted Hindi and Rajasthani poet, has been awarded the 1986 Moortidevi Literary Award for his collection of poems, titled "Nirgranth". These poems convey the essence of philosophical ideals of non-attachment and universal humanism.

Instituted by the Bharatiya Jnanpith, the Moortidevi award aims at honouring authors whose creative writings "uphold values of life based on one or more of such moral principles as *ahimsa* (non-violence), *satya* (truth), *anekanta* (perception of truth in its manifold aspects), *aparigraha* (non-acquisitiveness), compassion, peace, self-restraint and spiritual values.

Ghalib Awards : Noted writer Anand Narain Mulla, poet Jagannath Azad and Persian scholar Prof. Nurul Hasan Ansari are among the eight eminent personalities selected for the Ghalib Awards for 1986. The other awardees are Prof. Asloob Ahmed Ansari (prose), Mr. Ibrahim Yusuf (drama), Mr. Ahmed Jamal Pasha (humour), Mr. Ghulam Rasool Ajif, Editor of the daily "Hamdard" (journalism) and Mr. Amin Bin Noor Din Ahmed (calligraphy).

Jamnalal Bajaj Awards : The Jamnalal

Bajaj Awards for 1987 have been given to Mr. Natwar Thakkar, Mr. Sunit Dhanaji Bonde and Mrs. Annapragada C. Krishna Rao. The award carries Rs. 1 lakh in cash, a medal and citation.

Mr. Thakkar is the recipient of the award for outstanding contribution in the field of constructive work, Mr. Bonde for application of science and technology for rural development and Mrs. Krishna Rao for outstanding contribution in the field of uplift and welfare of women and children.

Sangeet Natak Akademi Awards : Twenty-nine artistes in the fields of music, dance and stage have been selected for the 1987 Sangeet Natak Akademi awards for excellence in their fields. The awardees each are to receive a cash award of Rs. 10,000.

Of the awards, 14 have gone to musicians, eight to dancers, five to theatre workers, one to a puppeteer and one to a practitioner of traditional theatre.

Inventions and Discoveries

Pakistan makes solar car : When their solar Samba rolled out of the workshop and raced on the crowded streets of Karachi a few months ago, the three Pakistani students of the city's engineering university gave the Third World its first solar powered car.

The single-seater produced by the students as a study project, was sent to Australia where it competed remarkably in the Pentax World Solar Challenge against formidable competitors from the United States, Japan, Germany, Australia, Denmark and Switzerland.

Solar Samba is made of fibre glass. The single-seater is a three-wheeler with a three-speed gear-box. Weighing 640 pounds, it has a maximum speed of 40 kmph. It has an overall length of 130 inches, a width of 75 inches and height of 52 inches. The 10 solar panels installed on the top of the car are approximately 195 square inches in area.

The solar panels convert sunlight into electrical energy and feed it to an energy reservoir provided in a battery fitted behind the single seat. The energy received from sunlight passes into an electronic control unit installed inside the car. The control unit continuously processes the energy which is either used to provide motive power or goes into storage, depending on whether the car is stationary or in motion. The unit also monitors the amount and distribution of incoming energy.

When the power requirement exceeds the quantity needed for the one horsepower DC motor and the available input, the control unit channels energy from storage of motor. This may happen during acceleration or ascent or when some kind of shadow falls over the solar panels blocking sunlight, as in a cloudy weather or

during night. Similarly, when the load is light and a surplus energy is available, it goes into storage.

Ancient coins found : Five silver coins dating back to the first century BC with inscriptions in Brahmi and Kharosthi have been found near Okhru village in Solan district of Himachal Pradesh.

The inscription on the obverse reads: "Rajnah Kunindasya Amoghbbhutsiya Maharajasya", that is "O! Amoghbbhuti, the Maharaja (or chief) of the Kunindas". The legend on the reverse, which is written in the Arrian Pali characters, says "Rana Kunindasa Amoghbbhutsiya".

These inscriptions confirm that the coins were issued by King Amoghbbhuti in the first century BC. The palaeography also supports this.

The Kuninda king Amoghbbhuti carved out an independent principality on the ruins of the Indo-Greek empire towards the end of the first century BC. The important factor which compelled the Kunindas to issue currency in silver was that they wanted it to compete in the market with the later Greek silver currency.

The symbols embossed on both sides of the coins are a deer, Swastika, Goddess Lakshmi, snake, Nandipada (Lord Shiva's bull) and Jayadhwaja (victory flag).

Cholesterol prevents heart attacks : Researchers at Finland's National Public Health Institute have produced the first direct evidence that increasing the amount of "good cholesterol" in the blood can help prevent heart attacks.

About 40 million Americans are believed to have high blood cholesterol level. Cholesterol accumulations inside blood vessels leading to the heart set the stage for heart attacks—the leading killer in the United States.

A type of cholesterol known as high-density lipoprotein is known as good cholesterol because it is believed to help remove fats from the blood.

Studies have found high HDL levels appeared to reduce the heart disease risk, but none had shown directly that increasing HDL levels could protect against heart disease.

Legislation

Equal Remuneration Bill : The Government has decided that when it transfers a woman employee, her husband would also be posted "as far as possible" at the same place, the Information and Broadcasting Minister, Mr. Ajit Panja, told the Rajya Sabha on November 24, 1987. While this was not always possible, every effort would be made to ensure that they stayed together, the Minister said.

Mr. Panja, who was deputising for the Labour Minister, stated while replying to a discussion on the Equal Remuneration (Amendment) Bill, 1987, that the provisions of the Act on the question of such transfer,

however, fell outside the purview of women employed in private undertakings. The Act came into force only when they were denied transfer facilities, promotions and subjected to acts of discrimination, he said.

The House later passed the Bill which provides for equal remuneration to men and women workers and imposes stringent penalties to employers who pay lower wages to women.

The Bill seeks to amend the Equal Remuneration Act, 1976, so as to prohibit discrimination against women not only in recruitment but also in relation to conditions of service subsequent to employment such as promotions, training, transfer, etc.

Penalties for erring employers under the Bill include a simple imprisonment which may extend to one month or with fine which may extend to Rs. 10,000 or with both. The existing penalty is a fine of Rs. 1,000.

Mr. Panja said while effecting transfer of women employees, it would also be ensured that there was no disruption of studies of school-going children. All efforts would be made to see that the transfers are made before the commencement of the academic year.

Railway Tribunals Bill : The Parliament has on December 3, 1987 approved a Bill seeking to establish tribunals to settle claims against the Railways speedily.

The Railway Claims Tribunal Bill, 1987, seeks to set up a specialised tribunal, with benches in different parts of the country, for expeditious payment of compensation to victims of rail accidents as well as those whose goods are lost or damaged in transit. In the Bill, 19 tribunals are proposed to be set up but their number could be increased or reduced according to the workload. The Minister of State for Railways, Mr. Madhavrao Scindia, said that with the setting up of the tribunals, the number of claims pending would come down significantly. Pending cases totalled 58,500.

Rajasthan Sati Bill : The President, Mr. R. Venkataraman, has on November 30, 1987 given assent to the Rajasthan Sati (Prevention) Bill, 1987. The Bill provides for a more severe punishment for the attempt to commit sati and the abetment of sati, and a punishment for glorification of sati.

It also provides for the powers of the district magistrate to prohibit certain acts relating to sati and to remove unauthorised works as well as to seize certain property, the constitution of special courts for the trial of offences under the Act, and the shifting of burden of proof on the accused.

Technical Education Bill : The Rajya Sabha has on November 26, 1987 passed a Bill providing for the establishment of an All-India Council for Technical Education with a view to ensure proper planning and coordinated development of the technical education system throughout the country.

The Bill also seeks to provide for the promotion of qualitative improvement of

such education in relation to planned quantitative growth and regulation and proper maintenance of norms and standards in the technical education.

Miscellany

Republic of Afghanistan : The "Loya Jirga" (Supreme Council), the highest organ of State power, has decided to drop the word "Democratic" from the name of the country which will now be known simply as the "Republic of Afghanistan". The term "Democratic Republic" has connotations of a Communist State and the Afghan leadership favoured a change in the name to accommodate the sentiments of the Islamic clergy.

Molecular biology centre : The Prime Minister, Mr. Rajiv Gandhi, dedicated to the nation its most modern high tech laboratory, the Centre for Cellular and Molecular Biology (CCMB) in Hyderabad on November 26, 1987 before a galaxy of biologists from India and abroad.

A place of serious research in biology, the CCMB is India's first laboratory with comforts and modern facilities that few scientists enjoy in their place of work in India or abroad. The CCMB has been designed to provide what scientists deserve—a good physical atmosphere and a congenial working environment.

The 'Jonaki' laboratory of the CCMB, jointly set up by the Council of Scientific and Industrial Research (CSIR) and the Department of Atomic Energy (DAE) puts India in a select band of countries which produce "labelled biomolecules". 'Jonaki', the latest addition to the chain of DAE labs in the country, means "firefly" in Bengali. It was so named after one of the lab's products "Gamma ATP", which is produced in nature by fireflies.

Phosphorus-32 and Sulphur-35 "labelled biomolecules" are used as tracers by genetic engineers to study DNA, the genetic strand. The labelled DNA probes are of potential value for screening of population for diseases such as malaria and tuberculosis. Genetherapy and pre-natal diagnosis are the other important research areas where these substances are used.

Magnum launched : The first scheme of the State Bank of India's mutual fund—the Magnum Regular Income Scheme, 1987, was launched on November 30, 1987. It is the first of its kind by any commercial bank to attract savings.

Under the scheme, 20 lakh Magnums (the brand name of SBI mutual fund units) of Rs. 500 each, totalling Rs. 100 crore, will be offered for cash at par to Indian resident public. A minimum return of 12 per cent per annum is guaranteed by the fund, in addition to which capital appreciation is likely.

While the investment portfolio will depend on various factors, about 70 per cent of the fund is likely to be invested in

fixed income securities like public sector bonds, 20 per cent in equities and about 10 per cent in the call money market.

The duration of the scheme is for the period up to June 30, 1993, i.e., five and a half years, at the expiry of which the investors would be returned money invested plus profits earned. The interest would be paid annually.

World's richest nation : Japan is by some measures the world's richest nation.

Japan's banks and corporations dominate the list of the world's top companies, and the strong yen has given its citizens the world's highest average income of \$ 28,642 in 1986.

The per capita gross national product, a key measure of national wealth, is likely to overtake that of the United States this year. It was estimated at \$ 20,996 in 1986 and is expected to reach \$ 25,622 in 1987.

New district of Arunachal Pradesh : Changlang was on November 14, 1987 declared the 11th district of Arunachal Pradesh by the Governor, Mr. R. D. Pradhan.

Carved out of Tirap district, Changlang district, having an area of 3,570 sq km spread over 236 villages with a population of 61,714, has been created to accelerate development of the area.

SCs highest in U.P. : Uttar Pradesh has the largest population of Scheduled Castes in the country, the Deputy Minister, Mr. Girdhar Gomango, informed the Lok Sabha on November 11, 1987.

Of the total population of 104,754,623 Scheduled Castes, Uttar Pradesh accounts for 23,453,339 followed by West Bengal (12,000,768) and Bihar (10,142,368).

Of the 51,628,638 members of the Scheduled Tribes, Madhya Pradesh has the largest share of 11,987,031, followed by Orissa 5,915,067, and Bihar 5,810,867.

Among the Union Territories, Delhi has the largest number of Scheduled Caste population with 1,121,643.

India's forest cover : India's forest cover in relation to total landmass is officially corrected to 19.52 per cent from the previous notion that it was only 14.10 per cent.

The minimum requirement for maintenance of ecological and environmental balance is officially put at 38 per cent of the country's total landmass.

Idli eating record : By consuming 34 idlis within the stipulated time of 15 minutes, Mr. K. Ramamurthy stole a march over 16 others in the fourth idli-eating competition in New Delhi on November 8, 1987. Although he improved upon his own record of 32 idlis, set last year, he failed to beat the 1985 record of 38 idlis.

U.S. launches Titan rocket with military payload : The U.S. launched a powerful Titan rocket on November 28, 1987, which experts believed was carrying a secret military payload into orbit. The 16-storey, \$ 65-million Titan, is one of the five remaining in the U.S. air force inventory.

Sports Round-Up

ATHLETICS

SAF Games : The athletics events of the third South Asian Federation Games concluded in quite an eventful note when two national records and as many as five SAF Games records were lowered at the Salt Lake Stadium in Calcutta on November 25, 1987. With ten gold medals at stake, India took five, Pakistan four and Sri Lanka one.

BADMINTON

Inter-State Badminton Championship : Holders Andhra Pradesh retained the Narang Trophy, defeating Maharashtra 2-1 in the boys' final of the Inter-State badminton championship in Madras on November 23, 1987.

Maharashtra girls made short shift of Karnataka 2-0 to retain the Shafi Qureshi Trophy.

BASKETBALL

SAF Games : India registered a thrilling 96-85 victory over Pakistan to annex the SAF Games basketball gold medal in Calcutta on November 27, 1987.

BOXING

SAF Games : India claimed nine gold medals, one silver and two bronze medals in the boxing tournament of the SAF Games in Calcutta on November 24, 1987. Pakistan annexed two gold medals and Nepal accounted for the other title in the 12 finals.

CRICKET

India-West Indies One-Day Internationals : The West Indies went one-up in the one-day series for the Charminar Challenge Trophy with a 10-run victory over India in Kanpur on December 8, 1987.

India-West Indies Tests : West Indies won the first Test with a thrilling five-wicket victory over India with nearly one and a half days to spare in New Delhi on November 29, 1987.

Vijay Hazare Trophy : East Zone dethroned defending champions North Zone to lift the Vijay Hazare Trophy on the final day in Kanpur on December 2, 1987. East Zone beat North Zone by 256 runs.

England-Pakistan One-Day Internationals : England trounced a dispirited and injury-hit Pakistan by 98 runs to complete a 3-0 rout in the series of one-day cricket internationals in Peshawar on November 22, 1987.

FOOTBALL

Rovers Cup : Mohammedan Sporting defeated Mohun Bagan in the Rovers Cup football tournament final in Bombay on December 7, 1987.

SAF Games : India retained the SAF Games football gold pipping Nepal 1-0 through a last minute goal in Calcutta on November 26, 1987. Pakistan clinched the bronze.

Federation Cup : West Bengal retained the Federation Cup women's football championship with a 2-0 win over Madhya Pradesh in the final in Kota on November 21, 1987.

GENERAL

South Asian Federation Games : The week-long extravaganza of the third South Asian Federation Games ended in Calcutta on November 27, 1987 with the expectation that the fourth SAF Games would be held in Islamabad in 1989. With bugle playing the last post, "Babu", the mascot of the Games bade adieu to the nearly packed Salt Lake Stadium to mark the closing of the seven-nation sports meet.

With 75 golds, 41 silvers and 19 bronzes, the host country wrapped up the Games on a satisfying note, far ahead of Pakistan who ended second with 12 golds, 20 silvers and 14 bronzes. India also won the over championship trophy.

The Games comprise of ten disciplines : athletics, basketball, boxing, football, kabaddi, kho-kho, table tennis, volleyball, weightlifting and wrestling.

HOCKEY

Nehru Hockey Tournament : Border Security Force won the Nehru hockey tournament after a gap of six years with a 2-1 verdict over Indian Airlines in the final play at the Shivaji Stadium in New Delhi on December 8, 1987.

Indira Gold Cup : The Soviets clinched the glittering Indira Gandhi Gold Cup, ousting India 4-2 in the final in New Delhi.

Junior Nehru Hockey Tournament : Sports College, Lucknow, retained the Junior Nehru hockey title when they defeated State School of Sports, Jalandhar 2-0 at the Shivaji Stadium in New Delhi on November 14, 1987.

KABADDI

SAF Games : Holders India retained the gold defeating Bangladesh 45-12 and Pakistan clinched the bronze crushing Bhutan 128-39 in the Kabaddi event of the third South Asian Federation Games in Calcutta on November 24, 1987.

SNOOKER

World Amateur Snooker Championship : Debutant Morgan of Wales won the coveted World amateur snooker championship with a crushing eleven-frames-to-four victory over seasoned Maltese campaigner Joe Grech in Bangalore on December 1987.

SWIMMING

SAF Games : India made a clean sweep of the four golds that were at stake and established two meet marks in the men's swimming championship of the third South Asian Federation Games at the Subhash Sarovar pool in Calcutta on November 25, 1987.

TABLE TENNIS

SAF Games : Barring the shock in the men's singles, India swept all golds before winning the men's doubles, mixed doubles, women's singles and women's doubles, apart from the team events in the table tennis competition of the South Asian Federation Games in Calcutta on November 23, 1987.

TENNIS

Lendl wins richest match in tennis history : Ivan Lendl defeated Pat Cash 11-21, 21-18, 21-7, 22-20 in the final of the one million-dollar stakes match tennis exhibition in West Palm Beach (Florida) and collected \$ 583,200 (Rs. 75 lakh)—the biggest single payday in tennis history.

South Africa Tennis Tournament : Wimbledon champion Pat Cash convincingly beat third seed Brad Gilbert of the United States 7-6, 4-6, 2-6, 6-0, 6-1 in the final of South Africa's \$ 375,000 men's Open tennis tournament in Johannesburg on November 22, 1987.

VOLLEYBALL

National Volleyball Championship : Indian Railways regained the men's title of the National volleyball championship with a 15-9, 9-15, 15-1, 12-15, 15-13 victory against Andhra Pradesh in the final at the Pant Stadium in Bhubaneswar on December 6, 1987.

The Railway women, last year's champions, retained their title beating Tamil Nadu 15-13, 15-4, 12-15, 15-5.

SAF Games : India duly landed the volleyball honours at the SAF Games in Calcutta on November 23, 1987. Their 15-9, 15-2, 15-7 triumph over Pakistan in the gold-silver clash gave them a gold medal.

WEIGHTLIFTING

SAF Games : Pakistan won six gold medals, preventing India from making a clean sweep of the weightlifting competition of the third SAF Games in Calcutta on November 26, 1987.

WRESTLING

SAF Games : India dominated the wrestling competition of the third SAF Games and emerged with a haul of eight golds and two silvers in the ten weight categories in Calcutta on Nov. 26, 1987.

Persons And Places In News

PERSONS

Admiral J. G. Nadkarni : The Vice-Chief of the Naval Staff has succeeded Admiral R. H. Tahliani as the 10th Chief of Naval Staff on November 30, 1987. A graduate of the Dofonco Services Staff College, Wellington, and Naval War College in the United States, he is a recipient of the Param Vishisht Seva Medal, Ati Vishisht Seva Medal, Nao Sena Medal and Vishisht Seva Medal for rendering distinguished services of an exceptionally high order.

Mikhail Gorbachev : The General Secretary of the Soviet Communist Party has been named to receive the prestigious Indira Gandhi Award for peace, disarmament and development for 1987. The Rs. 15 lakh coveted award for the Soviet leader has been announced for his "bold and imaginative proposals to initiate a positive practical process of nuclear disarmament and his vision of a non-violent world free of nuclear weapons." In a history-making event, he has signed with the U.S. President, Mr. Ronald Reagan, a treaty for the elimination of hundreds of medium and shorter-range nuclear missiles and back-up weapons from Europe in Washington on December 8, 1987.

Nikolai Ryzhkov : The Soviet Prime Minister was on his first official visit to India in November 1987 and was the chief guest at the inauguration of the countrywide Soviet Festival, which was opened in New Delhi on November 21. He has offered suitable financial package to India, which includes new Soviet-aid projects. His visit was in the tradition of warm and friendly relations between India and the Soviet Union and of exchanges of high level visits between the two countries.

Li Peng : One of the five Vice-Premiers of China since 1983 and the adopted son of the late Premier Zhou Enlai, the 59-year-old Soviet-trained electrical engineer, has been appointed acting Head of Government. He has succeeded Mr. Zhao Ziyang, who resigned from the Government's most powerful post to become head of the Communist Party. Mr. Zhao had been Premier since 1980. Mr. Li is the fourth Prime Minister of Communist China.

Hokishe Sema : He was sworn in as the 11th Chief Minister of Nagaland on November 22, 1987. He is the only Chief Minister of the State to have completed a full term. He headed a Ministry formed by the erstwhile Naga Nationalist Organisation between 1968 and 1974 when it had

secured an absolute majority in the second general election to the State Assembly. He had a brief stint as Chief Minister when he replaced Mr. S. C. Jamir in October 1986. He has been Governor of Himachal Pradesh from April 1983 to March 1986 when he returned to State politics following the increased problems that the Congress Party under Mr. S. C. Jamir was facing.

Caspar Weinberger : The United States Secretary of Defence resigned on November 5, 1987 after nearly seven years in office. He has been succeeded by the National Security Adviser, Mr. Frank Carlucci. A confidant of the U.S. President, Mr. Ronald Reagan, for more than two decades, he left the administration at a time when United States was on the verge of an agreement with the Soviet Union on controlling intermediate range missiles and was continuing talks on other nuclear and space weapons.

Habib Bourguiba : The Tunisian President was deposed on November 6, 1987 in an apparently bloodless coup by the Prime Minister, Mr. Zine El Abidine Ben Ali, who announced on national radio he had taken over as the President and head of the country's armed forces. The 84-year-old President was the architect of modern Tunisia and ruled it for more than 30 years after independence from France in 1956. Mado President for life in 1975, he symbolised the new North African State, representing stability in perilously shifting economic and political stands. Tunisia became the seat of the Arab League after its transfer from Egypt in 1979 and the headquarters of Mr. Yasser Arafat's Palestine Liberation Organisation in 1982.

Hardwar Lal : The member of the Lok Sabha from Haryana resigned from the Lok Dal (B) on December 9, 1987 and offered to quit his Parliament seat. In his letter to the Party President, Mr. H. N. Bahuguna, the veteran of the Haryana politics said that the situation created in the State by the Chief Minister, Mr. Devi Lal's "acts of nepotism, victimisation and of sheer political folly compels me to leave your party."

Vasantdada Patil : The maverick elder Congressman resigned from the Governorship of Rajasthan in November 1987 to rejoin active politics. He had succeeded Mr. Shankar Dayal Sharma to the gubernatorial post in Rajasthan in 1985 but had been feeling isolated and constrained. But he had been making repeated forays to Bombay and dabbled in the Congress politics of his home State of Maharashtra despite the Prime Minister's requests and dissuasions.

Barber B. Conable : The World Bank President was on a visit to India in November 1987 and negotiated a \$ 350 million loan for drought assistance to India. He was appreciative of the present management of the economy by the Government of India and he specifically pointed out that India had utilised the resources in agriculture in such a way that even with such a serious drought in different parts of the country, there would not be any famine.

Ulla Welgerstorfer : The 20-year-old blonde Viennese beauty was crowned Miss World 1987 at London's Royal Albert Hall on November 12, 1987. The blue-eyed, five-foot 11-inch (1.8-metre) veterinary science student victor won £ 30,000 in prize money.

Arshad Pervez : The Pakistani-born Canadian citizen, who was indicted in July 1987 for trying to smuggle into his homeland maraging steel and beryllium in violation of the U.S. nuclear non-proliferation laws, and bribing a customs undercover agent to get a licence for their export, is facing trial in Philadelphia. The President of Pakistan, Gen. Zia-ul-Haq has accused the U.S. Commerce Department of "conspiracy" and "cooking up" a case against Pervez.

PLACES

Amman : The Jordanian capital, built in seven hills, about 1,000 metres above the sea level, was the venue of the first full summit of the Arab League in November 1987 where a galaxy of Arab leaders, including one Christian—President Amin Gemayel of Lebanon—met since it met last in Fez, Morocco, in 1982.

Salt Lake Stadium : The largest covered stadium in Asia, with a total seating capacity for 1,20,000 spectators in three tiers, was formally inaugurated in the eastern fringes of Calcutta in November 1987. Officially called the Yuva Bharati Kriangan (sports arena for young Indians), the Salt Lake Stadium was the main venue of the South Asian Federation Games for the opening and closing ceremonies, besides the athletic and football events.

Philippines : At least 581 people in the central Philippines were killed, more than 100,000 fled to safety and property and crops estimated at 12.3 million dollars were damaged following giant waves triggered by Typhoon Nina in November 1987. Nina was the worst typhoon to hit the country in three years.



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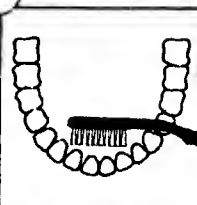
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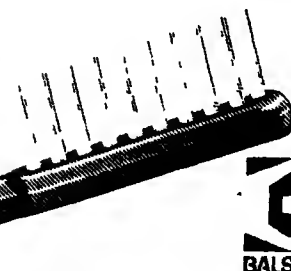


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AITRA-B BLS 878

COMPETITION SUCCESS REVIEW, JANUARY 1988

71

Forthcoming Examinations

COMBINED DEFENCE

SERVICES EXAM., MAY 1988

The Union Public Service Commission will hold a competitive examination, viz., Combined Defence Services Examination, May 1988, commencing on May 22, 1988 for admission to :

- (i) Indian Military Academy, Dehra Dun 86th Course commencing in January 1989;
- (ii) Naval Academy, Goa Course commencing in January 1989 for (a) General Service and (b) Naval Aviation;
- (iii) Air Force Station, Begumpet, Secunderabad Pro-Flying Course commencing in January 1989; and
- (iv) Officers Training School, Madras 49th SSC (NT) Course commencing in May 1989.

2. Number of Vacancies : 550.

3. Age Limits and Marital Status : (i) For IMA—Unmarried male candidates born not earlier than January 2, 1965 and not later than January 1, 1970. (ii) For Naval and Air Force Academy—Unmarried male candidates born not earlier than January 2, 1967 and not later than January 1, 1970. (iii) For Officers Training School—Male candidates, married or unmarried, born not earlier than January 2, 1964 and not later than January 1, 1970.

4. Educational Qualifications : (i) For IMA and Officers Training School—Degree of a recognised University or equivalent. (ii) For Naval Academy—B.Sc. with Physics and Mathematics or Bachelor of Engineering. (iii) For Air Force Academy—Degree of a recognised University or equivalent with Physics and/or Mathematics as subjects.

5. How to Apply : Candidates seeking admission to the examination must apply to the Secretary, Union Public Service Commission, Dholpur House, New Delhi-110011, on the application form published in the *Employment News* and daily newspapers of November 28, 1987. They may also use the application form and the attendance sheet neatly typewritten on white paper (foolscap size) in double space and typed on only one side of the paper. The UPSC has no objection to the candidates using printed application form and attendance sheet, if available, from private agencies as long as the format is exactly the same as published in the notification in the *Employment News* and daily newspapers mentioned above. Candidates may note that they should not apply to the UPSC for application form, rules, syllabus, etc. The notification mentioned above contains all the information required by the candidates.

6. Last Date : January 11, 1988 (January

25, 1988 for candidates residing in Assam, Meghalaya, Arunachal Pradesh, Mizoram, Manipur, Nagaland, Tripura, Sikkim, Ladakh division of J&K State, Lahaul & Spiti district and Pangi sub-division of Chamba district of Himachal Pradesh, Andaman and Nicobar Islands or Lakshadweep and for candidates residing abroad from a date prior to January 11, 1988 and whose applications are received by post from one of the areas mentioned above).

ASSISTANTS' GRADE EXAMINATION, 1988

The Union Public Service Commission will hold a competitive examination on April 24, 1988 for recruitment to vacancies in the Services/posts mentioned below :

- (i) Grade IV Assistant of the General Cadre of the Indian Foreign Service (B);
- (ii) Assistants' Grade of the Railway Board Secretariat Service;
- (iii) Assistants' Grade of the Armed Forces Headquarters Civil Service; and
- (iv) Posts of Assistant in other departments/organisations and attached offices of the Government not participating in (i), (ii) and (iii) above.

2. Age Limits : A candidate for this examination must have attained the age of 20 years and must not have attained the age of 25 years on January 1, 1987, i.e., he must have been born not earlier than January 2, 1962 and not later than January 1, 1967. Upper age limit is relaxable in respect of departmental candidates, scheduled castes and scheduled tribes candidates, ex-servicemen, etc.

3. Educational Qualification : A candidate must hold a degree of a recognised University or equivalent qualification.

4. How to Apply : A candidate seeking admission to the examination must apply to the Secretary, Union Public Service Commission, Dholpur House, New Delhi-110011, on the application form as published in the notification in *Employment News* or daily newspapers of November 21, 1987.

5. Last Date : December 28, 1987.

CLERICAL CADRE EXAM. BY BSRB, BHOPAL

The Banking Service Recruitment Board, Bhopal, will hold an examination on May 29, 1988 and/or June 5, 1988 for the posts in the clerical cadre, i.e., Clerks, Typists, Stenographers, Agriculture Clerks and Telephone Operators in the branches/offices of the 28 public sector banks in Madhya Pradesh.

2. Number of Vacancies : About 475.

3. Age Limit : Not below 18 years or above 26 years as on July 1, 1987. Candidates born after July 1, 1969 or before July 1, 1961 are not eligible to apply. Upper age limit is relaxable in respect of certain categories of candidates, i.e., scheduled castes, scheduled tribes, ex-servicemen, etc.

4. Educational Qualifications : Degree of any discipline from a recognised university or equivalent or second division in the higher secondary examination of the 10+2+3/11th standard of 11+3 pattern/pre-degree or intermediate or any equivalent examination or first division in Matriculation/SSC (old pattern)/SSLC/Xth standard examination of the 10+2+3 patterns or equivalent.

5. How to Apply : Application on the format as published in the BSRB's notification in *Employment News* of December 5, 1987 should be sent to the Secretary, Banking Service Recruitment Board, E-2/24, Arera Colony, Bhopal-462016.

6. Last Date : January 15, 1988.

Competition Opportunities

RBI Grade 'A' Officers' Examination
(January 9-10, 1988)

Grade 'D' Stenographers Competitive
Examination, 1988
(February 7, 1988)

Probationary Officers' Examination by BSRB,
Bhopal
(February 14, 1988)

SBI Associate Banks Probationary Officers'
Examination
(February 21, 1988)

Combined Medical Services Examination, 1988
(February 28, 1988)

GIC Assistant Administrative Officers'
Examination
(February 28, 1988)

Auditors/Junior Accountants/Upper Division
Clerks Examination, 1988
(April 3, 1988)

Last date : December 22, 1987
Assistants' Grade Examination
(April 24, 1988)

Last date : December 28, 1987
National Defence Academy Examination, May
1988

(May 8, 1988)
Last date : December 21, 1987

Combined Defence Services Examination,
May 1988
(May 22, 1988)

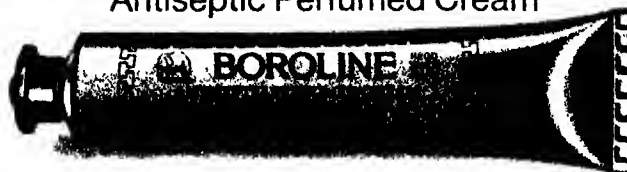
Last date : January 11, 1988
Bank Clerical Examination by BSRB, Bhopal
(May 29/June 5, 1988)

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Test Of Reasoning

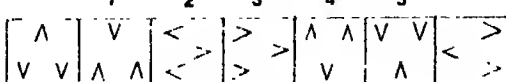
State Bank of India Probationary Officers' Examination, October 1987

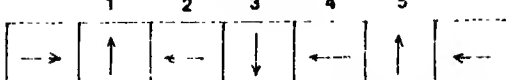
Series

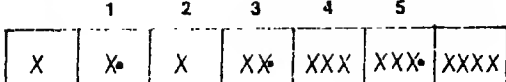
Directions : In each of the following questions a series begins with the unnumbered figure on the extreme left and ends with the unnumbered figure on the extreme right. However, one of the five numbered figures in the series is wrong. You have to find it out and that is the answer.

1 


2 


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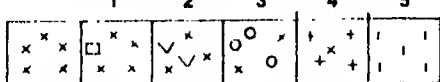
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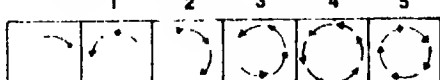
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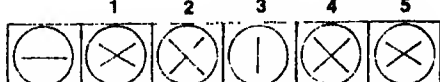
Directions : In each of the following questions, a series is established if the positions of the two out of five numbered figures are interchanged. The position of the first unnumbered figure remains the same. If it is the beginning of the series. The earlier of the two numbered figures whose positions are interchanged is the Answer. If it is not necessary to interchange the positions of figures to establish the series, write 5 as your answer.

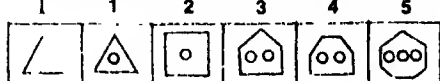
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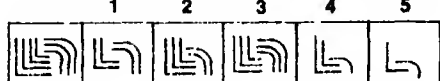
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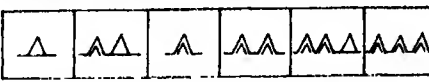
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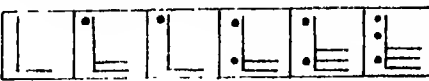
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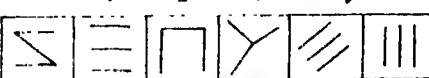
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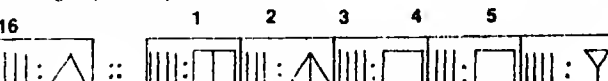
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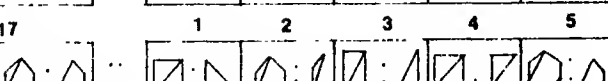
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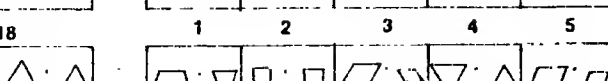
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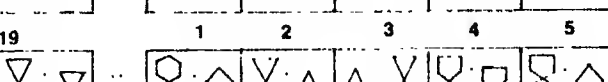
Analogy

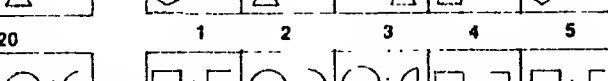
Direction : In each of the following questions, a related pair of figures is followed by five numbered pairs of figures. Select the pair that has a relationship similar to that in the original pair. The best answer is to be selected from a group of fairly close choices.

16 

17 

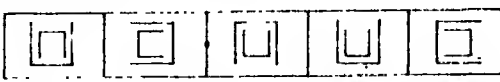
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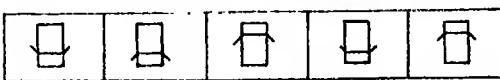
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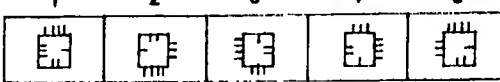
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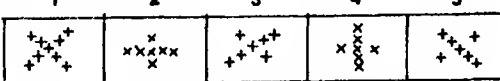
Classification

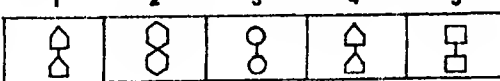
Directions : In each of the following questions four out of the five figures are alike in a certain way and form a group. Find out the one which does NOT belong to this group.

21 

22 

23 

24 

25 



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Facing The Interview Board

(Right Approach)

The Candidate

Kumari Veena Prabhakar is a post-graduate in Political Science from Allahabad University and she graduated from Calcutta in the same subject. She did her high school and higher secondary studies in one of the leading convents in Delhi. She can be rated as above average in her studies and she obtained second divisions in her B. A. and M. A. She is currently teaching Political Science and History to the Degree classes in one of the women's colleges in Lucknow. She belongs to a middle income group family which originally hailed from Madhya Pradesh. Her father who began his career as a Junior Engineer in the U.P. State Electricity Board joined a private sector firm subsequently where he has now risen to the position of a senior executive. Veena's hobbies are Hindustani vocal music, tailoring and embroidery work. She plays badminton and tennis, knows cycling and is fairly good in swimming. She is also a tolerable cook and can manage the kitchen when her mother happens to be away for a few days. She is interested in travel, sight-seeing and picnics and can entertain a group or smaller audience with classic songs as well as light music. As regards physical appearance the first overall impression is, she is attractive and charming. With her smiling countenance, cheerful disposition and friendly attitude others are drawn to her spontaneously. She wears a simple and plain light blue polyester saree with a matching, tight-fitting blouse which emphasises and highlight her well formed figure, feminine beauty and classical contours. She has also taken the trouble to visit a good beauty parlour and gain the advantage of modern beauty aids for making an excellent and favourable first impression. Though of medium height, she looks tall and elegant because of her slim build, trained carriage, abundant flowing tresses and high-heeled shoes. We see her enthusiastically chit-chatting with a small group of fellow candidates in the waiting-room of the IAS interview centre. Besides Veena, the group comprises of Sandhya Banerjee, another lady candidate and Vasudev Gandotra and Habib Rehman, two male candidates.

Habib : Miss Veena, you said that one can scientifically and systematically prepare oneself for this personality test. Can you please tell us how exactly you prepared yourself?

Veena : (With a smile) Firstly, I prepared myself on the entire areas of possible

questions that could crop up in the interview like my educational background, hobbies, extra-curricular activities, nature of my present job, why I wish to switch over to IAS, etc. I also gave quick run through to my optional subjects—Political Science and History. I drew up a list of expected questions and thought of convincing explanations for same. I also consulted some seniors who have been successful in IAS in the recent past. I also had practice interview sessions with my head of the department in the college and with my father at home. In addition I have been regularly going through the observations of the IAS toppers and the model live interviews appearing each month in the magazine *Competition Success Review*. Finally, of course, I have been reading select journals and periodicals and publications like *Time* magazine, *India Today*, *Yojana*, *Indian and Foreign Review*, NCERT books, NBT publications, India Year Book, Five Year Plans, besides the daily newspapers.

Sandhya : How can one find the time to read so much?

Veena : (Smiling again) Well, for one thing I have developed the reading habit from my school days. Secondly, I believe in the dictum that where there is a will, there is a way. All it means is self-discipline and adhering to a strict schedule drawn by yourself. You have to decide on your priorities and spend your time accordingly. The college authorities also were kind and helping by granting me a month's leave and allowing me to use the college library and reading room freely.

Vasudev : Do you think, Miss Veena, that the first impression counts more than anything else in the personality test or interview?

Veena : If you permit me, I would say that favourable first impression helps. But that alone would not suffice. However, a definite negative first impact, especially in key personality traits like honesty, cooperation, adaptability etc. may lead to the rejection of the candidate even if he or she were to possess other merits like high intelligence, power of expression, decisiveness and so on.

Habib : I agree honesty is a key factor. But how the Board can find out whether a candidate is honest or not? They cannot ask direct questions and get direct, shall I say 'honest', answers. (He laughs and others join him.)

Veena : You are perfectly right Mr. Habib. The Board will not and does not ask direct questions to find out the personality traits of the candidate in any sphere,

whether it relates to character or other leadership factors. But such personality attributes are gauged and deduced from the answers given by the candidate and the attitude displayed by him during the course of the interview. For example, if the Board observes that the information furnished by the candidate about his hobbies and interests is incorrect in the context of the answers given by him during the interview, it would doubt his honesty. Honesty does not imply only not stealing but also extends to truthfulness, sincerity etc. Similarly if a candidate repeatedly bluffs instead of truthfully pleading his ignorance in certain matters, it could be construed as dishonesty. In the same way the social, dynamic and leadership qualities can be perceived and evaluated from his answers during the interview.

Vasudev : Thank you Miss Veena. Your clarifications are apt and very useful. I could see they are now summoning you for the interview. We all wish you the very best.

Veena : Thank you and wish you all the same. (She takes leave of her new acquaintances and proceeds for her interview. After observing the etiquette and obtaining permission, she enters the interview room and gracefully walks up towards the Chairperson and Members seated behind an oval desk.)

Veena : (Standing near the chair meant for the candidate and smiling cheerfully) Good morning to you, Madam and good morning to you all, Sirs.

Chairperson : Good morning, Veena. Please do sit down and relax. Let me first introduce myself and the other Board Members to you, before we briefly go through your bio-data.

Veena : Thank you, madam. (The candidate takes her seat and remains attentive, slightly bowing to each Board Member who is being introduced to her by the Chairperson.)

Comments : This cheerful candidate is keen, enthusiastic and energetic. She is intelligent, reveals ideas and tackles issues with imagination and resourcefulness. She can perceive the essentials of a problem with speed and accuracy and come out with workable solutions with practical bearing. She has taken her interview in all earnestness and made preparations in systematic and sustained manner. Hence she faces the Board with confidence and conviction. It is also seen that she is realistic, practical and result-oriented. She enjoys good grasp and proves successful in convincing and carrying her audience with her. Her

conclusion that honesty is pivotal to all personality attributes is very relevant and realistic. She is enterprising and bold and accepts additional responsibilities readily and willingly.

Chairperson : We find from your bio-data that you are now in the teaching profession which is noble, respected, full of scope for the future and also well-paid these days. Could you, therefore, tell us why you wish to switch over to the IAS which many regard as hazardous and very demanding.

Veena : (Smiling) I want to choose a challenging and exciting career with full scope to render maximum service to maximum number of people. I entirely agree with you that IAS is a hazardous and demanding job. I would like to take on this challenge and prove successful.

Chairperson : Why you feel that the IAS job is hazardous and demanding?

Veena : (Smiling again) An IAS officer has to satisfy the people who are his customers or clients and also to please the politicians both in power and out of it, as they are the bosses. I presume nothing could be more hazardous and demanding.

Chairperson : You also stated that your ambition is to render maximum service to maximum number. Can you explain how IAS would enable you to realise this goal?

Veena : An IAS officer, from the very start, is brought in direct contact with the people, say in an entire division or district. For example as a District Commissioner or Collector he is responsible for the total well-being of all the people of the district and has to promote their welfare. He has to implement successfully the various social, economic, educational and other developmental programmes decided upon in accordance with the ongoing Five Year Plan. He has to cope up with natural calamities like floods, drought, etc. and minimise their hardships to his people. Averting communal clashes, linguistic riots, caste conflicts and the like is also his responsibility. As one gains experience and assumes greater responsibility like the office of the Chief Secretary of a State or Secretary of a Ministry at the Centre, he will be required to look after the welfare and interests of all the people in the State or the country, as appropriate. Thus, in my view the opportunity to serve the maximum number to the maximum extent is maximum in the IAS.

Comments : The Chairperson begins the interview by referring to the information the candidate has given in his bio-data primarily to put the candidate at ease and establish good rapport prior to the interview proper. Simultaneously the candidate is also probed as to why she prefers the IAS in preference to her present teaching job. We find the candidate giving very convincing as well as impressive reasons for her choice. She is alert and makes use of certain observations made by the chairperson to clinch the issue in her favour. She explains with clarity and

brevity in a logical and rational manner how her goal of serving the maximum number to the maximum extent could be accomplished if she were to be selected to the IAS cadre. We also notice that she is ready to face challenges boldly and accept new responsibilities with optimism and resoluteness. The candidate has also been successful in conveying tactfully but firmly her keenness and resolve to make the IAS grade.

1st Member : As you know, at present a candidate is permitted to make a maximum of three attempts only for the IAS examination. Besides, there is also a maximum age limit. Do you feel such restrictions are justified, particularly in the context of our Fundamental Rights which guarantee the right to work to all citizens?

Veena : Sir, if you would kindly permit me I would like to start with the age limit factor as it automatically limits the number of attempts. The IAS has to provide a career and develop the incumbent to accept higher and higher responsibilities through training, exposure, experience etc. In other words, the candidate had to be inducted into the cadre while young so that he could be moulded. Those younger in age would be juniors and would have regard and respect for their seniors to facilitate learning. Further, provision has to be made for regular annual retirements, replacements as well as for planned training and development including job rotation. If we take people of middle and old age such planned training and development and also optimum utilisation of manpower would become difficult. Besides, people of higher age groups will walk in with hardened and set ideas and it would also be difficult to mould them. Thus fixing of the maximum age limit for entry becomes necessary. Next, we find the candidate is permitted to make only three attempts at the maximum. In my view, three chances are adequate for one to learn from his mistakes and shortcomings and overcome them. At the same time this rule acts as check on mediocre candidates getting into the service by sheer experience gained by appearing for the examination several times. Lastly, I feel these restrictions do not infringe the Fundamental Rights as the Constitution permits reasonable restrictions to any Right provided they are in public interest and are not discriminatory. As I explained the restrictions of age limit and number of attempts seem rational and justified.

1st Member : Do you favour delinking of degrees from jobs? What main benefits are expected from this proposal?

Veena : So long as we have screening tests and written tests to ensure the required standards in knowledge and comprehension, I feel delinking of degrees from jobs should be all right. Already candidates who have done professional courses like engineering, medicine etc., are allowed to appear for the IAS although

such professional courses differ considerably from regular university degree in their coverage. In any case what we are interested in is the candidate's knowledge and grasp and not his degrees. One's knowledge and understanding in various fields of knowledge as presented in the syllabus can be tested in the objective tests in the first instance before he is allowed to take further written and other tests.

Comments : The candidate enjoys good grasp and reveals the ability to present her case in a rational and convincing manner. Her arguments are logical and persuasive. She is not dogmatic or rigid but considers each issue on merits. Her answers indicate a positive attitude emanating from extensive knowledge, in-depth study and an analytical approach. She has the courage to express her original views without fear or favour. She can make up her mind firmly and speedily and her judgement is sound. She can take reasonable risks and take a plunge where the situation demands such action.

2nd Member : When India is referred to as a 'secular' state, what does it imply? Should a secular state have only one religion or more than one religion or no religion at all.

Veena : The Preamble to our Constitution as it stands amended by the 42nd Amendment enacted in 1976 states that the people of India, have solemnly resolved to constitute India into a Sovereign, Socialist, Secular, Democratic Republic. The Fundamental Rights enshrined in our Constitution guarantee freedom of conscience, freedom to profess, practise and propagate religion and also freedom to establish religious institutions and manage or administer their affairs. It prohibits discrimination on grounds of religion and guarantees legal and social equality to all by providing for equality before the law and equal protection of laws, prohibiting discrimination with regard to places of public importance and providing for equal opportunity in matters of public employment. The Constitution also guarantees religious minorities the right to establish and administer educational institutions of their choice and to conserve their script, language and culture. Thus our secular concept is founded on freedom, equality and tolerance in the field of religion. The essence of secularism is that the state is non-partisan in its relations to citizens no matter to whatever religion they belong. Other salient aspects of our secularism are : (1) The state will not identify itself with or be controlled by any religion. (2) While freedom of conscience is guaranteed and even an atheist is allowed to have his views, the state has no religious preferences and (3) No one will be discriminated in the eyes of the laws of the land because of his religion. Thus for our secularism, it is immaterial whether there is one religion or many religions or no religion

at all in the country.

3rd Member : The Hindus, Muslims, Christians and so on in India have different set of personal laws in regard to marriage, divorce, property rights, succession etc. Don't you think this amounts to discrimination?

Veena : Sir, there is no discrimination among Hindus, among Muslims or Christians. But they are entitled to be governed by their own personal laws in those areas under the Fundamental Right providing for freedom of conscience and worship. What is more one has the freedom to change over to any religious faith at any time. Further at the time of marriage a couple may voluntarily decide to abide by the general law instead of their own personal law. Viewed from this angle there is no discrimination by the state. The choice is left to the individuals. However, I agree with you that this is a moot point and others can argue differently. I feel we are continuing with the system that we had inherited from the British. A common personal law like the common penal law or company law could be more appropriate. May be when literacy spreads and people are more enlightened we may have a common personal law for all.

Comments : The candidate has a good grasp of her subject and presents her views in a rational, coherent and convincing manner. Her arguments are based on facts and reflect abundant knowledge, awareness and maturity. In controversial issues, she is able to identify the priorities and select the best option revealing logic, decisiveness and originality. She has the courage to stand by her convictions and differ from others where warranted on merit. At the same time she is considerate and understanding and readily agrees to look at the issues from the point of view of others also. Thus she proves to be flexible and accommodative and tackles complex situations with zeal in a detached and professional manner.

4th Member : Do you consider India's intervention in Sri Lanka to end the ethnic conflict in that island state and the military action we have taken against the LTTE militants would serve the short-term and long-term interests of India?

Veena : My response is in the affirmative, Sir. In the short-term it became a necessity. If the Indo-Sri Lanka agreement had not been reached, President Jayewardene might have sought the help of Pakistan or worse still, that of communist China. Once Pakistan or China get in, they will never get out and our security will be seriously threatened as these countries would then command the Indian Ocean. Thus our short-term and long-term interests dictate that we should intervene in Sri Lanka, when its President on his own requests for the same. This intervention has been approved and even applauded by many countries, including the Super Powers. About the military action

against the LTTE militants, we should have avoided it. LTTE was provoked into violent action because 18 of its leaders were taken into custody by the Sri Lankan Government and when they took poison, 13 of them died in the prison. India could have applied pressure on Sri Lanka to have them released before the tragedy as the Sri Lankan President had already declared general amnesty to all the militants. There is no justification for Sri Lankan authorities to arrest the LTTE leaders. Indian leadership has miserably failed to get the LTTE leaders freed and I feel our Prime Minister should have candidly accepted the responsibility and strongly warned Sri Lanka. It is a breach of our solemn assurance to the LTTE and other militants that we would safeguard their security. Since we failed to act, we should have apologised to the LTTE leader Mr. Prabhakaran and given him a guarantee that such violations by Sri Lanka will not be allowed in the future. My personal feeling is that our leadership wanted to teach a lesson to Mr. Prabhakaran and it has cost us a lot of goodwill in our country and outside. I feel the consequences are going to be disastrous since neither President Jayewardene nor his Ministers and lieutenants could be trusted. They will create several problems for India and take us for a ride. It is not too late for India even now to own up its lapse and arrive at a negotiated settlement with the LTTE. We should not humiliate the LTTE leadership but help them to save their faces. President Jayewardene and the Sri Lankan Government are already going back on the Indo Sri Lanka Agreement as the LTTE danger for them has been removed by India.

5th Member : India has been working for nuclear disarmament right from the beginning and is championing the cause of a nuclear-free world. Pakistan's proposal for a nuclear-free South Asia could be a useful first step towards this goal. Why then India is opposed to a South Asian nuclear-free zone?

Veena : Pakistan is making frantic attempts to go nuclear at any cost and as per intelligence reports it is already on the verge of conducting a nuclear explosion. Both America and China are colluding with Pakistan and helping them behind the scenes to go nuclear. China wants India's nuclear option to be closed so that it can dominate India with its own nuclear might. America is blackmailing India through this Pakistani nuclear threat to sign the NPT which is discriminatory and allows the Big Five alone to enjoy the monopoly of possessing and further developing nuclear weapons. Thus Pakistan is only playing the game of China and America besides its own to hoodwink India and put it at a serious disadvantage. Besides Pakistan being a military dictatorship, any agreements signed by it are not worth even the paper. India has already proposed a

nuclear free zone in Indian Ocean area and the Pacific, which will include China besides the other four nuclear powers in addition to all the countries of these regions. This proposal is fully backed by the Soviet Union. But the other nuclear powers, especially China and France are averse to it. Therefore we should not allow ourselves to be trapped by Pakistan and fall a prey to China and America. We must keep our nuclear options open till the Big Five also decide to accept nuclear disarmament.

Comments : The knowledge of the candidate in current affairs is sound and she has kept herself up to date by following important national and international events and developments with intelligent interest. She has analysed the impact of Indo-Sri Lanka Agreement in considerable depth and put forward her honest views in a forthright and convincing manner. Similarly she dealt with objectively the proposal for a nuclear-free South Asia mooted by Pakistan to trap India and pointed out its far-reaching implications on India's security. This candidate is bold, reveals foresight and imagination and displays intellectual integrity, honesty and courage to stand by her rational and legitimate convictions. She is bold and takes chances.

6th Member : If you are asked to name two important facets of Indian culture what would you choose and why?

Veena : I would say the emphasis on one's discharging his duties as contrasted with his insistence on rights and producing results at any cost as a very important aspect of our culture. The second important factor in our culture, according to my view is tolerance. According to the materialistic West, the end justifies the means. The result is more important and the means and cost become secondary. This has led to extreme selfishness. In our country, from the ages, we have been told to perform our duties and accept the result whatever it is. Whatever are one's rights are also to be claimed and performed as duties. This calls for some voluntary self-denial and sacrifice and living for others and the society. India is a land of diverse religions, languages, traditions and customs and India's unity has been made possible because of the quality of tolerance displayed by its people. For instance the Hindu religion permits any form of worship or even no worship and denial of God. Thus a Christian or a Muslim can also be accepted as a Hindu and many Christian and Islamic saints are worshipped by the Hindus with full faith and dedication. Since human happiness is more important than material wealth, I feel those two aspects of Indian culture should be given pride of place.

6th Member : Despite 40 years of independence and legal prohibition we are still witnessing 'sati' and dowry deaths in

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Public Sector Is More A Hindrance Than Help To Promote Socialism

Nature and Scope

Group Discussion Test though only verbal, is completely different from an interview, debate or lecturette which are also linked to an individual's ability to express his ideas and make an adequate favourable impact on the listeners. The Group Discussion, as the very terminology implies, has two elements, viz., a group consisting of certain number of individuals all of whom should engage themselves in a discussion. It is obvious that the group will discuss or talk about some subject, topic or event which is of interest to it. In an interview, the candidate has to deal with a Board of Interview or a single interviewer who is not his competitor or rival. The initiative will also be with the interviewer or Board who will ask the questions to which the candidate has to respond. He will be given ample opportunities as the interviewer is interested in the answers, comments, views, ideas etc. of the candidate. In the debate and lecturette, the candidate is given some time to think and marshal his ideas and the Chairman or Presiding Officer will ensure that no one interferes while the candidate is presenting his case or ideas. On the other hand in the GD Test, the candidate is pitted against his rivals or competitors. All who make up the group and participate in the discussion are applicants for the same job, post, scholarship, award and so on. Naturally the person who secures the maximum marks will get selected.

Hence everyone in the group would be keen to top in the discussion, resulting in a good deal of rivalry and manoeuvring for situations of advantage. Thus, in the GD test, the candidate has to manage others and get the co-operation of the group by continuously reacting to situations as they keep developing and changing. The dynamics of the group will stimulate each candidate to reveal his inherent, natural, leadership qualities in a spontaneous manner. Since all groups, situations and participants will not be the same, a candidate even after thorough training, exposure and practice should remain alert, adapt himself to the new situations as they emerge and utilise the opportunities with enterprise, imagination and tact.

Methodology

The GD test is simple and does not call for any equipment, furniture, machinery or even writing materials. The candidates are

to think on their feet and not allowed to make notes etc. The test can be carried out anywhere at any time. Another advantage is that 8 to 12 candidates can be tested simultaneously within 20 to 30 minutes. Thus it is also time-saving and economical. The discussion will be a "leaderless" group task. In other words, to provide equal opportunity for all, no one will be designated as leader, chairman, president, speaker and so on. There will not be any hard and fast rules to govern the discussion and the group will be given the freedom to form its own rules and adopt its own procedures. In other words the discussion will be fully informal like the chit-chat of a group of friends discussing some subject while at the playfield, picnic spot or even a railway station waiting-room. For the sake of convenience of being seen and heard by all in the group, the group will be

Group Discussion

seated in the form of a closed circle in the sequence of the candidates' roll numbers. To facilitate ready recognition each candidate will be addressed and referred only by his Roll or Chest Number during the discussion. After explaining the nature and scope and clearing doubts if any of the group, the examiner will finally announce the subject to be discussed by the group and retire from the scene to observe the proceedings as a silent spectator from the background. He will not interfere or take part in the discussion in any manner. For the duration of the discussion which may last 25 or 30 minutes, the group made up of the competing candidates will be entirely on its own and has to manage the discussion by itself.

Presentation and progress

We are very happy to present to our beloved readers a "live" GD Test conducted at our Competition Success Institute. The candidates were aspirants to join as Management Trainees of a leading industrial house. The comments of our expert examiners are incorporated at appropriate places in the proceedings and the readers would thus be enabled to follow and appreciate the salient aspects of the GD Tests with ease. After announcing the subject to be discussed by the group, the examiner retires from the scene and the

group has been left on its own to complete the task of discussing the subject. Just as the examiner is walking away and even before the group get adjusted to his absence, we find No. 3 from the group making some request to the group as a whole.

No. 3 : *(Making his voice audible enough to be heard by everyone in the group and sounding his request as an appeal to elicit sympathetic hearing)* Dear Friends, before we begin our consultations with our neighbours or friends, may I request you all to spare kindly just a minute or so for me. I want to draw the attention of you all to one significant aspect of the subject we are to discuss.

No. 7 : Suro, Sure No. 3. I am sure the group will be only too happy to hear what you have to say. However, why have you concluded that we would be going in for consultations with our friends and neighbours. So far as I know, no one has referred to it and whether it be necessary at all.

No. 5 : You are right No. 7. I am inclined to agree with you. Since consultation has to be discussed by the group as a whole, with all participating in the proceedings where is the need for separate and individual consultations. It would be superfluous and total waste of time.

No. 2 : *(Raising his voice and showing some annoyance and irritation)*. You are wrong there no. 5. I must say even No. 7 is mistaken. I happen to be a neighbour of No. 3 and I insist on having consultation and even No. 4 also, who is his other neighbour, would similarly like to have a chat with him first. In any case it is my duty to support my neighbour.

No. 4 : Anything is acceptable to me. I will do as the group decides.

No. 5 : I say, No. 2, your duty is to support and do what is best for the group. Whoever told you that you should support your neighbour, no matter what he says or does. Will you act if your neighbour asks you to do something awful and silly. Come on man, you must use your commonsense. Well provided, of course, you have any.

No. 2 : I challenge you No. 5. Thank God you are not my neighbour and I do not have to suffer you. What you said just now is stupid and idiotic. My neighbours, for your information are sensible. Finally, let me warn you. I don't bark back when a dog barks at me. I know how to deal with it better.

No. 5 : *(Losing temper at No. 2)* How dare you call me a dog? I will show you how a dog can bite besides barking.

No. 2 : How dare you cast aspersions on

my common sense. You are dumb if you think I cannot pay you back in your own coin. You will get it with compound interest.

No. 7 : I am sorry gentlemen, I mean Nos. 5 and 2. I am afraid you both seem to be taking things rather personally. We are all here as friends to discuss the subject, shall I say objectively and impersonally. No need to get upset or emotional. Let us now look at the task on hand. No. 3 wanted to say something of importance on the subject. You will agree that we should listen to him first before moving on to other matters. By the way No. 3, after stating what you want on the subject, you are also welcome to offer your comments on individual consultations, since this point is only an offshoot of your original comments.

No. 3 : Thank you No. 7. I apologise for causing much confusion by my inadvertent remarks and throwing some of you off the rails. While thanking No. 2 for his solidarity and support, I wish to submit there is merit in what Nos. 7 and 5 have pointed out. Prior individual consultations may not be necessary at all if the group by and large feels that the subject given for discussion is clear and most of the members would be able to make useful contribution straightaway.

No. 7 : Very good No. 3. Everything is okay now. We are now interested to know to which important aspect of the subject you wanted to draw the group's attention.

No. 4 : Just a minute No. 7. On second thoughts, I feel I should also have some individual consultations and comparing of notes before embarking on discussion proper by the group as a whole. I am afraid the subject is not all that straight and could be tricky.

No. 3 : Not to worry No. 4. I understand your problem and I am confident it can be tackled to everyone's satisfaction. In fact this is the very issue I wanted to bring to the notice of you all right in the beginning so that we could agree on the situation.

No. 2 : Who will provide the solution. Do you mean No. 3 that we request the examiner to come back and explain the implications of the topic.

No. 7 : That won't be necessary No. 2. It looks to me that our friend No. 3 has some solution in his mind. I am sure others may also be able to help. My services are also at the disposal of you all. Thus we can manage it within the group. But let us first listen to No. 3 and understand his reading of the situation. Come on No. 3, let us hear what you have in mind.

No. 5 : I am not for any individual consultations. I want to make my stand quite clear to all.

No. 3 : Well friends, I am sure all of you will be happy to hear what I have to say. My submission is, as No. 4 prophesied, this topic is a bit involved and calls for some in-depth thinking and correct understanding. From what I have been taught at the college, 'socialism' generally implies and calls for state ownership of the means of

production. Therefore the creation of Public Sector should promote socialism. But our proposition says the opposite. You will now agree with me that this is rather confusing.

No. 5 : I don't see why this should bother us. If we all don't agree with the proposition, we can say so and be done with it.

No. 7 : You may be right No. 5 but I see one catch in it. You see, if all in the group are of the same view, there may not be much to discuss about. Even if we have a discussion first for the sake of having one, it will be wholly one-sided and dull. Therefore, we have to find out who among us can support the proposition and explain its rationale. Thereafter it would be for the other members to agree or disagree, as per their convictions.

No. 3 : Exactly. This is precisely what I had in mind. My suggestion is that we first find out who all agree with the proposition and ask one of them at least to open the discussion. I suggest we call for volunteers. May be No. 5 would be interested to take the floor first and lead the discussion.

No. 5 : I could see there are no volunteers and I don't want to put my foot into it.

No. 7 : (Smiling) If you all permit me, I am ready to volunteer and shoulder the responsibility of being the opening speaker, reconciling or justifying the conclusions contained in the subject. Despite what No. 3 pointed out, I am confident of convincing you all of the correctness of the concept projected in the proposition.

No. 1 : (Speaking for the first time) Thank you No. 7. That would be of real help to most of us and may be after hearing you, I can even become your seconder. You see, once we get the hang of the subject, we will be in a better position to contribute our own original ideas on the subject.

No. 3 : Let us then start with No. 7, move on to Nos. 8, 1, 2 and so on till we complete the round with No. 6. We can then have a second round if time permits.

No. 8 : Pardon me No. 3. If you don't mind I would like to speak later. I don't mind being the last speaker. In fact I prefer that.

No. 7 : Sure, sure, it could be arranged that way No. 8. We can proceed anti-clockwise, No. 6 following me immediately. After that it would be the turn of No. 5, then No. 4 and so on, till we come to No. 8 as the last speaker.

No. 1 : We are all agreed then. Please go ahead No. 7 and take the floor.

Comments : Being eager and enthusiastic No. 3 manages to get the attention and hearing of the group even before the back of the examiner is turned. He also gets good support from No. 7. Before he could answer the query posed by No. 7, No. 5 jumps into the fray. The strong stand taken by No. 5 and the vehement

objection he displayed to the remarks of No. 3 is resented by No. 2, who decides to stand by No. 3. Thus we witness a duel between Nos. 2 and 5. Possibly No. 7 expected No. 3 to step in and put an end to the quarrel between Nos. 2 and 5, as the arguments arose from the original observations of No. 3. But No. 3 chose to remain silent. Therefore No. 7 takes the initiative and stops the quarrel and helps No. 3 to make his contribution. Subsequently when Nos. 4, 2 and 5 try to side-track the issue No. 3 is able to handle them and keeps them under check, of course with the backing of No. 7. Finally, No. 7 emerges as the natural leader and saviour of the group by volunteering to accept the onerous responsibility of opening the discussion as the mover of the proposition. It becomes obvious that No. 3 would not have tackled the problem on his own without the help of No. 7. Although No. 5 speaks a lot, he shuns responsibility. Besides he is emotional, gets worked up and creates enemies for himself. No. 2 is rigid and one track minded. No. 8 turns out to be insipid and a shirker. No. 6 has so far remained as a spectator. On the whole it is a mediocre group as it gets bogged down on some imaginary controversy. Barring No. 7, the rest are not daring and prefer to play safe. No. 7 is the real driving force behind the group and he is successful in motivating and leading the group towards its objective.

No. 7 : Dear friends ! The subject given for our group discussion which reads that "Public Sector is more a hindrance than help to promote socialism" sounds like a paradox on the surface as pointed out already by our esteemed colleague No. 3. But if we go into it a bit deeper and analyse what precisely we mean by socialism and how far our public sector, in its forty years of operation, has enabled us to achieve our socialistic objectives, we will realise that all along the Public Sector in India has been hindering rather than helping the growth of socialism. The concept that socialism means the state control of all means of production is academic and out-dated. State control of the means of production is only the method or means chosen by some countries to achieve socialism. Perhaps socialism can be brought about without state control of all the means of production. Therefore what we are after is socialism and not state control of the means of production *per se*. We have been told that socialism means equitable sharing or distribution of national wealth. It is not equal sharing on mathematical basis by all the 700 million people in India of the total national wealth. This arithmetical equal sharing of national wealth and all citizens being economically equal has not happened even in Russia or China. Thus we have opted for "equitable distribution of wealth". Equitable distribution suggests that there would not be glaring disparities in the distribution of income and the gap

between the 'haves' and 'have-nots' will not be very wide but the gap would be narrowed down as much as possible. The term 'equitable distribution of wealth is a relative and subjective concept and can convey different meaning to different people at times. Secondly we have opted on the political side for democratic institutions. India is to be a Socialist Democracy and not a Socialist or Communist Dictatorship. Russia perhaps has achieved limited success in state ownership and management of the means of production because it is a dictatorship and also controlled the distribution of the goods and services produced by the nation. Red China tried the Soviet system but has failed miserably. As for India, we meant a welfare state by Socialism and attempted to follow the British example. The British Labour Party which enabled India to gain independence, nationalised steel, coal and such key industries in Britain. It also introduced many welfare measures like health, insurance etc for its citizens. The net result was that Britain ceased to be a Big Power. It went into debt and it lost its international trade. At present, its conservative Prime Minister Mrs Margaret Thatcher is reversing the process and doing de-nationalisation. Coal and steel in the U.K. has again gone back to private sector. Ours is a mixed economy. Agriculture in India is totally in the hands of private sector while there are Public Sector, Joint Sector and Private Sector in the industrial sphere. Do you think green revolution in India would have been possible if agriculture had been nationalised. If agriculture was in the Public Sector we would be starving and begging for food. To sum up we must have wealth first to distribute. Going by the British and Indian experience, Public Sector in a democracy is a failure and cannot produce adequate wealth. Hence it cannot help to promote socialism. Thank You.

Comments : No. 7 has emerged as the natural leader in the group and he has been able to reconcile successfully the conflicting demands of Nos. 3, 5, 2 and 4 and launch the group on its task by displaying the qualities of tact, persuasion, consideration, example and motivation. The successful completion of the task by the group depended on him as he was charged with the responsibility of clarifying the subject, explaining its seeming contradictions and providing enough material for other members of the group to follow up and discuss. We find that No. 7 has discharged this major responsibility with remarkable success. His exposition of the topic has been objective, factual and convincing. He is not dogmatic or rigid and his arguments are well supported by empirical data. He enjoys excellent power of expansion and presents his ideas clearly and coherently. He is also patient, cheerful and persevering. He has proved himself an

adept in gently and expertly motivating his group mates. This candidate enjoys excellent leadership potential and is selected with top rank rating.

No. 6 : Friends, I wish to confess that No. 7 has convinced me that Public Sector in India stands in the way of achieving socialism. I agree with him that state ownership of the means of production under a democratic polity would not be effective. He has already drawn our attention that public sector performance both in England and India has been dismal. In a dictatorship there is full accountability and responsibility and non-performers could be taken to serious task. Recently those responsible for the Chernobyl nuclear disaster in Russia have been summarily sacked and there is no question of the aggrieved running to the courts. In our country even people in uniform and subject to the Military Act are invoking the jurisdiction of the court. On the other hand in China, those involved in drug peddling have been shot without second thoughts. Since we have opted for democracy, the profit motive is the only other factor which could contribute to efficiency and productivity. I feel we should follow the British example and start denationalising, otherwise, with exploding population, we will go down the drain.

Comments : No. 6 was a silent witness and a non-starter during the preliminary stages. It looks as though he needs time to warm up and he could come into his own and deliver the goods under favourable conditions. It is obvious he has ideas and followed the group proceedings with interest. He has also made some original contributions though essentially he has been supporting the views expressed by No. 7. As he has not shown any marked negative qualities it is safe to conclude that he would respond favourably to training and register improvement. He could be given a chance. Recommended for selection.

No. 5 : Friends, I strongly oppose the proposition which in effect implies that Public Sector is opposed to socialism. This is against all political theories and philosophies. The idea of the Public Sector is that a few individuals do not get rich and fat at the cost of many. What is worse by combining as monopolies and cartels they will hike the prices and squeeze the consumers who are the public. Being money bags and highly influential they can corrupt the politicians and bureaucrats and buy them out. Can the capitalist get the upper hand and dictate terms, the public and workers would be at their mercy and we have to forget socialism and welfare state. When we consider public welfare and social good, it is not profit that matters but making goods and services available to the common man at a reasonable cost. Therefore we cannot do away with Public Sector and but for it India could not have progressed this fast. We could see that many other countries in the world are

lagging far behind as compared to us. This will be a lesson for us.

Comments : This candidate has some ideas but his approach is not systematic and scientific. He is influenced by irrational beliefs and strong emotional bias. He lacks an analytical bond of mind and rational thinking. As he gets excited his ideas get jumbled up and his arguments become dogmatic and self-opinionated. Thus his power of expression does not give him much advantage to convince and carry others with him. As he is likely to create friction in the team he is not suitable for group tasks. Rejected.

No. 4 : Gentlemen, first of all I wish to confess my limited knowledge on this subject. That is why I thought it would be better if we have discussions with our neighbours or friends. I feel country's economic growth is more important. Whatever contributes to it we should accept. Now I don't want to take sides. I want to be neutral, or non-aligned as they say those days. Thank You.

Comments : An indolent and lazy candidate who is averse to exerting himself. He reveals a retiring disposition and avoids exposure and involvement. As he is more interested to play safe all the time, he could only remain as one in the crowd. Rejected.

No. 3 : First of all I wish to thank No. 7 for explaining the subject clearly and clarifying the proposition is purposive and meaningful. However, I am not able to concur with his conclusion that the proposition is correct and that Public Sector will only hinder the growth of socialism. If we all agree that we must have socialism, then we should consider whether the abolition of Public Sector would enable us to achieve our objective. As you are all aware capitalism exploited the masses, forced the majority of the population or the masses to stay perpetually poor and cornered the wealth and power in the hands of the few. That is why the peasants and workers in Russia staged a revolution and ushered in communism. If we do not achieve socialism by democratic evolution we will definitely be faced with bloody revolution. Otherwise a military dictatorship would emerge. We do not want a dictatorship in India. At the same time we must also concentrate on the welfare of the masses. What is more, unlike the U.K., people in India are illiterate and lack deep roots in modern democracy. Under the circumstances, the right thing to do is to keep the Public Sector and make it to work efficiently. I submit that socialism is not possible without Public Sector.

Comments : This candidate has good grasp of the subject and deals with the core of the problem with competence. He is able to put across his ideas in a convincing and logical manner. He is clean and coherent and succeeds in establishing himself

(Continued on page 86)

Should The Teachers Be Made Accountable?



I
Miss Namita Tewari

The recent strike by about 2,30,000 teachers from various Colleges and Universities strikes hard at our national ethos and points towards the flagrant flaws that we have developed in our age old legacy. The silent saga of our teachers has ironically culminated into rebellious mannerism which is more conscious of its status.

It is indeed agonising to find our teaching community in doldrums even after 40 years of independence. While it is contended that the Government has a hard core policy towards their grouse it also cannot be gainsaid that the ethics of this profession today is at a low-ebb. Money earning propensity, favouritism, nepotism, encouragement to the sycophants, parochialism, truancy are some of those social maladies that have crept into the echelons of this sacrosanct profession. All this tends to decrease their sense of accountability towards their occupation. As a consequence the student community suffers, which is a great national loss.

The Government on its part has not been able to do much justice to the grievances nor has it been able to clear the cynicism that has been smouldering in our teachers. How can we expect our teachers to work committedly and doggedly amidst penury, privation and self-abnegation? Certainly they are not ascetics.

It is unrealistic and even arbitrary to call for a responsible and efficient organisation while we defiantly overlook their legitimate interests. The recommendations of the Kothari Commission and the Mehrotra Committee have to be considered seriously in a wider perspective if we have to tackle the growing distrust and inefficiency.

The new Education Policy calls for a

CONTEST ESSAYS

better deal to the teachers with greater accountability on their part. It makes it clear that the new objectives of education cannot be achieved in the state of confusion and disorder. The democratic rights can only be had from the observance of inner discipline and conventional norms by the citizens.

A new work ethics can only work if the entire process of give and take is candid, participatory and democratic. The system is vulnerable if anomie persists because it does not take a problem to assume formidable dimensions in a country of teeming millions.

The educational institutions have to evolve their own methods of accountability like the fourth estate has done by having the Press Council of India as its controlling and counselling body. The need for accountability is indispensable because too much liberalization only sharpens the acquisitive instincts without any cognisance of need for fulfilment of obligations. The grievances redressal machinery as included in the National Policy of Education can serve as a useful forum if it is substantiated in a purposeful manner. It can help solve the problem at the grass root level.

Teachers must feel and get involved not merely with their career prospects but they must be accountable to those for whose sake they exist. Not making the teachers accountable would amount to allowing the ship of education to drift like a rudderless boat or an unguided missile. It would ruin the sanctity of educational campus.

II

Miss Shikha Mathur

'It is time now to raise specifically the question of who is responsible to whom and for what,' reiterates Fritz Morstein Marx. Accountability is a moral obligation to reveal, explain and justify one's actions. It refers to the way responsibilities and duties are fulfilled. It is the social responsibility of a teacher to not only impart knowledge, experience and skill but also ignite the thought provoking ability of a student which blossoms his latent talents and capabilities, making him a better human being. Because of the nature of activities that constitute teaching, it is useful to recognise sub groups of teachers as primary or elementary school teachers,



secondary school teachers, university teachers as well as professional and technical teachers. Though they may belong to different categories, they share the following common criteria, as stated in Encyclopaedia Britannica: (1) the process of formal training, (2) a body of specialised knowledge, (3) a procedure for certifying membership in the profession and, most important of all, (4) a common set of standards of performance—intellectual, practical and ethical that are defined and to be enforced by members of the profession.

Our present education system seems to be decaying and deteriorating mainly because of the lack of accountability and erosion of values and principles in the academicians. A major section of the teachers community do not present high standards of behaviour, rather indulge in unethical practices like private tuitions at the cost of neglecting regular teaching, irregularity, favouritism and disinterest and indifference towards their work. Gripped by academic malaise, narrow groupism, factionalism, politicking and well entrenched in-breeding system, majority of our teachers have failed to uphold excellence, originality and creativity in the field of learning. Teachers' strike where more than two lakh thirty thousand teachers refused to work for a couple of months, bringing the higher education system to a standstill is a sad reflection on the state of affairs. How can such a flickering and failing flame kindle another light? In this context James P. Monroe's writing in 'Profession of Learning' can be aptly quoted: "They (teachers) are ceaselessly complaining of a condition of things which is indeed grievous, but largely their own creation. They demand high place without qualifying themselves to hold high places, they rebel at a not uncommon attitude of contempt or of contemptuous

toleration on the part of public but do not purge themselves of elements which excite that contempt, they accuse the parents and public of indifference towards their work but do little to render that work of such quality as to forbid it."

Though a system of comprehensive, open, participatory system of holding a teacher accountable appears disrespectful and demanding towards the intellectual class, it is becoming necessary in today's context when, saving a few "good apples", all norms of academic conduct are undermined and all obligations are thoughtlessly ignored by them. But if teachers are to be made accountable, to whom will they be held answerable? Education being a 'soft' area cannot use creative measures. Therefore accountability of the teacher will have to be to the self—their conscience, to the peer group, head of the department and management as well as to the student community. Teachers must play a significant role in upholding professional integrity, enhancing the dignity of the teachers and in curbing professional misconduct. A code of professional ethics should be devised and enforced. Radical

(Continued from page 84)

despite the ground gained by No. 7. He is properly motivated, reveals initiative and volunteers to shoulder responsibility. He also possesses fair level of organising and co-ordinating abilities. Selected with high grading.

No. 2 : Comrades, I do not want to waste too much time as by and large I concur with No. 3. But I feel our efforts to usher socialism are half-hearted and we have doubts because we got mixed up with democracy. I feel a dose of strict discipline would do a lot of good to us. I would recommend the Soviet or Chinese model to India. China has overtaken us, because they have discipline.

Comments : This candidate has faith in hazardous short-cuts and jumps to conclusions. His approach is neither logical nor rational. He is rigid, intolerant and wants results without efforts. He is hasty and adventurous and would land his team in serious trouble. Rejected.

No. 1 : Friends, after listening to the different views expressed in the group so far, I find that the idea or institution of public sector is now wrong. In certain cases it would also be necessary. Private sector is basically profit-oriented and they may not undertake ventures which may not promise that much of profit, especially at the beginning. For instance we want industries to come up in the distant and backward areas. But private sector would like to concentrate in Bombay, Calcutta or Madras. Secondly, we must be aware that all private industries have not proved successful. There are hundreds and thousands of sick units. Thus the problem

Prize Winners In Essay Contest-392

First Prize Winner :

Ms. Namita Tewari
c/o Lt. Col D. S. Misra
C-287, Nirala Nagar : Lucknow-226020

Second Prize Winner :

Ms. Shikha Mathur
c/o Dr. K. M. Mathur
1/VI, Group Centre, CRPF
Chandrayangutta : Hyderabad-500005

Other Commendable Contributors :

Alanu Ghosh, Calcutta; Ms. Usha Venugopal, Bangalore; Abhay Sharma, Ajmer; Ms. Anjali Billa, Jodhpur; Tom Jose, Idukki; Ms. Promila, New Delhi; Narmadeshwar Lal, Gaya; Ms. N. Shanti, Jabalpur; Rajesh Kumar, Jamshedpur; Ms. Minu Kothari, Banasthali; Sandeep Jain, Kanpur; Ms. Uma Ganapathy, Bombay; Tarun Roy, Durg; Ms. Kiriti Agnihotri, Hardoi; Abhay Sahay, Bhilai; Ms.

Shaila S. Pined, Belgaum; Ms. Kandada Jyoti, Satna; Umesh Nigam, Kanpur; Ms. Rekha Varadarajan, Hyderabad; Rashid Ashraf, Aligarh; Pradeep Singh Parmar, Jabalpur Cantt.; Ms. Kakali Roy Chowdhury, Calcutta; D. Ravi, Warangal; Souravi Varma, Bombay; Ms. Sudha R. Prabhu, Bombay; Patibandla Satyanarayana Prasad, Visakhapatnam; Rajan Padmakar Chandratre, Now Aurangabad; Ms. Anuradha Rajkumari, Guwahati; Sudharshan Dasari, Warangal; Ms. Sonia Saxena, Dehradun; Ms. Madhavi Dokka, Pune; Manoj Kumar, Begusarai; Manoj Kumar Mishra, Dumka; Abhijit Basu, Calcutta; Ms. Pnti Upasani, Nagpur; Arun Kumar Sharma, New Delhi; Ajay Kumar Agarwal, Juna Bifaspur; Ms. K. Sobha Rani, Bombay; Mansoor Ali Khan, Ballia; Deepak Kr. Shrivastava, New Delhi;

changes are needed to revitalise and revive the moribund system of education by introducing the concept of accountability of teachers. The first step is to develop a sense of inner discipline, commitment and obligation in the teacher himself because, as W.M. Welch says, "The personal influence of the teacher in moulding the character of his/her pupil is the most important element in their

education. In morals, a teacher cannot teach what he is not.....for his life talks more forcibly and is sooner believed by children and adults. A teacher has to fulfill his responsibilities towards his students, their parents, society and nation by being a mediator of learning, a scholar, a judge, a public servant, a community leader and an agent of social change."

is not choosing between Public Sector and private industry but making both to work efficiently. If Public Sector is not doing that well, we can find out the reasons and remove the defects. Some Public Sector units like the ONGC have done extremely well. There is less chance for corruption and meddling with politics. I therefore, recommend a constructive approach.

Comments : Though a slow starter, this candidate soon warmed up and contributed for promotion of group effort. He has revealed good grasp of the subject and original ideas. He has the courage to present his independent views without fear or favour. He is objective and balanced in his thinking and his views are practical and productive. He has made a highly favourable impact on the group. Selected with special high rating.

No. 8 : Friends, thank you all for making my task easier. As the subject has been fully covered by you all, there is hardly anything left for me to add. What is more I do not believe in criticising or contradicting others. I agree with everyone.

Comments : An insipid and dull candidate who lacks both intelligence and industry. He shirks responsibilities and wastes opportunities. Rejected.

Final comments : This 'live' discussion clearly brings out that besides ideas and power of expression, a candidate should display dynamism and enterprise with tact and cooperation to achieve results in team endeavour. A leader should be able to face challenges and overcome them ensuring co-operation from his team-mates. No. 7 has clearly demonstrated this ability in this group. Nos. 3 and 8 have also displayed good potentials. It is clear that training and

understanding will guarantee success to all aspirants.

(Continued from page 81)

our country. How do you account for this and what remedies would you suggest?

Veena : These are social evils and cannot be cured by legislation alone, especially in a democratic set-up. People have to be educated and the intelligentsia should set the example and give the lead. Unfortunately as our leaders and political parties are winning the elections, they do not wish to tackle social reforms which could cost votes. That is why many social evils including untouchability are still thriving in our land. The answer is education, full use of mass media and eradication of poverty. I also would like to add that we have made good progress and the incidents of 'sati' and dowry-deaths are not that many as compared to death and damage caused by terrorism, insurgency, Naxalites, political violence and the like.

Concluding Comments : This candidate is keen, intelligent and industrious who has been able to select worthy and realistic goals and work for their accomplishment with imagination, resoluteness and dedication. She is sincere and honest in her efforts, displays a positive attitude and puts in a sustained and systematic effort to attain ultimate success. With her knowledge, adaptability and example she can provide strong leadership and win over others to her side. She meets challenges boldly and seeks out new responsibilities with enterprise and initiative. She will be an asset to any organisation. Selected and awarded top grading.

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Word Power

OBJECTIVE TYPE

*Against each key word are given five suggested meanings.
Choose the word or phrase which is nearest in meaning to the key word.*

- | | |
|---|---|
| (1) spasmodic --A: Continuous. B: Intermittent.
C: Feverish. D: gradual. E: tired. | (11) superannuated --A: senile. B: experienced. C: retired.
D: attenuated. E: accepted. |
| (2) specious --A: belonging to a variety. B: financial.
C: roomy. D: easily observed. E: false. | (12) superb --A: questionable. B: majestic. C: wretched.
D: dismal. E: interior. |
| (3) sporadic --A: exotic. B: occasional. C: unimportant.
D: wandering. E: knobby. | (13) superficial --A: abnormal. B: portentous. C: shallow.
D: angry. E: tiny. |
| (4) spurious --A: wretched. B: unfortunate. C: false.
D: illogical. E: angry. | (14) suppliant --A: intolerant. B: swallowing. C: beseeching.
D: finishing. E: flexible. |
| (5) stealthily --A: luckily. B: unanimously. C: evenly.
D: violently. E: secretly. | (15) surfeit --A: delegate. B: confiscate. C: drop. D: satiate.
E: pass. |
| (6) subdue --A: awaken. B: reject. C: subtract.
D: subordinate. E: overcome. | (16) surreptitious --A: secret. B: snake-like. C: nightly.
D: abstract. E: furnished. |
| (7) subversive --A: controversial. B: destructive.
C: changeable. D: secretive. E: incomplete. | (17) swab --A: mop. B: exchange. C: saturate. D: medicate.
E: mystify. |
| (8) succulent --A: honourable. B: juicy. C: divine.
D: attentive. E: stubborn. | (18) swatched --A: wrapped around. B: waved. C: gambled.
D: rapt. E: mystified. |
| (9) sullen --A: gloomy. B: cheerful. C: voracious. D: sour.
E: sneak. | (19) sycophantic --A: quiet. B: recording. C: servilely
flattering. D: frolicsome. E: eagerly awaiting. |
| (10) sully --A: condemn. B: assail. C: dirty. D: sour.
E: sneak. | (20) synthetic --A: simplified. B: doubled. C: tuneful.
D: artificial. E: fiscal. |

ANSWERS

- | | |
|--|---|
| (1) B: Intermittent. Taking place from time to time, and by fits and starts. | (11) C: Retired. Retired because of age or infirmity; antiquated or obsolete. |
| (2) E: False. Having deceptive attraction or allure; superficially pleasing; plausible. | (12) B: Majestic. Admirably fine or excellent; of a proudly imposing appearance or kind; elegant. |
| (3) B: Occasional. Appearing or happening at irregular intervals in time; separate; isolated. | (13) C: Shallow. Pertaining to the surface; not profound or thorough. |
| (4) C: False. Not genuine, authentic or true; counterfeit; fraudulent; forged. | (14) C: Beseeching. One who makes humble and earnest petition; imploring. |
| (5) E: Secretly. Acting in a secret, clandestine or surreptitious manner. | (15) D: Sate. An overabundant supply; to feed, supply or give to satiety. |
| (6) E: Overcome. To overpower by superior force; to conquer or bring into subjection. | (16) A: Secret. Obtained, done or made in secret or unauthorised manner. |
| (7) B: Destructive. Tending to overthrow or destruction; liable to overturn from the foundation. | (17) A: Mop. A large mop used on shipboard for cleaning decks, living quarters, etc. |
| (8) B: Juicy. Full of juice; rich in desirable qualities. | (18) A: Wrapped around. Wrapped, bound or swaddled with bands of some material; bandaged. |
| (9) A: Gloomy. Gloomily or resentfully silent or repressed; bad-tempered; cheerless. | (19) C: Servilely. Pertaining to a self-seeking, servile flatter. |
| (10) C: Dirty. To mar the purity or luster of; to soil, stain or tarnish; contaminate. | (20) D: Artificial. Produced artificially and not by the ordinary process of nature. |

Test Of Reasoning (Non-Verbal)

Clues

Q. 1. (1) : The figure 1 should be



The dot moved anticlockwise along the sides of the square in a set order.

Q. 2. (2) : The figure 2 should be



The circle moves anticlockwise in a set order.

Q. 3. (3) : The figure 3 should be



Figure 3 is obtained from Figure 1 by rotating it clockwise through an angle of 90° and so Figure 5 from Figure 3.

Q. 4. (4) : The Figure 4 should be



Each figure is rotated anticlockwise through an angle of 90° in order to obtain the next figure

Q. 5. (2) : The figure 2 should be



The figures 0, 2, 4, 6 contain 1, 2, 3, 4 crosses respectively. (Figure 0 and 6 are the figures on the left and right respectively.)

Q. 6. (3) : Interchange figures 3 and 4.

Q. 7. (2) : Interchange figures 2 and 3.

Q. 8. (5) : All the figures are in order.

Q. 9. (4) : Interchange figures 4 and 5.

Q. 10. (5) : All the figures are in order.

Q. 11. (5) : All the figures are in order.

Q. 12. (1) : Interchange figures 1 and 3.

Q. 13. (3) : Interchange figures 3 and 4.

Q. 14. (1) : Interchange figures 1 and 2.

Q. 15. (3) : Interchange figures 3 and 4.

Q. 16. (3) : Triangle is a 3-sided figure and square is a 4-sided figure.

Q. 17. (3) : Removing the left portion of the figure on the L.H.S., we get the figure on the R.H.S.

Q. 18. (5) : Both the figures are similar but second figure is 50% of the first one.

Q. 19. (4) : Second figure consists of only the top portion of the first figure.

Q. 20. (5) : Second figure is half of the first figure and is open towards the east.

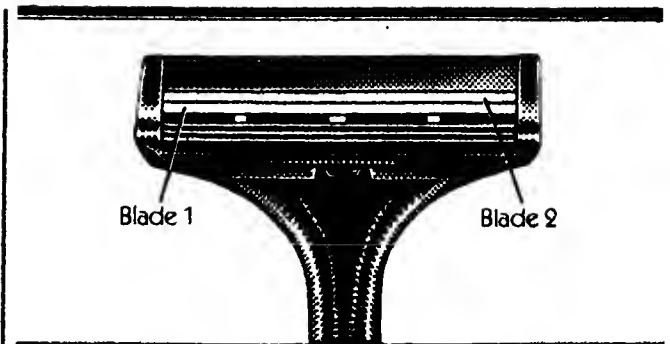
Q. 21. (4) : All other figures can be rotated into each other.

Q. 22. (2) : All other figures can be rotated into each other.

Q. 23. (1) : All other figures can be rotated into each other.

Q. 24. (1) : All other figures can be rotated into each other.

Q. 25. (2) : This figure does not contain a vertical bar joining two identical figures.



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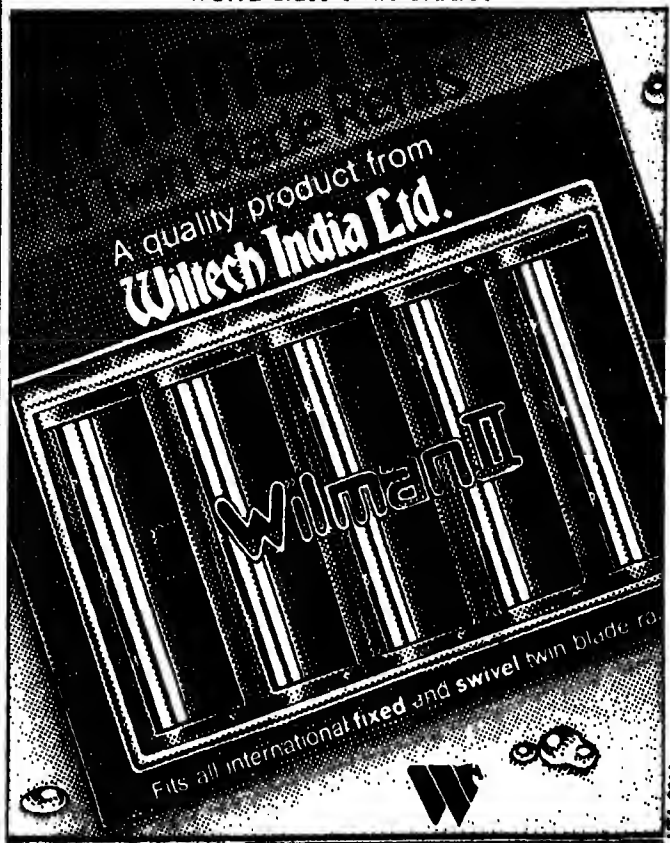
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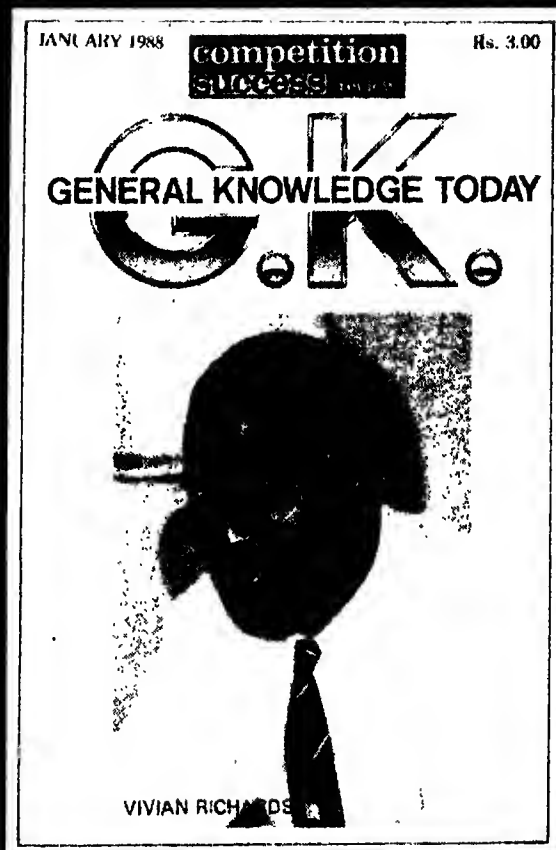
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Let my chest be so vigorous
to breathe in the toughest conditions
Let my legs be so firm
to stand in the storms
Let my soul be so tender
to appreciate beauties
But let it be so hard
to leave all the comforts for duties
I have chosen the way 'less travelled'
to 'master my fate'
O unachievable perfection
I sweat for you
My life is submitted alone to you.

Kiran Nandedkar

Parbhani (Maharashtra)

SECULAR INDIA

The Constitution of India proclaims India to be a sovereign, socialist, secular, democratic Republic. The word socialism was added by a later amendment and was not part of the original document. The founding fathers of the Constitution laid great stress on the "Secular" aspect of the Indian polity which was to be established as a result of the adoption of the new Constitution. The reasons are not far to seek. Indian independence was borne out of a communal conflagration, the like of which was not seen anywhere in the world. The Constituent Assembly wanted to ensure that the Indian political system should be insulated against any such developments in the future.

But we have been observing these pious wishes by their flagrant violation.

Secularism means that the state and its organs should not be used to propagate any religion. Although our Constitution allows Indian citizens the freedom to preach and propagate any religion, but the State has no role in it.

But what do we see today? The Government media, Doordarshan and Akashvani, are everyday broadcasting some religious function or the other. This gives rise to demands from various communities to include their religious celebrations in these programmes.

If we really want to make India a secular state then we should put a stop to broadcasting of all programmes having religion as their basis. Moreover we should completely stop religious rites from the public functions, like inaugurations, where ministers and other dignitaries are involved.

If the State and its organs continue to preach religion we cannot put an end to communal violence from the Indian society.

V. R. Gopinath

Aranmula (Kerala)

NEW INDIAN CAPTAIN

The selection committee of the Board of Control for Cricket in India has taken a wise decision in appointing Dilip Vengsarkar as captain of Indian Team for the Test series against West Indies. This honour for Vengsarkar was long overdue.

Although India lost to the mighty West Indies in the first Test match, Vengsarkar proved his worth by his personal performance as well as leadership qualities. I am sure Vengsarkar will successfully mould the younger talent selected for this series into a well-knit team and by the time the current series is over, we will again have a team of world beaters. I convey my good wishes to the new captain and hope to see him on the cover of *Competition Success Review*.

Rajesh Ghai

Amritsar

The Indian selectors have done a great injustice to Kapil Dev by removing him from the captaincy of Indian team for current Test series against West Indies.

The Indian mentality of 'hanging' a great player after one unsuccessful stint has done more harm to the Indian cricket. We have done so earlier to Ajit Wadekar, Bishen Singh Bedi and Sunil Gavaskar. Kapil Dev is the latest victim. Nobody can imagine the West Indies Board replacing Viv Richards after their defeat in the Reliance Cup. The result is for everyone to see in the glorious performance of the West Indies team in the first Test at New Delhi.

Gowri S.

Ariyalloor (T. N.)

The Indian cricket board has shown its myopic behaviour by ignoring the claims of Ravi Shastri to the Captainship of Indian cricket team in the Test series against West Indies. Every great cricketer has suffered a lean patch in his career at some time or the other. This is no reason for bypassing the one time 'Champion of Champions' after the great experience he has acquired as deputy of Kapil Dev in many series played recently.

Shobha Valke

Mangalore (Karnataka)

COVER STORY

The cover story on Reliance Cup (CSR, December 1987) was informative and inspiring. The cover photograph of Allan Border was superb. You have now started printing the cover on art paper which has enhanced the beauty of our favourite magazine many times.

Ajay Kumar Mishra

Sherghati (Gaya)

You have done full justice to the 'Reliance Cup' in December issue, by giving all the relevant facts. The Australian Captain Allan Border created a great spirit of cordiality, cooperation, confidence and trust in his team mates by his personality, efficiency, tactfulness and ready wit. We can learn a lot from Australians who started their campaign in the tournament as rank outsiders, but reached the top.

B. N. Bose

Jamshedpur

HOW TO INTERVIEW...

Being a regular reader of *Competition Success Review*, I have been greatly benefited by the feature "How To Interview & Be Interviewed" by Michele Brown and Gyles Brandreth, the British authorities on the subject. I have not found such a feature in any other magazine. Please accept my hearty thanks.

K. S. Chatterjee

Bolpur (W. B.)

Edited and Published by Surendra Kumar Sachdeva for Competition Review Pvt. Ltd., 604, Prabhat Kiran, Rajendra Place, New Delhi-110008 and printed by him at Rajeshwari Photosetters (Pvt.) Ltd., 2/12 East Punjabi Bagh, New Delhi-110026.
Sales Director: Vijay Lakshmi; Business Manager: Devendra Jhanjee; Public Relations Manager: Nimata Raturi. Tel. 5712898, 5718495
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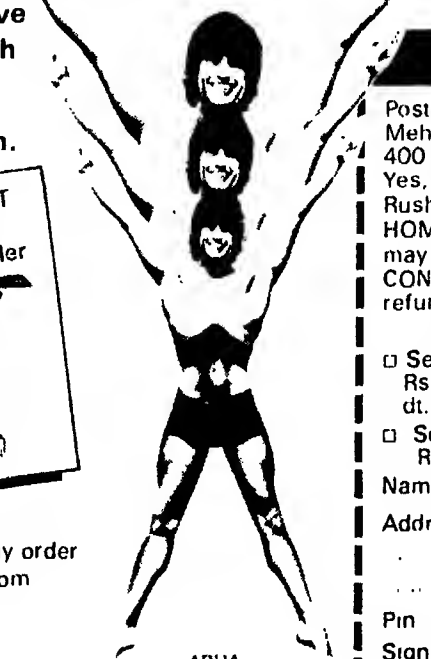
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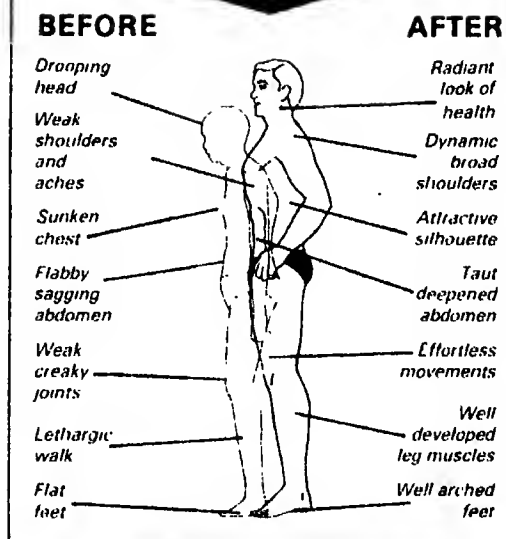
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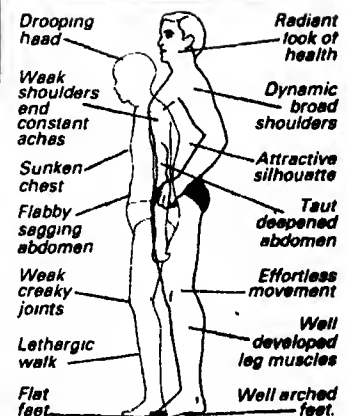
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Competition Review Pvt. Ltd.
604 Prabhat Kiran, Rajendra Place,
New Delhi - 110008
Telephone 5711086

Advertisement Department

603A Prabhat Kiran, Rajendra Place,
New Delhi - 110008
Telephone : 5712898

Circulation Department

Circulation Manager
605B Prabhat Kiran, Rajendra Place,
New Delhi-110008
Telephone: 5718495

Subscription Department

Subscription Manager
604 Prabhat Kiran, Rajendra Place,
New Delhi - 110008
Telephone : 5718495

Regional Office

34 A, 2nd Floor, 160, Dr. D N Road,
Bombay-400001
Telephone : 233990,2040987

**competition
success review**

Vol. XXIV No. 9

February 1988

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under one guise or another
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--Mahatma Gandhi

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From Editor With Greetings

CHARACTER ALONE CAN CONTRIBUTE TO TRUE AND LASTING HAPPINESS

Dear Friend,

Character is the crown and glory of life. The need of the hour and demand of the day in our great country today is character on the part of its citizens. Our nation is at the verge of disintegration and our freedom is in peril because corruption has replaced character and we are all out to corner wealth, power and glory at any cost and by any means. The true values of life cannot be measured merely by rupees or dollars. No doubt it is good to have money and the things that money can buy. But there are certain things like happiness, health, love and friendship which money cannot buy but character alone can confer. Here it would be apt to recall the ringing words of the poet, Thomas Gray. Said he :

*'The boast of heraldry, the pomp of power,
And all that beauty, all that wealth i'er gave,
Awaits alike the inevitable hour;
The paths of glory lead but to the grave.'*

A moment's reflection will then show that character is the man's greatest need and his greatest safeguard. Character and character alone can guarantee enduring and true happiness to an individual. That man has character who gives the world the best he has from day to day and everyday. He never robs another's heart of any joy. There is not a single man or woman, no matter how poor or humble, who can be stopped from leaving behind the greatest treasure and legacy on earth, his noble, shining character.

We must remember that we have more than we can eat, to feed a stranger is not a feat. When we have more than we can spend, it is no sacrifice to lend or aid. A friend in need is a friend indeed. Give to the world the best you have and better than the best will come back to you, unsought and unasked. We, the mortals, pass through this world but once. Any good thing that we can do or any kindness that we can show to a fellow being, we must then do it here and now. Let us not defer it or neglect it, for we shall not pass this way again. Remember with gratitude those who gave you aid and help in your need and do the same in your turn to others.

India can become great only when her sons and daughters display sterling character. Let us then live up to the expectations of the great Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru who said, 'I want work and work and work. I want achievement. I want men who work as crusaders. I want men who are going to fight for what they think is right and not submit humbly to wrong. I want you to do big things. I want you to build up India.' We must live in deeds not years, in thoughts not breath and in feelings not words to build our character, shape our destiny and serve our country.

Forever striving for your success,

Yours Sincerely,
Surendra Kumar Sachdeva

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First Firm Step Towards Nuclear Disarmament

December 8, 1987 was a golden day in the history of Super Power relations. After a good deal of suspense and anxiety, the much eagerly looked for Super Power summit took place. On this day, the U.S. President, Mr. Ronald Reagan, and the Soviet Communist Party General Secretary, Mr. Mikhail Gorbachev, signed in Washington the Intermediate-range Nuclear Forces (INF) treaty that eliminates an entire class of medium and short range missiles in contrast to the earlier accords that merely placed controls on the production of those weapons. Thus, this is the first concrete and significant step towards total nuclear disarmament. After blowing hot and cold and swinging from one extreme to the other like a pendulum in turn since their summit meet at Reykjavik in 1986, the two Super Powers have reason to be happy at the outcome of the talks.

The two leaders also agreed at this summit to consider the possibility of concluding another treaty at the next Super Power summit proposed to be held in Moscow during July/August 1988 for reducing the strategic long range missiles (ICBMs, etc.) by 50 per cent. The U.S. and the Soviet delegations engaged on disarmament negotiations at Geneva will apply to this aspect immediately.

The summit skirted the Star Wars project. President Reagan later asserted that the U.S. will push ahead with the project as planned. Mr. Gorbachev stressed that the ABM treaty provisions should be strictly adhered to and they impose restrictions on space nuclear missiles. There was no agreement on Soviet pull-out from Afghanistan or on Vietnamese pull-out from Kampuchea. Similarly, the two leaders could not come to any understanding acceptable to both in regard to the human rights issue linked to Soviet Jews in particular.

In a joint communique issued at the end of the summit meet the two leaders expressed satisfaction over their discussions and considered them very useful towards better understanding. A thaw in the second cold war is expected and the cause of disarmament will be further served if the Super Powers succeed in signing another treaty in their next meet to reduce the number of strategic nuclear missiles and warheads by 50 per cent. The world should hold the two Super Powers to honour this solemn commitment.

The INF treaty is one of those rare events which can be said to be truly historic. For the first time since the world lost its nuclear innocence, a pact has been concluded whereby the two Super Powers

BURNING TOPIC

have agreed to actually dismantle a part of their nuclear arsenals instead of merely seeking to manage its growth. Smiling broadly and to the warm applause of their wives, their delegations and senior negotiators, Mr. Reagan and Mr. Gorbachev signed the agreement eliminating all ground-based intermediate-range nuclear missiles. The two leaders affixed their signatures 16 times to the clauses of both Russian and English versions of the 200-page document.

BIG-2 PLEDGE

President Reagan and Soviet leader Gorbachev vowed on January 1, 1988 in their New Year's messages to work for world peace and a reduction in their respective countries' nuclear arsenals in 1988.

In nation-wide addresses appearing on U.S. and Soviet television, the leaders said the disarmament efforts and achievements in mutual understanding of 1987 should continue in 1988.

Mr. Gorbachev said he was ready not only to continue negotiations to reduce strategic arsenals, but also to reduce conventional forces, in which many western analysts say the Soviet Union has an important edge.

The treaty requires the destruction within three years of some 2,800 missiles with 3,800 warheads, mainly based in Europe. It was hailed by both leaders as a historic achievement, a beginning to greater mutual trust and a symbol of hope for mankind. "We can be proud of planting this sapling, which may one day grow into a mighty tree of peace," Mr. Gorbachev said. Mr. Reagan said the treaty protected the interests of America's friends and allies. It also embodies another important principle: the need for *glasnost*, a great openness, in military programmes and forces.

The treaty—signed after a series of tough negotiations at all levels—calls for the elimination of short and medium-range nuclear forces. On the American side, those forces include the Pershing II missiles stationed in West Germany and the ground-launched Cruise missiles

spread over in various West European countries, while on the Soviet side, Silo-based SS-4 rockets, SS-20, SS-12 and SS-23 missiles are to be eliminated.

The small print of the INF treaty reveals in detail the enormity of the task now confronting the United States and the Soviet Union over the next three years. The treaty contains verification clauses whose complexity defies anything attempted before the international arms negotiations. The treaty provides for more than triple verification. A system of control consists of five types. Inspections begin 30 days and end 90 days after the treaty's ratification by both sides. These inspections will be conducted at the missile operating bases (launching sites), and all missile support facilities other than missile production plants. Both sides will conduct these inspections throughout the entire three-year period. The inspection will be conducted for 13 years at all missile operating bases and missile support facilities (save missile plants). Each side has the right to conduct 20 such inspections a year during the first three years, and respectively 15 and 10 such inspections a year during the subsequent first and second five-year periods. Posts of inspectors sent by the other side will be established along the entire perimeter of the plant in question. The produce of the plant will leave its territory by three portals alone, where it will be subject to control.

The treaty has triggered off a genuine process of transition towards a less confrontational and more secure world. Unlike all previous attempts which were geared towards arms control, the INF treaty assumes significance as "a concrete step towards actual reduction of the nuclear weapons stockpile." Now the hopes of making the world a safer place to live in have brightened. The treaty has been enthusiastically welcomed by the international community and there is the hope that the two Super Powers would move quickly towards an understanding on the strategic or long range weapons systems.

A few may argue that the INF treaty covers less than 5 per cent of the top powers' nuclear arsenal; but it has to be borne in mind that for the first time in the history of nuclear weapons negotiations there is the firm, time-bound commitment to do away with an entire class of missiles. Aside from creating a new and positive phase in bilateral relations, there is now the real possibility of the United States and the Soviet Union accelerating the pace of talks on the more deadly, strategic or long range

weapons systems.

The proposal for the total elimination of the entire family of nuclear missiles, referred to as intermediate-range nuclear force, is a definite and welcome advance over the original zero-option plan put forward by the NATO nations and the United States. The zero-option plan envisaged the removal of the U.S. Cruise and Pershing II nuclear missiles from Western Europe and the removal of Soviet SS-4 and SS-20 nuclear missiles from Eastern Europe. However, such intermediate-range nuclear missiles stationed elsewhere, whether on land, at sea or in the air, would have remained unaffected. Thus the submarine-based U.S. Cruise and Pershing II missiles as well as those intermediate-range U.S. nuclear missiles stationed in Japan and at other places would have continued. Similarly, the Soviets would have retained their SS-4 and SS-20 nuclear missiles in their own country including in their eastern regions adjoining Japan. Likewise, they would also have retained whatever sea-based INF they might have had.

During the Super Power Summit talks at Reykjavik in 1986, President Reagan had expressed his willingness for the total elimination of the INF instead of limiting their withdrawals from Western Europe and Eastern Europe. Unfortunately, at that point of time, Mr. Gorbachev insisted that an agreement to eliminate INF should be linked to the Americans giving up or suspending for a specified number of years their ongoing "Star Wars" project. However, Mr. Reagan was neither willing to give up nor compromise on his favourite project of 'Strategic Defence Initiative' (SDI), popularly known as the 'Star Wars' project. Thus the Reykjavik summit talks ended in failure.

Subsequently in early 1987, Mr. Gorbachev made a dramatic announcement that the Soviet Union was willing to delink the issue of ridding Europe of intermediate-range nuclear missiles from that of the American Star Wars programme. Just then Mr. Reagan, who was embroiled in the Irangate scandal found the Soviet offer as a godsend to divert public attention away from Irangate matters. His response to the Soviet offer was positive even though the NATO nations of Europe expressed strong reservations in not having any nuclear warheads in western Europe. Even today England and West Germany are of the view that American INF should continue to be stationed in their countries. Later they raised other issues like the withdrawal of short range missiles and reduction in the Soviet conventional forces. France and England also refused to give up their own intermediate and short range missiles which were developed by them indigenously without American connection. The Supreme Commander of the NATO forces also did not favour the elimination of intermediate-range nuclear

missiles from Western Europe. In the United States itself the ultra conservatives and the hawks inside the Government and outside in the party were opposed to the elimination of nuclear missiles from the European soil and they raised the bogey of inspection and verification of Soviet adherence to INF treaty.

Fortunately in all these matters the response of the Soviet leader was flexible and positive. The U.S.S.R. finally agreed not to link the elimination of French and British indigenous IRBMs with the issue of withdrawal from Europe of U.S. and Soviet INF. The U.S.S.R. also agreed to the elimination of short-range nuclear missiles and to the reduction in conventional forces. Lastly, it also accepted all the stringent and strict inspection and verification procedures. Having agreed in principle to the elimination of American and Soviet nuclear missiles from Europe, the subject was handed over to the U.S. and Soviet teams engaged in negotiating disarmament agreements in Geneva, where it got bogged down due to differences in details with regard to procedures. To get over the problem the Soviet Foreign Minister, Mr. Eduard Shevardnadze, paid a visit to Washington and had discussions with his American counterpart, the U.S. Secretary of State, Mr. George Shultz. The talks were stated to be satisfactory and Mr. Shultz paid a return visit in October 1987 to Moscow to finalise the agreement and also the summit meet of President Reagan and Soviet leader Gorbachev in Washington before the close of 1987. At the end of the talks, Mr. Shultz announced that his negotiations in Moscow had failed as the Soviets were once again linking the INF elimination agreement and Washington summit during 1987 with the abandoning of the Star Wars programme by the United States. He concluded that the Washington Super Power summit meet scheduled for the last quarter of 1987 would not take place. Perhaps he had not fully gauged the perseverance and timing of the Soviet leader Mr. Gorbachev.

Within a few days, or one can say hours even, of Mr. Shultz returning empty handed from Moscow, his Soviet counterpart Mr. Shevardnadze flew into Washington with a personal letter from Mr. Gorbachev to President Reagan. The timing was right. The share market in New York, London and at other capitals of the industrialised countries had crashed and billions of dollars were written off. There were fears of recession, far worse than what the United States experienced in 1929 overtaking America now. All were blaming President Reagan and the economic policies he has been following for this terrible economic disaster. Mr. Reagan was frantically looking for some crutch to resurrect his image. Once again Mr. Gorbachev decided to come to the rescue of the harassed U.S. President.

Within minutes of the arrival of Mr.

Shevardnadze on the White House lawns, President Reagan announced at Washington on October 30, 1987 that the CPSU General Secretary Mr. Mikhail Gorbachev, would be arriving in Washington on December 7, 1987 for a summit meeting with him. The U.S. President also announced that an agreement eliminating an entire family of missiles, known as the intermediate-range nuclear force (INF) is expected to be signed by the two leaders. Mr. Reagan further observed that he was optimistic about arriving at another agreement with the Soviet Union to work towards reducing strategic offensive weapons, popularly known as intercontinental ballistic missiles (ICBMs), by 50 per cent.

As it is, the treaty on elimination of intermediate range and short-range nuclear missiles between the two Super Powers, is the first major step towards nuclear disarmament. In the past the talks and agreements were confined to limiting the number of redundant nuclear weapons. On the other hand the INF treaty deals with not mere limiting of numbers but of total elimination of current and latest missiles like the Soviet SS-20 and the U.S. 'Cruise' and Pershing II nuclear devices. Similarly, a reduction by 50 per cent of existing ICBMs and stopping of its further production could ultimately pave the way for their total elimination also. The Soviets have also been pressing for a ban on further nuclear testing. In fact Mr. Gorbachev observed a self imposed ban by the U.S.S.R. on nuclear testing for more than a year. But the U.S. insisted on continuing with its nuclear test programme. Perhaps now President Reagan may also be willing to stop nuclear testing, atleast for a fixed period and review the position subsequently. May be the U.S. President feels that he was too rigid from his earlier rigid stand on these issues in the context of U.S. economic depression, approaching U.S. Presidential elections in 1988 and the growing influence of the Democrats in his country. As for Mr. Gorbachev, he has already affirmed in his Delhi Declaration of 1986 that he is for a totally nuclear weapons free world. Let us, therefore, hope and pray that this U.S.-Soviet treaty to eliminate entirely INF paves the way to the nuclear free world.

India's Prime Minister, Mr. Rajiv Gandhi can justifiably feel proud that his unceasing efforts to bring about a nuclear-free world are bearing fruit. In October 1987, after attending the Commonwealth summit in Canada, he went to Washington, to have discussions with President Reagan. While addressing the press and public from the White House lawns, the U.S. President spoke commending the role India was playing in Sri Lanka while India's PM appeared to the Super Powers to usher in a nuclear-free world. He also impressed on the U.S. President, leaders and opinion makers the clandestine and feverish

efforts being made by Pakistan to go nuclear and the dangers and threats involved in such nuclear proliferation. In the past all our arguments and appeals to the U.S. leadership fell into deaf years.

Perhaps, there might be fresh thinking in Washington now as the INF treaty implies the desirability of ultimately having a nuclear free world instead of swearing by nuclear deterrence. May be the U.S. was turning a blind eye to Pakistani nuclear ambitions as it wanted to pressurise India to sign the NPT (Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty). India has refused to subscribe to the NPT as it is discriminatory. The NPT allows the Big Five to continue with vertical as well as horizontal nuclear proliferation but prohibits all countries from conducting nuclear explosions. India is the only other country apart from the Big Five to have demonstrated to the world its nuclear capability by its 1964 Pokhran underground nuclear explosion. Since India is a nuclear power in its own right, the NPT as it stands now is definitely discriminatory. What is more India has to safeguard its own security against an aggressive nuclear Red China and a Pakistan on the verge of acquiring nuclear capability. When a nuclear-free world becomes a reality and all nations, whether big or small agree to eliminate all nuclear weapons and abstain from conducting nuclear tests or developing nuclear weapons, India can happily subscribe to the NPT. At this point of time, it is vital for India to keep its nuclear options open and continue its efforts to bring about a nuclear free world. If America also joins hands with India and the Soviet Union, a nuclear-free world can be achieved well before the dawn of the twenty-first century.

The summit was the top news story of 1987, according to editors in six continents polled by the Associated Press. The third meeting between Mr. Reagan and Mr. Gorbachev easily outpolled such other major stories as the decline in the U.S. dollar and the world's financial markets, the Soviet Union's social and economic reforms and long-simmering Gulf war between Iran and Iraq. Mr. Gorbachev's first visit to the U.S. earned 74 first-place votes from the 119 ballots cast. Participants in the poll were newspaper, radio, television and news agency editors in 44 countries, excluding the United States.

The Washington summit was in every way a vast improvement on the last one in Reykjavik—the signing of the INF treaty, the centrepiece of the four-day visit, was in itself an unprecedented event. Serious negotiations on the INF have been under way in Geneva for more than two years now and the final deal on the global elimination of all medium and short range missiles is no small achievement. By signing the treaty on eliminating a whole class of nuclear weapons, Mr. Reagan and Mr. Gorbachev have made the first dent in the deadly



Courtesy : The Times, London

doctrine of nuclear deterrence.

It was unrealistic to expect that they would also resolve, at this meeting the regional conflicts in Afghanistan, Kampuchea, Iran-Iraq war, Star Wars programme, Angola and Nicaragua and reach a full understanding on the human rights. A breakthrough on such issues was not expected either, for several reasons including the fact that those who had worked for the summit had concentrated on the need to sign an agreement to eliminate the medium and shorter-range nuclear missiles. This positive step towards

nuclear disarmament has been possible because of the wisdom, foresight and statesmanship displayed by the two leaders. The world will be bit safer and there will be even more peace and goodwill. The summit is a success because the two Super Powers have decided to resolve their differences and reduce tensions in the world.

It goes without saying that India, the Soviet Union which are signatories to the Delhi declaration, envisaging a nuclear weapons-free, non-violent world, bear a

(Continued on page 81)

MAN OF THE YEAR

Mikhail Gorbachev

The Soviet leader, Mr. Mikhail Gorbachev, whose summit meeting with President Reagan raised hopes for an easing of Soviet-American tensions, has been chosen *Time*, the U.S. weekly news magazine's Man of the Year for 1987 for helping "nudge" the world off the path to total nuclear destruction.

Mr. Gorbachev, 56, is the 61st Man of the Year and the fourth Soviet leader to appear on the cover of *Time*'s Man of the Year issue. Mr. Reagan and the then Soviet leader, Mr. Yuri Andropov shared the honour in 1983. Mr. Nikita Khrushchev was chosen in 1957 and Mr. Joseph Stalin twice, in 1939 and 1945.

President Reagan, with whom the Soviet leader signed a treaty to dismantle intermediate range nuclear missiles in Washington in December 1987, was also considered but the magazine noted that Mr. Reagan was a "passive witness to the erosion and disintegration of his own fading administration." *Time* speculated that the "Gorbachev could be the most dangerous adversary the U.S. and its allies have faced in decades—or the most constructive." He is not the sort of man who would willingly drag his country back "into the dark days of repression, economic hardship and international obloquy," the influential U.S. magazine said.

Time stresses that it selects the recipients solely on the basis of their influence on world affairs. In naming Mr. Gorbachev as its 61st annual Man of the Year, *Time* described him as "a dedicated Communist and a ruthless political opportunist" who in the past year became a symbol of hope for a new kind of Soviet Union: more open, more concerned with the welfare of its citizens and less with the spread of its ideology and system abroad."

The magazine describes Mr. Gorbachev's education and unexpected rise to power, saying that his original career choice, law, was an unusual one for a budding politician, and that the young Gorbachev was "a true believer among cynical careerists."

"Perhaps his most obvious achievement is that he has reinvented the idea of a Soviet leader," *Time* said. "Virtually everything about his country and its place in the world affairs seems less ponderous, less opaque than it did before." The magazine said that in the world at large, "Gorbachev has helped nudge his country and Mr. Ronald Reagan's off the path to nuclear destruction."

The magazine said, "glasnost (openness) and perestroika (restructuring) may turn out to be less 'irreversible' than Mr. Gorbachev proclaims them to be. Even so, his reforms can no longer be dismissed



as a mere matter of style, of a telegraphic face in the Kremlin."

Mr. Gorbachev has said the Soviet people are entering the New Year with the confidence that new steps will be taken towards general disarmament, strengthened trust and broadened peaceful cooperation among nations. Addressing the nation and the world just before the stroke of the midnight hour on January 1, 1988, he said the Soviets did not want to just preserve the world peacefully, but wished it to become better with greater justice and more freedom. "We are for a world affirming humanism in practice and honouring the working man," he affirmed.

The Soviet leader said the Soviets, realising their social aims and developing socialism, realise how closely these efforts are connected with the resolution of universal problems. In this sense, he asserted, "Our perestroika is of universal significance and this places a big historical responsibility on us." Mr. Gorbachev promised a materially better and a spiritually richer life as they work hard to realise a profound renovation of all aspects of their life in conditions of greater democratisation of society.

"There is no doubting Mr. Gorbachev's determination to breathe new life into the wheezing Soviet economy," writes *International Herald Tribune*, published with *The New York Times* and *The Washington Post*, in its editorial.

The Sunday Times, London, has in a profile described Mr. Gorbachev as an architect of reform whose triumph is achieving so much in such a short time. For

Mr. Gorbachev it was a year of achievements and consolidation, with the successes far outweighing the setbacks. At the end of past 12 months, the Soviet Union is a different place, thanks to him. And in the world beyond Russia he has been the prime instigator of change, says *The Times*.

Abroad, his persistent initiatives and sometimes zigzagging concessions have led to the first arms treaty to reduce nuclear stockpiles. But much more important in the long run is the change in attitude towards his country that Mr. Gorbachev has wrought in minds of people in the west.

At 56, Mr. Gorbachev is still the youngest person in the entire leadership. He pushes for change in every field, fully aware of the practical difficulties and the political obstacles, but at the same time totally convinced of the possibility of achieving change without sacrificing his communist ideals. Indeed, his basic thesis is that his reforms will lead to "more socialism" (that has become one of his watchwords) and that most of the limping, oppressive history of Russia since Lenin's death has been an aberration, says *The Times*.

In America, at the end of the Washington summit, an opinion poll put the Soviet leader just behind President Reagan. In the Soviet Union itself, a poll carried out jointly by Gallup and the Academy of Sciences found that 82 per cent of Russians approve of Mr. Gorbachev's leadership. The figure was published in *Izvestiya* in December—the first time a Soviet paper has ever revealed such an assessment.

ABSOLUTE DENTAL FACT **3**

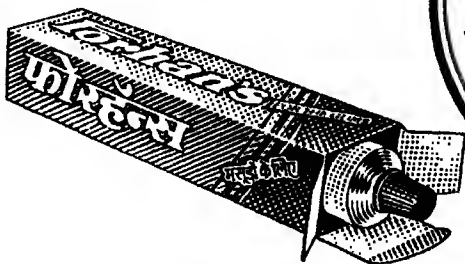
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READ C.S.R. REGULARLY

Mr. Rajesh Kumar Chaturvedi, who succeeded in the Civil Services examination 1987, had Hindi as his medium for written examination as also for the personality test. He achieved first position in his M. A. (Geography) and was later selected for the post of Deputy Superintendent of Police in Uttar Pradesh. We publish here an exclusive interview he gave to *Competition Success Review*.

Q. What is the secret of your success in the Civil Services examination?

A. Systematic and regular study patience coupled with hard work

Q. What prompted you to choose Civil Services as your career?

A. The Indian Administrative Service is the highest administrative and challenging job in the country with its dynamic character

Q. How your parents/family contributed to your success?

A. My parents were constant source of inspiration and thus they boosted my moral high during the whole period

BIO-DATA

Name . RAJESH KUMAR CHATURVEDI

Educational Qualifications :

College . Y D College, Oel (Lakhimpur Khera), U P

University : Gorakhpur University and Jawaharlal Nehru University, New Delhi

Any Awards, Gold Medals and Scholarships Won : (i) First division and first position in M A (Geography) (ii) U G C Fellowship

Earlier Selection : Deputy Superintendent of Police in U P

Q. Had you not been selected in the Civil Services examination, what would have been your reaction? Which other service/career would you have gone in/opted for?

A. If I had not been selected in Civil Service examination, I would have been concentrating on next attempts, though I was already selected as the D S P in Uttar Pradesh

Q. How do you visualise your success?

A. I accepted it as something good I visualise my success as one of the greatest achievements in my career which I ever dream

Q. When did you begin your



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—R. K. CHATURVEDI

preparations seriously for this examination?

A. Soon after Preliminary examination

Q. What were your optionals at the Civil Services examination?

A. 1 Geography and 2 Sanskrit

Q. What was your criterion for the selection of the optional subjects?

A. I had Sanskrit upto graduation level and I did my post graduation in Geography

Q. How did you prepare for your papers?

A. I prepared notes for General Studies from original documents of the Seventh Five Year Plan India 1985 Survey of Indian Industries, annual reports of various ministries Economic Survey 1985 86

Q. Which magazines and books have you been reading for the General Knowledge and other papers?

A. *Competition Success Review*, *Indian and Foreign Review*, *Yojana India* 1985, *India Today* *Indian Economy*—Dutta and Sundharam *Introduction to the Indian Constitution*—D D Basu All NCERT books

Q. Which books did you study for your other papers?

A. *Physical Geography* (Hindi ed)—Saivindra Singh 2 *Human and Economic Geography* I—Leong and Morgan 3 *Economic and Commercial Geography* of India—T C Sharma 4 *Oceanography* for Geographers—Mira Watal and R C

Sharma. 5. The History of Sanskrit Literature - A. B. Keith.

Q. How did you prepare for your interview?

A. I prepared my interview through mock interview sessions with the help of my friends.

Q. How did *Competition Success Review* help you in your preparation for the interview?

A. It helped me for preparing General Studies and also for interview because it gives the first hand knowledge of most of the available fields.

Q. What is your opinion about *Competition Success Review*?

A. This is the only magazine on General Studies which gives up-to-date knowledge of national and international happenings. This magazine is a must for those who are appearing in Civil Services.

Q. What do you think a better way of preparation between a selective intensive study and a wide extensive study?

A. I made both types of studies, i.e., selective intensive as well as wide extensive.

Q. Is this pattern of the examination appropriate for selection? Would you recommend any other improvement?

A. Yes, this is the appropriate pattern of such type of examination and no improvement is recommended by me.

Q. Do you think that the lowering of the age limit from 28 to 26 years, from 1986 examination onwards, will affect brilliant and highly educated youth of India?

A. No. But it will deprive candidates having rural background of the opportunity to appear in Civil Services exam.

Q. With the decrease in age limit, do you feel that there should be no restriction on the number of attempts?

A. I feel that with the decrease in the age limit from 1986 exam onwards the restriction on the number of attempts should be abolished.

Q. How do you think *Competition Success Review* could be more useful to the candidates appearing in the Civil Services and various other competitive examinations?

A. Besides national and international events, it should give more emphasis on Indian culture, Indian economy, Science and Technology, etc.

Q. What is your advice to the readers of *Competition Success Review*?

A. The candidates who are appearing in Civil Service examination should read *Competition Success Review* regularly and thoroughly.

It is written in very simple language covering most of the subjects related to General Studies. It gives an up-to-date knowledge. However, its Annual volume incorporates the knowledge of every field in a precise, systematic manner which is must for those appearing in competitive exams.

My Personality Test

Mr. R. K. Chaturvedi



As per my expectation, I got the interview call. Besides going through all my notes and paper clippings I had discussions with my friends through mock interview session. I put on simple but matching dress. I reached UPSC 30 minutes before the schedule and spent my time by brushing up my knowledge through notes and newspapers. While entering the interview room, I was cool and confident. I greeted all the members with 'Namaste'. My interview was conducted in Hindi because my medium of examination was

Hindi. My interview lasted for about 35 minutes. The Chairman of the Interview Board asked the first question on Geography which was related to the Antarctica. "What is the importance of Antarctica? Why India is showing keen interest in sending the scientific expeditions there?" Being a student of Geography I answered them correctly. The Chairman further put on the second question which was concerned with the law of the sea. Because I did the NCC course with 'B' certificate (Army Wing) from Gorakhpur University, the first member asked about 303 Rifle, Mortar and Howitzer field gun which India purchased from Sweden recently. I gave the answers correctly.

The second member asked the question about the tea plantation in India with related problems. As my second optional was Sanskrit literature, I was asked by the third member, "Why Vedas are called the eternal source of knowledge?" And then he asked me to differentiate between Sanskrit poetry and prose. The last member emphasised on the Chernobyl disaster, Namibia problem, Frontline countries etc.

No member asked me any ticklish question. They were very cooperative in the whole session. They helped me a lot. Thus my interview finished in a cordial atmosphere.

Memory Retention Contest

ANNOUNCEMENT

We are glad to inform a unique contest for the candidates appearing at the Grade 'D' Stenographers Examination to be conducted by the Staff Selection Commission in February 1988. You should note down the maximum number of questions asked in the (i) Language Test and (ii) General Awareness, separately, which you can recollect and send the same to us.

The three candidates who recollect the maximum number of questions correctly and send them to us will be awarded First, Second and Third prize of Rs. 1,000, Rs. 500 and Rs. 250 respectively for each part, i.e., (i) Language Test and (ii) General Awareness. Ten consolation prizes (books worth Rs. 100 each) will also be awarded.

Similar memory contest will be held in respect of Probationary Officers Examination for the Associate Banks of State Bank of India to be conducted by the Central Recruitment Board, State Bank Group, and for the Canara Bank, Syndicate Bank, Vijaya Bank and Corporation Bank to be conducted by the Banking Service Recruitment Board, Southern Region, Bangalore, in February 1988. You should note down the maximum number of questions asked in the Tests of Reasoning, Quantitative Aptitude, English Comprehension and General Awareness separately which you can recollect and send the same to us.

The three candidates who recollect the maximum number of questions correctly and send them to us will be awarded First, Second and Third prize of Rs. 1,000, Rs. 500 and Rs. 250 respectively for each field, i.e., Tests of Reasoning, Quantitative Aptitude, English Comprehension and General Awareness. Ten consolation prizes (books worth Rs. 100 each) will also be awarded. Each examination will count separately for the award of prizes.

Memory retention contest will also be held in respect of Assistant Administrative Officers Examination for the General Insurance Corporation of India to be held in February 1988. You should note down the maximum number of questions asked in Tests of Reasoning, General Knowledge and Current Affairs, Numerical Ability and English Language separately which you can recollect and send the same to us.

The three candidates who recollect the maximum number of questions asked in Tests of Reasoning, General Knowledge and Current Affairs, Numerical Ability and English Language will be awarded First, Second and Third prize of Rs. 1,000, Rs. 500 and Rs. 250 respectively for each field. Ten consolation prizes (books worth Rs. 100 each) will also be awarded.

Decision of the Editorial Board will be final. Last date to send the entries addressed to the Editor, Competition Review Private Limited, 604 Prabhat Kiran, Rajendra Place, New Delhi-110008 is March 15, 1988.

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Know Your Facts

* What are the causes of headache ?

—Girish Mehrotra, Gwalior

Headache is an ancient and ubiquitous disorder, afflicting all ages, classes and cultures wherever there is an ear to hear the complaint and a pen to record. The brain itself is insensitive to pain but part of its lining, its blood vessels and the nerves that arise from it can signal pain. Headache can also arise from the upper neck because the pathways for neck and head pain meet in the nervous system, converging on some of the same cells so that head pain may also be felt in the neck and *vice versa*.

Whatever the source of pain, whether it be from nerves or blood vessels, the passage of impulses that convey pain is carefully monitored by the nervous system. After the pain message enters the spinal cord or brain, it has to pass from one nerve cell to another like runners passing the baton in a relay team. At the change-over point, called a synapse, small nerve cells prevent some of the pain impulses progressing further by releasing a morphine-like substance. There is thus a gateway for painful nerve discharges entering the nervous system. This 'pain gate' can be opened or closed by nerve pathways originating in the brainstem. These pain control pathways release amines (serotonin and noradrenaline) to damp down unwanted activity in pain pathways. It follows that depletion of these amines in the nervous system opens the pain gate so that the onward passage of pain impulses is unimpeded and the individual then feels pain. This sequence of events is probably an important factor in spontaneous headache, particularly migraine and tension headache.

Over-stimulation of cranial nerves can also cause pain. Diving into very cold water, wearing a tight hat or swimming goggles may cause headache. One type that affects otherwise healthy people is known as 'ice-cream headache' because it is brought on by any cold substance, food or drink, touching the back of the pharynx while it is swallowed. Ice-cream headache is usually felt in the middle of the forehead.

* What is a statute mile ?

—Awdesh Mohan, Pilibhit

Statute mile is a unit of distance on land in English speaking countries equal to 5,280 feet or 1,760 yards.

* Green leaf appears black in the presence of red light. Why ?

—Shri Krishna Kishore, Patna

A green leaf appears green in day light because it absorbs all the constituent colours of white light except green which is reflected to us. Green leaf appears dark when viewed in red light because it has the property of all colours except green. As red rays falling on the leaf are absorbed by it, it will appear dark.

* Why does a boat float on water ?

—Anita Wahi, Nasik

A boat can float on water even if it is made of metal, which is heavier than water. This is because the boat pushes aside some of the water. The water pushes back on the boat and supports its weight. This makes it float.

The support that a boat gets from the water is called upthrust. The amount of upthrust is equal to the weight of the water that the boat pushes aside or displaces. If the upthrust produced is equal to the weight of the boat, then it will float. The boat must, therefore, displace a large amount of water in order to float. This is why boats are hollow and broad in shape.

If the boat were made of solid metal or was narrow so that it was much smaller in size but the same weight, it would not displace as much water. The amount of upthrust produced would be not enough to support the weight of the boat and it would sink.

* Which is the oldest university ?

—P. V. Rajendran, Trichy

University of Karuein is probably the oldest educational institution in the world. It was founded in 859 AD in Foz, Morocco.

* What is kindergarten, a term used for schools ?

—Roshan Sharma, Gangtok (Sikkim)

Kinder stands for children and garden for garden. It is a school for further the intellectual, physical and social development of young children, usually less than five-year-olds, by means of games, creative activities, nature study, etc.

* Which is the biggest railway station in the world ?

—Neelash Dubey, Mandla (M.P.)

Grand Central Terminal, located at Park Avenue and 43rd Street in New York City, is the largest railway station in the world. Built in 1903-13, it covers 48 acres on two levels with 41 tracks on the upper level and 26 on the lower. On an average more than 550 trains and 180,000 people per day use it.

* What is habeas corpus ?

—Ravi Kumar, Mathura

Habeas corpus is a writ ordering the body of a person under restraint or imprisonment to be brought to court for full inquiry into the legality of the restraint.

* Which place is called the Agra of the south ?

—D. Ramanna, Hyderabad

Bijapur in north Karnataka has sometimes been called the Agra of the south. It might be nearer the truth to call Agra, the Bijapur of the north, for the architectural glory of this capital of a Deccan sultanate is mind-boggling and unique in the world of religious art.

Bijapur is known for the Gol Gumbad, a building whose size staggers the imagination. Nowhere else in the world do we find such a vast floor space covered by a single dome. The whispering gallery under the dome, dizzying 109 ft above the floor, has become the main tourist attraction and parties of visitors climb up for the privilege of testing the sharp acoustics which echo a clap ten times.

Sultan Muhammad Adil Shah VII (1626-56) is said to have started the construction of the Gol Gumbad on ascending the throne as his own mausoleum. It is said work was suspended on it when he died. Those who claim the Gol Gumbad is not beautiful perhaps do not realise that it was never completed. What one sees is the basic structure.

Bijapur also possesses the finest example of delicate mosque architecture perhaps in the annals of Islam. The Ibrahim Roza Masjid is amazing in its finely wrought stone work, and its proportions are near perfect.

The town is not big but the ruins are. One of the most extraordinary features of Bijapur is the giant size of the arches which over-reach such huge spans that you wonder what holds them up. The height of many of the Mahals is enormous and the walls several feet thick.

Near the Gol Gumbad is a fascinating museum which proves Bijapur was originally a Buddhist site before being first a Hindu, then Muslim centre. Scattered over the town are some old pillars with Hindu myths beautifully carved on the polished stone. It seems the early Muslim conquerors used these in their buildings, and only the later rulers came to appreciate the beauty of the Karnataka lifestyle.

* Which country inscribed its first stamps in Arabic and Hebrew ?

—John Mathew, Bombay

Israel. They were printed in 1948 while the country was called Palestine.

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INDIA

MGR passes away

Mr. Marudur Gopalamenon Ramachandran, Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu, who became a phenomenon in the State and elsewhere, passed away on December 24, 1987. He was 70. He was buried with full state honours on the Marina in Madras, besides the samadhi of C. N. Annadurai, his political mentor. Affectionately called "MGR", he had a massive heart attack while in sleep and breathed his last despite medical experts' efforts to revive him at his Ramavaram Gardens residence on the south-western outskirts of the city. The President, Mr. R. Venkataraman, who was accompanied by his wife, placed a wreath on the body of Mr. Ramachandran. The Prime Minister, Mr. Rajiv Gandhi, also paid his last respects to the departed leader.

Four hours after the demise of Mr. Ramachandran, his seniormost colleague and Finance Minister, Mr. V. R. Nedunchezhiyan, was sworn in as interim Chief Minister. All other members of Mr. Ramachandran's cabinet were also sworn in by the Governor, Mr. S. L. Khurana. Mr. Nedunchezhiyan was the interim Chief Minister when C. N. Annadurai died in office in February 1969.

A legend in his own time, Mr. Ramachandran first captured the hearts of the people by playing the Good Samaritan in his 130-odd films. A trend-setter in Indian politics, Mr. Ramachandran was the first matinee idol to become the Chief Minister of the highly politically conscious State of Tamil Nadu. His example was followed by Mr. N. T. Rama Rao in Andhra Pradesh a decade later. He made an effortless transition from matinee idol to Chief Minister, ruling the State for three successive terms since 1977, except for a brief spell of President's rule in 1980. Known variously as *Makkal Thilagam* (Darling of the Masses), *Puratchi Nadigar* (Revolutionary Actor) and *Puratchi Talaivar* (Revolutionary Leader), Mr. Ramachandran was at the pinnacle of Tamil Nadu politics.

During the last decade, Mr. Ramachandran established himself as an active Chief Minister and party chief who kept in close touch with administrative affairs as well as political correlations within his party and in the State generally. He was a master of the politics of checks and balances and an important counterweight to the tendencies of

extremism and chauvinism in the regional picture. While for brief spells he experimented with cooperative relations with left, and other non-Congress (I) parties, he maintained for most of the period a relationship of close alliance with the party ruling at the Centre, the Congress (I), which returned to power in early 1980. It would be no exaggeration to say that Mr. Ramachandran's AIADMK became the most important political ally for the Congress (I) led by Mrs. Indira Gandhi and then by Mr. Rajiv Gandhi.

In a party like the AIADMK, built up around the personality of an individual more like a fan club than a political organisation, a succession war becomes inevitable. Everybody has long been aware of the fact that the AIADMK, as a viable political and administrative venture, depended on one man—MGR—who did not, and had no need to, follow the conventional rules of the political game, given the circumstances under which he swept to power more than a decade ago. After his death, the developments in Tamil Nadu have taken an unfortunate course. With the demise of Mr. Ramachandran, the State plunged into a phase of serious instability. The power struggle within the ruling AIADMK took a series of complex turns. Mrs. Janaki Ramachandran, wife of the departed leader, decided to stand for the leadership of the AIADMK legislature party. On the other hand, the group led by the acting Chief Minister, Mr. Nedunchezhiyan, announced that Ms Jayalalitha, Propaganda Secretary of the AIADMK, had been elected General Secretary of the party, a post which had fallen vacant following the death of Mr. Ramachandran. Echoes of the rift in the party were reflected even at the start of the late Chief Minister's last journey when Ms Jayalalitha was pulled off the gun carriage carrying the leader's body. Thus, the split in the AIADMK was complete and parallel meetings were called by both groups to elect the leader.

Naxalite drama in Andhra

For full two days Andhra Pradesh's officials were face to face with a new risk. They were taken hostage by hostile groups of the population. In an action unparalleled in Naxalite history, eight officials, including seven of the Indian Administrative Service, were on December 28, 1987 kidnapped in the Rampachodavaram forest area of East

Godavari district of Andhra Pradesh in retaliation for the arrest of six of their colleagues. They were released a little before midnight on December 30 following the freeing by the State Government of eight extremist prisoners, who were taken to Rampachodavaram village, 55 km from Rajahmundry, and let off into the forest areas.

The kidnap episode thus ended on a happy note after about two days of intense negotiations between the authorities and the extremists—People's War Group (PWG) of the Communist Party of India (Marxist-Leninist). The senior officers were freed without any physical harm and the State Government held its fire in the face of grim provocation. In fact there was even an element of comradely behaviour as the captors released two women IAS officers and then the District Collector to conduct negotiations with the Government. At one time these three shuttled between the place of captivity and a control room set up by the authorities to secure their release.

The sensational abduction took place near Gurtedu village in the Rampachodavaram mandal of the district when the civil servants were returning to Kakinada after attending a meeting to review tribal development in a remote village located amidst a notorious Naxalite-infested area. The kidnapping exposed a glaring breach in security arrangements of the police since the officials were travelling without armed escort towards dusk and that too through a place where six police constables were murdered by Naxalites just three months ago.

The most worrisome aspect of the kidnapping of the Government officers by Naxalites is not the incident itself but the prospect that this might start a trend. This is not to underestimate the gravity of what happened. The Naxalites of Andhra Pradesh, are in a sense, an old story: after all, the State was a stronghold of the Communist movement as early as in the forties, and Telengana became a national name before the first general elections. When in the sixties and the seventies the movement split, strong sections of the Andhra party went with the hardliners: with the CPI(M) in the sixties and the Naxalites in the seventies.

The Naxalites may have got their name from the village in the north of Bengal but they proved far more enduring in Andhra Pradesh. The State has witnessed a spurt in Naxalite activity this year, although the movement for radical economic reforms

through violence is nearly two-decade-old in the State. At least 62 persons, including 24 policemen, have been killed by Naxalites in the State so far this year. Since January 1983, Naxalites have murdered 200 people, including 35 policemen.

Naxalites are today active in 10 districts—Adilabad, Warangal, Khammam, Karimnagar, Nizamabad, coastal East and West Godavari, Srikakulam, Vizianagaram and Visakhapatnam. The Naxalite strength in the State is estimated at 5,000 which includes about 500 hardcore members. There are about a dozen Naxalite groups in the State but only four are active. The most dreaded and militant of the groups is the PWG, led by Kondapally Seetharamaiah.

The Government may have decided to concede the demand first and launch an intensive anti-Naxalite operation later, but there is little doubt that the Naxalites have scored a major propaganda victory by carrying out what was quite clearly a well-planned but nevertheless daring act. The released Naxalites were important couriers and arms dealers and the large quantities of arms seized from them indicated the increased acquisition of sophisticated arms, some with foreign markings, by the Naxalites in the State. The danger inherent in this case can hardly be overstated. Naxalism in Andhra Pradesh will have to be curbed through a judicious use of more effective policing and more meaningful development programmes.

Rajiv swears by socialism

The Prime Minister, Mr. Rajiv Gandhi, said in Bombay on December 28, 1987 that his Government's policies and programmes would strengthen the public sector and expressed his "unshakable commitment" to socialism. Dedicating to the nation the Rs. 9.30-crore Indira Gandhi Institute of Development Research, set up by the Reserve Bank of India at Gorogaon, a north-west city suburb, he dispelled "misunderstandings" about the Government's approach to the public sector and socialism.

He said "our socialism is our own. It is not a foreign transplant. It is not cast in the ideological mould of someone else. It is rooted in our own history, our culture, our realities." Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru gave a "scientific content to India's socialism, he added. Mr. Gandhi said the public sector had played a leading role in the country's development and would continue to do so in the future. However, he emphasised the need to make this sector "efficient and financially viable," and said "we need large investments in the public sector. This will have to be financed substantially from internal resource generation."

Earlier, addressing the Congress (I) workers in Madras on December 22, Mr. Gandhi had lashed out at the public sector. He said the country cannot afford socialism

as the public sector, instead of generating resources, is robbing and eating up the wealth of the nation. He added "we are unable to achieve socialism since we laid emphasis on one aspect ignoring the others." Instead of concentrating on ameliorating the conditions of the poor, we concentrated on the role of the public sector to achieve socialism.

Though the public sector units were key components for achieving socialism, there should be a balanced approach, he said. Socialism meant attention to human beings and not mere statistics of the Planning Commission. Mr. Gandhi said development did not mean exchange of a sense of fulfilment, widely prevalent in Indian villages now with better facilities like roads and electricity. "I think it is not development but just going back," he said. He called for the development of a unique system in which acceleration of material benefits was matched with efforts for human development.

When Pandit Nehru discovered socialism in the thirties, history was on his side; by the time his grandson inherited the legacy it was in the red and in the throes of a deepening existential crisis. To his credit, the Prime Minister in his Madras speech finally acknowledged what has hardly been this country's most closely guarded secret. Not even the greatest admirer of Mr. Gandhi has ever credited him with socialist convictions. Therefore, nobody need be surprised at the remarks made in Madras that India "cannot afford" socialism.

Many units in the public sector have, however, got into mess over the years. Mr. Gandhi is keen on setting this right by modifying the Government's economic policy. When the Soviet Union and China are abandoning their dogmatic approach to problems, it does not come as a surprise that Mr. Gandhi wants to give a pragmatic direction to the country. No Government can overlook the fact that the colossal investment in the public sector brings only meagre returns and excessive controls have acted as a check on industrial growth.

All great theoreticians as well as practitioners of socialism the world over have made it abundantly clear that every country must chart out its own course of building a socialist society. Under the inspiration and guidance of Pandit Nehru, and later Indira Gandhi, the Congress accepted the goal of building a socialist society and gave to this goal constitutional sanction. It is hoped that the Prime Minister will also formulate his response in conformity with this fifty-year-old commitment of the Congress Party and the Indian people.

World Bank suggests rupee devaluation

The World Bank has urged India to devalue the rupee against leading

currencies and introduce now sweeping and comprehensive measures to boost exports in order to avoid a serious setback in her economic growth. The 250-page report, released on December 31, 1987, has suggested that if the Government does not take immediate steps, the balance of payment problems would further deteriorate.

The *Financial Times* quoting the report said Indian export performance in the last decade had been unsatisfactory, with exports growing by less than 2 per cent in real terms and lagging behind the overall world trade growth. "Continuation of the last trend in overall exports will have serious adverse consequences for India's growth and concomitant income and employment prospects," the report said.

The report said recent exchange rate movements had been in the right direction, but India's competitors have managed their exchange rates more aggressively and many have apparently improved their competitive position relative to India despite India's recent moves. According to foreign exchange dealers, rupee is expected to depreciate by 15 per cent against major currencies in the next 12 months due to severe drought conditions.

The report further said that more than 60 per cent of India's trade was conducted in dollars while the rupee had remained largely unchanged at Rs. 13 to a dollar. It has followed the dollar's fall against the yen, the mark and pound sterling.

A World Bank official has predicted that India's merchandise trade deficit would rise by 10 per cent to \$ 7 billion in fiscal terms in 1987-88 ending March from \$ 6.3 billion last year. The rupee is tied to a basket of currencies whose individual weights were not published, but it was generally presumed that maximum weight was given to the dollar.

The report said India can either undertake small exchange rate adjustments over a period or make a one-off change and thereafter manage the rate flexibility. Either method would have to be started by a restrictive fiscal monetary and credit policy to restrain aggregate demand and avert inflation, the report added.

The report said adjustment would boost export profits sharply, but some industries might pose lower profits as prices of imported inputs would rise, while companies, sales would be limited by domestic competition and the stagnant purchasing power of the customer.

The report urged India to rationalise and cut tariff, increase domestic competition and cut costs through industrial restructuring. It also appreciated the recent major steps taken to liberalise the industry but felt there was still "a labyrinth of controls on private companies."

The bank proposed specific export measures such as low duty or no duty on imported capital goods and spares, greater freedom to set up plants, priority to provide

additional infrastructure services and flexibility in labour regulations.

Death penalty for Sati abettors

Parliament gave its approval on December 16, 1987 to the provision of death sentence to those found abetting sati with the Rajya Sabha adopting with one voice a major social legislation to give effect to the stiff punishment. The Lok Sabha had already passed the legislation—the Commission of Sati (Prevention) Bill, 1987.

The Bill seeks to provide for more effective prevention of the commission of sati and its glorification including measures for punishment for offences relating to it, powers of Magistrates to prevent the commission of the offence, setting up of special courts, and power to remove structures glorifying sati. The salient feature of the Bill is that it provides for both death sentence and life imprisonment for those found abetting sati.

The Bill got support from all sections of the House but some of the Opposition members raised pointed questions which the Minister of State for Social Welfare, Mrs Margaret Alva, replied to their satisfaction. It was only after the reply that the amendments were withdrawn.

The Bill is Government's response to a strong public demand throughout the country that law should provide deterrent punishment to discourage sati. This followed the incident in Deorala in Rajasthan. The legislation proposes to treat attempt to commit sati in the matter of punishment with the attempt to commit suicide under Section 309 of the Indian Penal Code.

According to the statement of objects and reasons, the recent incident of the commission of sati in the village of Deorala in Rajasthan, its subsequent glorification and the various attempts made by the protagonists of this practice to justify its continuance on religious grounds had aroused the apprehension all over the country that this social practice, eradicated long back, will be revived. It added: "A general feeling had also grown in the country that the efforts put in by social reformers like Raja Ram Mohan Roy and others in the last century would be nullified by this single act in Rajasthan. The commission of sati in Deorala was also followed by a number of congregations, ceremonies and festivals, and attempts were also made to collect funds for the construction of a temple at the site where sati was committed."

According to the legislation, the definition of sati would include not only the burning or burying alive of any widow along with deceased husband but also include burning or burying of any woman with any other relative or with any article, object or

thing associated with the husband or such relative irrespective of whether such burning or burying is claimed to be voluntary or otherwise.

The glorification of sati according to its definition made in the Bill included the observance of any ceremony, participating in any procession connected with the commission of sati or of any function to oulgise the person who had committed sati. The definition would also include the construction of any temple or the performance of carrying on of any form of worship for the performance of ceremonies thereat.

The Collector or the District Magistrate has been given the power to prohibit any commission of sati in his area and the State Governments or the Collector has also been empowered to remove temples or other structures constructed for glorification of sati and to seize properties. Its glorification will be punishable with a minimum imprisonment ranging from one to seven years and fine of Rs 5,000 to Rs 30,000.

India, Burma pledge to strengthen ties

India and Burma have pledged to strengthen their ties of friendship as the Prime Minister, Mr. Rajiv Gandhi, offered to assist Burma in its economic development with all the expertise his country has. In a bid to open up Burma, long called the hermit nation, Mr. Gandhi said on December 15, 1987, India's scientists and engineers, experts and entrepreneurs would be glad to participate in Burma's developmental plans.

Burma has responded with considerable enthusiasm to India's desire for increased bilateral relations. Mr. Gandhi stressed that India and Burma should strengthen their cooperation in trade, industry and science and technology. He said interaction between the two countries had not been as extensive as their proximity warranted.

Mr. Gandhi said during his talks with the Chairman of the ruling Burma Socialist Programme Party, Gen. Ne Win, it had been decided to exchange delegations to work out concrete details on economic cooperation, including specific items the two countries could export to each other. Mr. Gandhi said India had offered to buy more rice from Burma but it had some production problems and the domestic consumption had gone up a little bit. It was also offered to purchase timber and non-ferrous metals.

Mr. Gandhi, who had official discussions with the Burmese Prime Minister, Mr. Maung Maung Kha, said the two sides discussed the problem of about 200,000 stateless people of Indian origin in Burma and it had been decided by the Burmese Government that new generation will certainly be granted citizenship rights even

if the present one did not get it. The Prime Minister said the representatives of the Indian community had themselves told him that the new citizenship laws of 1982 were adequate but the processing of applications was very slow.

Apparently referring to Burma's policy of isolation towards the comity of nations after it quit the non-aligned movement at the time of the Havana summit, Mr. Gandhi said India sought cooperation among its neighbours in South Asia, a region whose natural geographic frontiers extended from Afghanistan in the north-west to Burma in the south-east. Although Mr. Gandhi mooted the idea that Burma join the South Asian Association for Regional Cooperation (SAARC), General Ne Win did not appear to be particularly enthusiastic about it. This underlined the fact that Burmese leaders are still wary of opening its closed doors to the world.

Nevertheless, the Indian Prime Minister's talks with the Burmese leaders have ensured one thing: Burma would now at least partially open its doors to India. General Ne Win has responded with considerable enthusiasm to India's desire for increased bilateral relations. As Mr. Gandhi admitted, the strengthening of bilateral ties was possible all along, only it required a bit of effort by India itself.

The visit of the Indian Prime Minister to Burma is of great significance. It came at a time when interesting developments are taking place in Burma itself. Mr. Gandhi's visit was the first undertaken by an Indian Prime Minister since Mrs Indira Gandhi visited that country more than 19 years ago. Indo-Burmese relations have always been close, but the warmth was exceptional during the late fifties when U Nu and Jawaharlal Nehru were at the helm of affairs in Burma and India, respectively. In fact, during the precarious initial stages of Burma's independence, India played a crucial role in shoring up the beleaguered economy, shattered by internecine war that erupted at the very outset.

Carbide ordered to pay Rs. 350 crore

The Bhopal District Court has on December 17, 1987 ordered the Union Carbide Corporation of America (UCC) to pay Rs. 350 crore as interim relief to the victims of December 1984 gas tragedy. The District Judge, Mr. M. W. Deo, said "it cannot be denied that an unprecedented tragedy took place on account of deadly leak from the UCL's (Union Carbide India Limited) hazardous activity of storing such deadly material, the leakage of which could not be ruled out. Can it be disputed that many more have become permanently disabled and others still suffered lesser injuries? Will it not be prudent to order payment of a relative sum bearing in mind

all the progress in the case so far," the judge said in his 17-page order.

The judge ordered the Union Carbide to deposit the amount in the court within two months. The amount would be placed at the disposal of Mr. Justice P. D. Muley of Madhya Pradesh High Court who has been appointed Commissioner for payment of compensation to the gas victims.

The judge observed that the amount could be utilised so as to achieve disbursement of substantial interim compensation, health care and generation of employment potential for gas victims. Mr. Deo, however, suggested that the interim relief could be something like Rs. 2 lakh each in case of death, Rs. 1 lakh in case of total disablement to earn livelihood and lesser amounts for the less injured. All the same, he added, these were matters within the jurisdiction of the Gas Relief Commissioner.

The order passed by Mr. Deo represents the first glimmer of hope for the 53 lakh people affected by the MIC gas leak in the town in varying degrees. But whether the hope will be translated into practice even three years after that nightmare, which has claimed more than 2,500 lives, depends on the attitude of the UCC, which is prepared to own only "moral responsibility" for the disaster.

In May 1986 when the Government of India sought to move against the multinational UCC in the American courts, the U.S. Federal District Judge in New York, Mr. John F. Keenan, had dismissed the case on grounds of "forum non conveniens".

The judge, in fact, ruled that the courts in India, apart from having legitimate and logical jurisdiction over the industrial disaster in the chemical plant situated in Bhopal "have the proven capacity to mete out fair and equal justice." If it was an innovative approach that was called for by a law suit which encompassed both civil and criminal law, the decision of the Bhopal District Court to order interim compensation would perhaps qualify as one without precedent.

Welcome as the order is, it raises questions about its enforceability. The UCC, which had argued during the hearings that the District Court lacked the jurisdiction to pass an order for interim relief, is likely to challenge it in a higher court. But this would be unfortunate for reasons more than one.

The amount of interim relief is substantially smaller than what the UCC had almost agreed to pay in an out-of-court settlement way back in 1985 during the hearings in New York before the case was transferred to India. Moreover, the UCC spokesmen have time and again reiterated that the welfare of the victims is the company's paramount concern. Mr. Deo's order provides the UCC the opportunity to prove this claim.

Gloomy picture of Indian economy

The overall picture of the country's economy for 1987-88 is far from encouraging, according to a report on currency and finance by the Reserve Bank of India (RBI). The real growth in gross domestic product (GDP) will be substantially lower than that of 1986-87 because of significant decline in the agricultural as well as industrial production due to the widespread drought.

While the foodgrains production was expected to be lower by 10 to 15 million tonnes in 1987-88, the real growth in GDP might be around 1.5 per cent in 1987-88 as against the estimated growth of 4.7 per cent in 1986-87, the report said.

Expressing concern over the rise in prices, the report emphasised the need to curb the trend through proper policy measures. The all commodities wholesale price index on a point-to-point basis rose by 8.5 per cent during the current financial year (up to November 1987) compared with that of 5 per cent in the corresponding period of 1986-87.

The behaviour of prices in the rest of the year would naturally be affected by kharif output, but against the background of the expected decline in foodgrains production, the price situation would need a careful watching, the report warned.

The overall growth rate of agricultural production in 1986-87 is estimated to show a marginal decline as against a moderate rise of 1.9 per cent in 1985-86 after a fall of 0.9 per cent in 1984-85. According to the report, foodgrain production during 1986-87 is anticipated to be about 149 to 150 million tonnes as against 150.5 million tonnes in 1985-86. The target of foodgrains production for the year at 160 million tonnes comprises 89 million tonnes for kharif and 71 million tonnes for rabi.

Erratic monsoon and widespread drought have been cited as the reasons for the shortfall in food production. Of the 35 meteorological sub-divisions, rainfall during 1986 was deficient or scanty in as many as 14 sub-divisions as against nine sub-divisions in the previous year and eight sub-divisions in 1984.

India's foreign currency assets have declined considerably in real terms in recent years, while the dependence on capital inflows deposit accounts of non-resident Indians (NRIs) to sustain even this falling level or reserves has been increasing.

The study also points out that deposit accounts of NRIs have been constituting an increasing percentage of the country's total foreign currency reserves since 1980-81. While in 1980-81 the outstanding balances in these accounts were equivalent to 22.6 per cent of India's foreign currency assets, at the end of 1986-

87 they were equivalent to 102.64 per cent of the assets. This has been due to increases in the pound and dollar accounts, which are part of the foreign currency non-resident deposits, as well as in the non-resident external rupee deposits.

1987-88 Annual Plan

The outlay for the 1987-88 Annual Plan has been fixed at Rs. 44,699 crore, an increase of 12.3 per cent over the previous year's outlay. The outlay comprises Rs. 25,042 crore for the Central Plan, Rs. 699 crore for the Union Territories, excluding the outlay for Arunachal Pradesh, Mizoram and Goa, which have become full-fledged States, and Rs. 18,958 crore for States.

It is expected that domestic resources would finance 79 per cent of the Plan outlay, while the inflow from abroad would take care of another 8.3 per cent. The remaining 12.7 per cent of the outlay would be met through deficit financing.

According to the Annual Plan document laid on the table of the Lok Sabha on December 11, 1987, the stress continues to be on food, employment and productivity. High priority has been given to the development of infrastructure and about one half of the Plan outlay has been allocated for energy, transport and communications to prevent any bottlenecks in the growth of the economy.

Despite the three successive weak monsoons, the agricultural production in 1986-87 has been maintained at the previous years' level, according to the Plan document. The gross domestic product at factor cost is estimated to have gone up by over 4.5 per cent in real terms.

According to the revised index of industrial production (provisional), the growth rate achieved by the industrial sector as a whole was 8.7 per cent in 1985-86 and 8.9 per cent in 1986-87.

The revised estimates of the Plan for 1986-87 at Rs. 40,261 crore consisted of Rs. 23,625 crore for the Centre and Rs. 16,636 crore for the States and Union Territories. As compared to the original outlay, the revised estimates are higher by Rs. 1,325 crore in the case of the Centre and lower in the case of the States and Union Territories taken together by Rs. 116 crore.

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The World

UN peace plan for Afghanistan

The former King of Afghanistan, Zahir Shah, is to be brought back from exile to a restored throne in Afghanistan as part of the now UN peace plan, according to the *Washington Times*. The plan has reportedly been drafted by Mr. Cordovoz, UN Secretary-General's special representative for the "proximity" talks on Afghanistan between the Afghan and Pakistan Governments.

The paper quoted diplomatic sources as saying that in order to guarantee Soviet cooperation, Mr. Cordovoz extracted a pledge from the former monarch to honour Moscow's interests in Afghanistan and conduct a "friendship and good neighbour" policy towards the Soviet Union. In exchange, said the paper, the Soviet Union would abandon support to Afghanistan's Marxist President, Mr. Najibullah and, if necessary, evacuate him and his main supporters from the country.

The 73-year-old former King, who went into exile after a palace coup in Afghanistan, has become a pivotal figure in the discussions. He has been receiving a steady stream of foreign visitors, including U.S. and Soviet diplomats in his villa in Rome. Zahir Shah was overthrown in 1973 by his cousin, Sardar Mohammed Daoud. A Communist coup in 1978 began to unravel in the fall of 1979 and Soviet troops marched into Afghanistan in December.

Zahir Shah has behaved with extreme caution, indicating to visitors that despite his age he is "not in a hurry". In his most recent statement on record he said that the only solution to the Afghan war is "negotiations approved by all Afghan factions which would guarantee Soviet withdrawal." He said that he envisaged Afghanistan as a "neutral and non-aligned country" and admitted Moscow's "right" to demand a non-hostile regime.

The Soviet Communist Party General Secretary, Mr. Mikhail Gorbachev, has indeed indicated that he will not insist on a Communist-dominated regime in Kabul as a condition precedent while the United States is reportedly willing to accept Zahir Shah as head of a compromise Government following a possible agreement on the withdrawal of Soviet troops from that country.

The atmosphere created with the signing

of the INF treaty is indeed conducive to the settlement of such "regional" disputes. Though Mr. Reagan and Mr. Gorbachev failed to reach any agreement on the Afghan issue, there are clear indications that the Soviet Union wants a breakthrough as soon as possible. Moscow also appears to welcome American-inspired moves to persuade Zahir Shah to return home and play a prominent role in the post-withdrawal phase.

However, there are mixed reactions to the proposals by various elements in Afghanistan. Even the Mujahidins now engaged in a struggle against the Kabul Government are divided, with some bitterly opposed to his return. Among the factors that have to be taken into account are (1) the state of the former king's health and (2) the implications of the return, along with him, of the former associates and advisers. For one thing, this is not the first time that one has heard of the proposal to make Zahir Shah the titular head of an agreed coalition Government in Kabul as the way out. The Soviets have, in fact, long been reported to have been sounding the deposed former king about such a possibility.

Soviet help to end Gulf war sought

Gulf Arab leaders have thrown their weight behind United Nations efforts to implement a ceasefire in the escalating Iran-Iraq war and called on Moscow to help. After the second day of a summit in Riyadh on December 28, 1987, the Gulf Cooperation Council (GCC) said it hoped the Soviet Union would support steps by the UN Security Council to implement Resolution 598 which calls for a ceasefire.

Moscow has until recently blocked discussion of a proposed global arms embargo against Teheran, arguing that more time is needed to convince it to comply with the ceasefire. Saudi Arabia's Foreign Minister Prince Saud al-Faisal said: "The Soviet Union is a permanent member of the Security Council and has a specific responsibility to world peace and stability, and we hope it will support implementation of the resolution. Prince Saud said that if Moscow had abandoned its opposition to an arms embargo against Iran, "this would be a positive and necessary thing."

Prince Saud said the war would be harder to solve the longer it lasted. "Every day we see a new threat, either aggression against

GCC states or an obstruction to international navigation." He said the GCC would back the idea of an international force to separate the belligerents as part of UN moves to implement Resolution 598.

The hitch so far has been that the Super Powers, who had closed ranks to pass the resolution, have been divided on follow-up measures. The United States has been pressing for an arms embargo against Iran, after the UN Secretary-General's missions to Teheran failed to get its leaders to accept the resolution without amendment. But the Soviet Union has been linking the issue to the creation of a UN naval force in the Gulf to replace the U.S. task force now there ostensibly to ensure freedom of navigation. The Soviet posture is due to their desire to play a major role in the area which they consider closer to them than to the U.S., as also because they would like to take advantage of the hostility between Washington and Teheran to improve their ties with the latter. But Moscow is also under pressure from the Arabs and continues to be the major arms supplier to Iraq. Thus it is playing a complicated diplomatic game.

Imposition of an arms embargo by the UN Security Council against Iran appears possible although the U.S. and the Soviet Union have not yet ironed out their differences on certain key aspects of the issue. Washington has long been pressing for sanctions against Teheran for its non-acceptance of UN pleas for a ceasefire in its war with Iraq. The latest move by the world body came through a binding resolution on July 20 demanding that the two Gulf nations should immediately declare a ceasefire. While Iraq expressed its willingness to abide by the resolution, Iran put some conditions for its acceptance. Efforts by the UN Secretary-General, Mr. Javier Perez de Cuellar, to persuade Teheran have failed. Crucial to any moves for sanctions against Iran is the Soviet support which is yet not absolutely certain although diplomats at the United Nations see closer cooperation among the two Super Powers in recent days on this issue.

Compromise on U.S. aid to Pak

All blockades to the proposed United States \$ 4.02 billion aid to Pakistan were dropped as the U.S. Congress approved a

\$ 600 billion "omnibus" Appropriations Bill on December 22, 1987. The President was allowed to even waive off the Symington amendment which prohibits aid to nuclear weapons producing countries. The Administration-Congress compromise now becomes a legislation which determines the future of the Pakistan aid for the next package.

In the conference on the compromise in Congress, which was to determine the future of the US \$ 4.02 billion aid to Pakistan, stripped the earlier language to drop all conditions which were aimed at restricting the Pakistan nuclear enrichment plans. The present aid will considerably boost the Pakistan military and economic structure in the coming years, with grave political and military implications.

According to the House Appropriations Committee and the Senate amendment, Pakistan would have required "numerous" certifications from the President to verify that Pakistan was "not moving to acquire a nuclear weapon." Further, the President would have to certify, in view of reports of Pakistan's involvement in the Pervoz case, the levels of its "questionable" uranium enrichment.

Thus Section 620E(D) has been compromised to retain only a sentence that the President is given the authority to waive the Symington amendment under Section 669 on non-proliferation, which would accord Pakistan a waiver of its assistance from October 1, 1987 to March 31, 1988. The only changes have been the dates retrospectively and that the Pakistan aid for the current fiscal year has seen a cut by \$ 60 million from the \$ 670 billion requested by the administration.

It paves the way for an unconditional Pakistan aid, which was the result, according to some Congressional sources, of the removal of India from the earlier Senate amendment, which had equated the two South Asian neighbours on the sensitive nuclear issue.

The sources said an important consideration was the renewed conflicts between Kabul and the Mujahidin, which laid the ground work for a concerted support for Pakistan aid programme. The administration as well as the pro-Pakistan lobby in Congress have held the Afghan cause as the reason for Islamabad relations to be "kept in good terms".

With the Congressional approval and the Presidential signature on December 22, the legislation on Pakistan aid would be the best Pakistan ever derived from Congress, which has attached various restrictions to the Pakistan nuclear programme. "It has given Pakistan a free hand," a senior Congressional aide said.

Mugabe sworn in as President

With military pomp and tribal pageantry,

the Prime Minister, Mr. Robert Gabriel Mugabe, was on December 31, 1987 sworn in as Zimbabwe's first Executive President. The new office gives Mr. Mugabe sweeping powers to transform one of Africa's few western-style democracies into the one-party socialist State he envisions. Mr. Mugabe will be President for six years and may be re-elected as many times as he chooses to stand for re-election.

Mr. Mugabe, 63, was handed the symbolic chain of office by the outgoing President, Mr. Canaan Banana, before a cheering crowd of about 60,000 at the National Sports Stadium in central Harare. Until then, the presidency had been a ceremonial post. Mr. Mugabe retains his post as Prime Minister.

One of Mr. Mugabe's first official acts as Head of State was to announce the appointment of his former Deputy Prime Minister, Mr. Simon Muzenda, as Vice-President. A one-time school teacher who turned guerrilla chieftain to fight for independence in the former white-ruled British colony of Rhodesia, Mr. Mugabe was the only candidate nominated by legislators for the most powerful post in the land. Mr. Mugabe has pledged to preserve the unity agreement signed in December with his old political foe, the Opposition leader, Mr. Joshua Nkomo. The agreement merges the two main parties.

Mr. Mugabe, in a speech after he was sworn in, appealed to Zimbabwe's 8.2 million people, whatever their tribe, race, colour, region or religion, "to stand behind this unity accord and promote it in word and deed wherever you are and whatever you are doing." The President vowed Africa's youngest nation will remain "on a people-oriented revolutionary path guided by socialist principles." Mr. Mugabe led Rhodesia to independence as black-ruled Zimbabwe on April 18, 1980, after he and Mr. Nkomo headed two guerrilla armies in a seven-year war.

The introduction of presidential form in place of the parliamentary cabinet system of Government has also authorised Mr. Mugabe to transform Zimbabwe's bicameral parliament into the legislature of a one-party Socialist State. It is the most significant event in the history of Zimbabwe since its independence in 1980 from the 15 years of illegal rule by Mr. Ian Smith's white minority regime.

The latest development was preceded by two important developments in the political realm of Zimbabwe. The first was the abolition of the 'reserved' seats for whites in the Assembly and the Senate. The Lancaster House agreement at the time of independence of Zimbabwe provided 20 'reserved' seats for the whites, who account for less than three per cent of the country's total population in the 100-member Assembly. The abolition of this racial representation is a significant achievement of Mr. Mugabe.

Another event of great importance is the

historic agreement between Mr. Mugabe and Mr. Nkomo to unite their political parties. Under the agreement, Mr. Mugabe became the first Secretary and President of the new party called Zimbabwe African National Union—Patriotic Front (ZANU-PF), the name of Mr. Mugabe's ruling party. The unity was the culmination of a process initiated two years ago by the outgoing President. It has ended six years of the two leaders' rivalry since they fell out in 1981.

These developments would certainly enable Mr. Mugabe to concentrate on fighting the Renamo bandits of Mozambique causing troubles in eastern and south-eastern Zimbabwe and should strengthen the unity and independence of the country which is still divided along tribal lines.

Asia allotting more to defence

South Asia had the highest regional growth rate in military spending in the first half of the 1980's, according to the latest edition of the American handbook World Military Expenditures and Arms Transfers.

The 1986 edition of the handbook published by the U.S. Arms Control and Disarmament Agency, says the annual growth rate of world military expenditure from 1980-84 was 3 per cent, while the figure for South Asia was 7.4 per cent.

Of the 144 countries listed in the study, India ranks 17th with an annual military expenditure of \$ 7.1 billion, while Pakistan ranks 39th, spending close to \$ 2 billion a year on arms. The United States and the Soviet Union accounted for 60 per cent of the \$ 900 billion world military spending figure for 1985.

However, the traditional South Asian adversaries are both in the top 10 in terms of men under arms—India has nearly 1.4 million, while Pakistan has 646,000. The two countries, which have fought three wars since independence from Britain 40 years ago, substantially increased their armies between 1982 and 1984—India by 260,000 and Pakistan by 60,000.

In 1984, India imported \$ 800 million worth of arms, which placed it among the top 10 arms purchasers in the world. Pakistan bought \$ 550 million worth of arms in the same year. However, Pakistan's \$ 300 million worth of arms exports far exceeded India's figure of \$ 20 million in 1984.

The world military expenditures handbook offers two reasons for the disparity, given the clear edge India has in numbers and military strength. "Although India possesses the largest arms industry in the Third World, the volume of its arms exports is small, owing to the large demand of its own armed forces, its dependence on restrictive licensed production and its

desire to maintain political standing in non-aligned fora," the handbook says.

It adds: "Pakistan's edge is primarily due to support costs for Pakistani manpower, which is prominent in many West Asian military establishments, particularly Saudi Arabia. Pakistan's arms exports rose from \$ 8 million worth in 1977 to a high of \$ 300 million in 1983, a figure linked to the despatch that year of Pakistan's military contingent to Saudi Arabia. The announcement in December that several thousand Pakistani soldiers had completed their assignment in Saudi Arabia and were being sent home has raised the possibility that Pakistan's military earnings could see a drop in 1987-88.

The military expenditure handbook says India's more sophisticated arms industry compensates for Pakistan's advantage in terms of arms exports. India is believed to produce Vijayanta and Arjun tanks, Godavari-class frigates, MiG fighters of the 21, 23 and 27 series, S-315 Chootah helicopters, 130 mm self-propelled Vijayanta guns and Atoll air-to-air missiles in its ordnance factories. Pakistan makes Mchusak trainer aircraft, 120 mm mortars and various infantry weapons including the RPG-7 anti-tank rocket launchers and a 106 mm recoilless rifle. According to the study, the two countries' defence production systems are "low to medium technology on licensed production or copies of old weapons."

The report also spotlights U.S. assistance to Pakistan in defence production. U.S. help for the expansion of the Pakistani defence industry will be essential for the development of military production in that country over the next 5-10 years," the report says. Under a 1984 agreement, the U.S. has agreed to provide Pakistan with technology and information on ammunition production, tank upgrading and rebuilding, development of aircraft and shipyard facilities and the production and maintenance of electro-optics and electronics.

Pakistan and India are both largely dependent on their Super Power patrons for the supply of arms. Seventy per cent of India's arms imports between 1981 and 1985 came from the Soviet Union, while 65 per cent of Pakistan's arms imports over the same period were from the United States.

S. Korea elects new President

In a first direct Presidential election in a country of 41 million people, the South Korean Government candidate, Mr. Roh Tae-Woe, was on December 17, 1987 declared winner following a month-long campaign. According to the final tally, Mr. Roh secured a clear majority of 36.30 per cent of the votes. The opposition

candidates, Mr. Kim Young Sam and Mr. Kim Dae Jung polled 26.60 per cent and 25.60 per cent respectively of the total votes cast. There was an unprecedented turnout of over 80 per cent of the 21.5 million voters exercising their franchise after 16 years.

During the election campaign, South Korea witnessed large-scale violence accounting for heavy damages to public property. The opposition parties alleged large scale rigging in the election which was promptly denied by the Government. The opposition Party for Peace and Democracy claimed police fired tear gas shells at demonstrators who protested against alleged election irregularities at polling booths in Seoul. Police confirmed the incident.

With three candidates in the fray, it was clear that the South Korean Presidential election would be won on a minority vote, although who the winning candidate will be was uncertain till the very last day. And it is because the Opposition was divided between the two Kims that Mr. Roh of the ruling Democratic Justice Party has emerged as the winner. Had democracy been well established in South Korea, the fact of minority vote may not have meant much. But with South Koreans voting freely for a President for the first time since 1971 when the outgoing President, Mr. Chun Doo Hwan, came to power in a military backed coup, it is doubtful whether the election of Mr. Roh will bring political stability.

Mr. Roh, who made an abrupt transition last June from being President Chun's handicapped protege to a champion of democracy, has by outward appearances secured the legitimacy he sought for a switch-over from an authoritarian to a democratic style of Government. It all started when Mr. Roh unveiled a set of democratic reforms including direct elections and expanded freedoms at the height of anti-Government protests last June. He went on to negotiate a new constitution with the Opposition which paved the way for the first direct Presidential election since 1971.

It is not certain that the Opposition leaders and particularly their supporters will quietly accept the verdict. Mr. Kim Dae Jung had openly declared a few days before the polling that "if the Government wins through unfair practices, there will be grave consequences—perhaps national catastrophe." There is evidence already that the verdict has deeply disappointed vast sections of the people, particularly the students who had risen in revolt a few months ago against the dictatorial Chun regime, forcing it to accept most of their demands, including a free and direct Presidential election. They are likely to see the victory of Mr. Roh, an old pal and protege of President Chun, as a continuation of the old dictatorial order with a mask of democracy. Mr. Roh is a former Army General who is said to have played a

crucial role in Mr. Chun's coming to power, and it remains to be seen the kind of political role he would assign to the military.

As things stand, the ruling Democratic Justice Party would like to cash in on the recent victory and go in for parliamentary elections around the time Mr. Roh takes over from Mr. Chun in February 1988. But the Opposition that is supposed to start negotiations with the DJP over changes in the National Assembly election law wants more time to organise for the big event. There is the hope in the anti-Government ranks that they could better the 1985 performance when for the first time the Opposition won the right to convene the National Assembly. With South Korea's new constitution drastically limiting the powers of the President and increasing the powers of Parliament, an Opposition majority in the legislature would be a major check on the Roh administration.

U.S. testing Star Wars laser

In a major step towards the implementation of the controversial "Star Wars" plan, the U.S. military has begun top-secret ground tests of a compact, powerful laser that the Reagan administration wants launched into space in the early 1990's as part of the defence against nuclear missiles, it was disclosed in New York on January 3, 1988.

The two-million-watt laser is regarded as one of the most expensive and controversial aspects of "Star Wars" programme which is the subject of serious dispute between the United States and the Soviet Union. The laser has experienced numerous technical and political ups and downs since it was conceived ten years back. After a tense 12-hour countdown, the first full-scale ground test of the lightweight aluminium laser began under tight security on December 23 at a secluded valley near San Juan Capistrano, California, according to the daily *New York Times*.

The launching of the laser would be America's first deployment of a space laser powerful enough to damage or destroy orbiting targets and is certain to intensify the disputes over whether testing it in space would violate the 1972 Anti-Ballistic Missile (ABM) treaty. The first test involved the cold flow of fuel through the laser. Later, in the series, gases will be ignited.

The laser device, code-named Alpha, is scheduled to fly into space as part of the "Zenith star" anti-missile laser test. Alpha is a chemical laser that gets its energy from the combustion of fuels similar to those used in rocket engines.

How To Interview And Be Interviewed

MICHELE BROWN and GYLES BRANDRETH

Employment Interviews

The purpose of the employment interview is to select the right person for the job. Failure to do so is expensive, in financial and human terms. Inability to select the right people is considered to be one of the major weaknesses of management, a weakness with a hidden cost of many millions of rupees a year.

Employing the wrong people will be a waste of the organisation's time and assets, and will put pressure on existing staff who may have to work with unsatisfactory newcomers. It will also be unfair to the new employees. They will be put under the strain of doing jobs for which they are unsuited and as a result will either leave after a short time, have the humiliation of being told they are unsuitable, or cause difficulties for other staff who have to rely on them or cooperate with them.

Poor selection is largely the result of poor interviewing techniques. A bad interviewer can give a potentially excellent employee such a negative impression that he or she loses interest in the job. The keys to good interviewing in all cases are thorough preparation, knowing exactly what you are looking for and having confidence in your own judgement. In the article that follows are some of the methods and ideas which should be regarded as basic guidelines and adapted to the many possible variables such as type of employment, level of responsibility, age, experience of the candidates, etc. These are useful for the interviewer as well as the interviewee.

Who will be doing the interviewing?

At first sight this may seem an unnecessary question. There may either be a personnel officer who interviews all staff for a fairly large company, or there may be one person who will be so closely involved with the new employee that he/she seems the inevitable person to carry out the interview. However, things are rarely that simple. Even a woman wanting to take on help with child-care may have to consider whether or not she will make the decision

herself or whether her husband or even the child itself will become involved. What needs to be discussed and understood is who is in the best position to make the final decision.

The two important, and possibly conflicting elements to be borne in mind are, who knows most about what the job involves and who is most skilled at the process of selection interviewing. If the answer cannot be given in the shape of one person then it may be better to hold panel or sequential interviews. If the person who does the interviewing is not the person for whom the new employee will be working then it is essential that that person should at least be allowed to sit in on interviews and have an agreed say in the final decision. It is only sensible that the person for whom the candidate will be working (and who, therefore, probably knows best what is needed), should be involved in the selection. Conversely, it is reassuring to candidates to know, if they are successful, that they are there with the positive approval of the person for whom they are working.

Defining the job

It stands to reason that you cannot find the right person to do a job unless you know yourself exactly what the job is.

Write a clear job specification : It is essential that a really comprehensive and readily understood job description/specification is drawn up so that :

- (a) the interviewer knows exactly what role the candidate will have to fulfil;
- (b) the right type of candidates will

Michele Brown is an extremely successful writer. Gyles Brandreth is an authority on the subject of interviews. This British team of wife-husband authors, look at interviewing from both sides of the desk.

recognise themselves when the job is advertised.

Even if you are a very small business or taking on domestic staff you should write a job specification, although you may prefer to make it a more informal list of everything the job entails.

Consult others : This means discussing the position, the work involved, the skills required, the type of personality who will fit it, with all the people who will expect to benefit from the new employee and then drawing up a written job description. If the person doing the interviewing is not the person for whom the candidate will be working directly that person's views should definitely be consulted.

Find the candidate for the job, not vice versa : If the job is a newly created one then clear guidelines should be drawn up of what the candidate will be expected to do, what qualifications, skills, abilities and personal qualities they will need.

If the job already exists a job specification should still be drawn up as though the job were being created from scratch. The outgoing person who has been doing the job should be consulted as part of this, although it should be borne in mind that he or she may have certain prejudices which preclude their giving a totally satisfactory answer.

Identify and tackle any problems in the job : If you are replacing someone who is leaving the firm then it is essential to know why he is going. It may be for a perfectly simple reason, for example a partner may have found a job which entails moving out of the area. However, it may be because of some problems to do with the job itself or the working conditions. If there is a problem with the job then, if the criticism is valid, take this into account while working out the new job specification. Otherwise you may find that the next person leaves as well and you will be involved with costly and time-consuming interview procedures again.

For the same reason, as well as in the interests of having contented employees, it is worth coming to grips with any difficulties in the work environment, such as conflicting personalities before taking on a replacement.

Becoming an adept interviewer is an invaluable skill. However, unless you are a professional personnel officer, one of the

proofs of your success will be in the fact that you do not have to exercise your interviewing skill too often, because you consistently choose the right people for the right jobs and they are, therefore, happy to stay.

Rethinking an existing job : Even if the outgoing employee has no constructive criticism to make of the job, the period of compiling the job specification prior to the interview is an invaluable chance to reconsider what exactly the job involves and to compare what is being done to what is really needed. This is especially valuable where a job has been done for a long time by the same person. That person may bring to it his/her own considerable skills and preferences but may have become inflexible and may have defined the job by his/her own way of doing it. Writing out a fresh job specification enables you to see the job objectively, possibly rethinking it to fulfil a more useful function. The new employee does not have to be an exact replacement of the former employee, but may be able to perform a more productive and better defined role.

Is there really a job there? : It is always possible that when you do the job specification of a long-standing job you will decide that the job does not really need to exist at all! In many respects it may no longer fulfil a useful function and those parts of the job that are still useful could be distributed among existing staff. You may then decide that either you do not need to interview anyone at all because no job exists or that you need to interview someone for a quite different role, perhaps involving taking on various responsibilities of other employees which together form a more rational and cohesive whole.

Drawing up a personnel specification

Picturing the ideal candidate : Once you have an exact description of the job then you can move on to an accurate description of the ideal candidate to do it. This is sometimes known as a personnel specification and is an essential part of pre-interview preparation. You should never go into an interview without a very clear idea of the person you think would suit the post ideally. You should not find yourself saying, "I do not know what I want but I think I will recognise it when I see it."

Separate essential and desirable qualities : A personnel specification is far easier to draw up than it sounds. The simplest way is to make three columns, one headed 'categories', the next headed 'essentials', and the third headed 'desirable'. In the first list your categories will cover the following topics: physical, qualifications, skills, experience, personality, personal circumstances,

negative points. After careful consideration, after discussion with those who will be closely affected by your final decision, and adhering firmly to the job specification already drawn up, list your requirements under the appropriate heading. Pay particular attention to what is regarded as essential as these points should remain uppermost in your mind while making a preliminary selection from application forms and while interviewing. Listing the remaining requirements as merely 'desirable' will give you the flexibility you must still retain even in a well-planned interview. Of course any candidate specification, like any job description, should take account of legislation concerning race relations and equal opportunities for men and women.

Attracting the right applicants

When you know what the job is and what sort of person you would like to employ your next step is to look in the ideal place for applicants of the right calibre. The importance of this is often underestimated but it is essential that not only do you get applicants but applicants who genuinely fulfil your requirements. If not, your entire beautifully prepared interview may prove a waste of time and you run the risk of appointing someone who is the least suitable candidate rather than someone who satisfies all the specifications.

Agencies : One way of finding applicants of a suitable calibre is to use an agency which specialises in the type of employee you are looking for, and which, if it is a good agency, will already have done some preliminary sorting to weed out those who are entirely unsuitable. Agencies range from job centres to 'headhunters' who deal with what is often the very discreet transfer of high-powered executive personnel from one firm to another. Nowadays there are agencies to service most industries and professions, and of course there are agencies for office and domestic staff.

Use other methods in addition to agencies : However, although agencies take a lot of the work out of finding an employee, and can be particularly useful if interviewer(s) are part of a voluntary committee which has limited time to devote to the task of appointing new staff, they have the disadvantage that you are limited in your choice by the number of people who have themselves registered with the agency. If you do not advertise more widely your vacancy will not come to the attention of other potential employees who may not be actively looking for a job but who might be attracted by an advertisement which clearly specifies someone like them. It is probably better to use an agency in addition to the other methods available.

Let existing staff apply : If you are not

going to confine your search to the agencies then you must consider very carefully what your options are. The first option, where relevant, is to let other employees in your organisation know that a vacancy exists. Only do this where you think there may actually be someone of the right calibre available. It is unfair on the candidates to raise their hopes unnecessarily, and is a waste of your own time.

Newspaper and trade journals : Another alternative is to advertise in newspapers and trade journals. You will probably know which ones are read by the type of staff you have in mind.

Advertising agencies : If you are going to spend a lot of money in advertising, of if you are very inexperienced, you might like to enlist the help of an advertising agency. A reputed agency will advise you on the wording and placing of your advertisement.

Make advertisements accurate and informative : Advertisement should be based on the accurate job description you have already drawn up, so that the right sort of people will recognise themselves. Advertisement should also include those features which will prove attractive to candidates, such as salary, working conditions, promotion prospects, benefits, etc.

Make the advertisement clear and honest. One of the most important rules of interviewing is to give candidates a clear understanding of what the job entails. If this is not done a disillusioned employee may well leave after a short time and you will have to repeat the expensive and disruptive process of interviewing all over again. Although an advertisement is not the place in which to list all the snags of the job it should mention fundamental conditions like shift work or weekend working so that you do not waste time seeing people for whom such conditions would be unacceptable.

Word-of-mouth advertising : Lastly, just as people looking for jobs are advised to ask around and find out about prospects through the grapevine rather than from official sources, employers too, where appropriate, can let it be known that they are looking for a certain sort of employee.

Take advice and use whatever method you think will be most effective in attracting the right sort of people along for interview, so that you will be making a selection from a number of genuinely suitable candidates.

Giving the company a good name : Always acknowledge all replies you receive from advertisements. This is not only a matter of common courtesy but will help create/maintain your image as a good employer. In the long term treating your staff and potential staff well will increase your chances of attracting high-calibre applicants for job vacancies.

Face Facts Boldly

We have considered how self-confidence becomes an indispensable prerequisite, practically to all leadership attributes and that inferiority complex is the chief mortal enemy of self-confidence. We further analysed that to conquer inferiority complex one must ascertain the root cause which accounted for its build up. The cause in most cases could be traced to some incident, impression or feeling which made a severe impact on the individual's mind during childhood. The very realisation that the conditions now are different and the circumstances which prevailed during those days no longer exist at the moment would enable the individual to shed his complex.

The next important step to take was to do the very thing, repeatedly and again and again, the very thing one is diffident, shy or frightened of doing. The individual will find out for himself that there is nothing to be afraid of after all. Practice, experience and habit will instill confidence in him. Self-confidence will return and slowly it will extend to all of his or her other activities. If one is afraid of darkness, loneliness, talking in public, talking to strangers, talking to members of the opposite sex, staying alone with a dead body or touching a dead body, one can get rid of the fear only by doing those very things again, again and again.

Another step considered was the necessity to dispel the obsession or illusion that others are watching and observing all of one's activities with keen interest. The assumption that others are constantly watching us, or concerned with our activities is a totally erroneous one. People are basically interested in themselves and not in others. They fail to notice things unless one really rubs it in. Under normal circumstances they are not bothered about the problems or performances of others. The realisation of this basic human psychology will also help one to overcome his inferiority complex. We shall now proceed to consider the other positive steps one can take to snuff out inferiority complex and gain sound self-confidence.

One positive step is to face the fact boldly, accept the reality in the right spirit and look at things in an optimistic manner. First find out what is your defect or deformity or deficiency which is bothering you. Can this be remedied or improved upon? Where one is born blind, deaf, dumb or maimed, he or she can certainly seek medical help and see if things could be improved upon. If these things cannot be altered, there is no sense in worrying about

them. Instead, one should accept them as a challenge and go ahead to attain his objective with redoubled vigour.

Just consider those who have attained success in spite of such severe and serious handicaps. Helen Keller went stone blind and yet she could do so much to alleviate the sufferings of the blind and otherwise incapacitated people. Thomas Alva Edison was stone deaf and yet he was able to bring about thousands of inventions. Franklin D. Roosevelt was rendered an invalid because of polio attack and yet he got elected four times in succession as the President of the United States. El Greco, the great painter, could hardly see. Mozart and Beethoven, the great music wizards, suffered from serious aural handicaps. Napoleon was short, lacked height and yet gained incomparable

IMPROVE YOUR PERSONALITY

stature and became one of the greatest of generals that history could boast of. Bader, with wooden legs, became the best fighter pilot of the German Luft Waffe.

The secret, therefore, is that if your defect is basic, incurable or unalterable accept the fact, take it as a challenge and make up your mind to make a mark in spite of the weakness. Once you are on the job, once you are on the move, you will forget about the defect. Your mind will be occupied about the tasks you have to perform and the problems you have to solve. Do not worry, fret and complain. Get up and keep going. You will find joy and confidence. In our own country people with incurable diseases have become great business tycoons and benevolent philanthropists. The great Alagappa was afflicted with leprosy and yet he rose to be one of the great industrialists of this century in our land. He has left behind innumerable educational institutions in the fields of engineering, science, arts and other research studies. He was not cowed down by his handicap. He accepted the challenge and gained success in spite of that.

May be you have come across many people like that yourself. Therefore, if the handicap is basic, let it remain and you go ahead in spite of that, face the challenge and come up on top. Let it not get the upper hand. Think of those who have become great in spite of those stupendous handicaps. With the same handicap one can shine as Alagappa did or stand in the street corner begging for the very

livelihood. Similarly, the lack of height may mean nothing to the one who decides to learn from the great Napoleon. If one, on the other hand, allows this factor to get the better of him, he would end up as a nervous wreck.

Fortunately in many cases, the drawback is not so basic. In such instances one could easily convert the very handicaps into profitable assets. People who have funny faces or are too much bulky have become successful comedians on the stage or screen. Too tall or lean people have excelled in the sport arena. It is for you to see how, what you now think is a handicap, could be converted into a big asset. In other words, you must look at it from a positive angle. Do not worry or fret over it. Instead try and see what advantage you can derive from it.

There are also certain defects which could be cured or rectified with some effort on the part of the individual or with expert medical help. The great Greek orator Demosthenes was, to begin with, a worst stammerer. He could not utter two words together without a great struggle. But with determined and dedicated effort he overcame the handicap and became the legendary orator. Similarly, many women with the help of modern plastic surgery got rid of certain facial disadvantages and turned themselves into alluring beauties. Thus if you are determined you can get over certain kinds of disadvantages either by individual effort or with expert help.

There is yet another important aspect, which a person assailed with inferiority complex should ponder about. By highlighting your strong points you can easily black out the weak points about which you are worried about. Physical features, complexion, size and the like will recede to the background if you have certain talents to your credit. You can be an eloquent orator, melodious singer, able sportsman, talented actor, gifted artist, painter or sculptor, great writer and so on. The famous Samuel Johnson, hero of Boswell, was a great conversationalist and writer. His uncouth physical appearance, therefore, did not prove to be a handicap for him.

Many girls compensate their lack of complexion or Greek features with inimitable charm, enchanting music or other skills. In everyday life you find handsome men marrying positively ugly girls and celebrated beauties choosing bald headed and even old men as their life partners. Beauty is skin deep. Physical handicaps are forgotten or ignored when other unique

(Continued on page 36)

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Constitution Of India

Prof. (Dr.) M. V. PYLEE

Former Vice-Chancellor, University of Cochin

Citizenship

The Constituent Assembly took more than two years to arrive at a final decision with respect to the provisions dealing with citizenship. This was mainly due to some special problems created by the partition of India as well as the presence of a large number of Indians abroad. Between 1947 and 1949, millions of people had crossed and recrossed the frontiers that separate India from Pakistan, in order to make final choice of their nationality. On the one hand, Hindus and Sikhs who were born and domiciled in that part of India which became Pakistan and who migrated to India, had to be given the citizenship of new India; on the other, Muslims who left India to become citizens of Pakistan had to be excluded. The Constitution had to cover all these cases. The provisions as finally passed are covered by Articles 5 to 11 and are embodied in Part II of the Constitution.

Article 5 refers to citizenship not in any general sense but to citizenship on the date of the commencement of the Constitution. It is not the object of this Article to lay down a permanent law of citizenship for the country. That business is left to the Parliament of India. Accordingly, at the commencement of the Constitution every person who had his domicile in the territory of India and (a) who was born in India or (b) either of whose parents was born in India, or (c) who had been ordinarily resident in India for not less than five years immediately preceding the commencement of the Constitution was given the free choice of becoming an Indian citizen under the above provisions if he so desired. The only condition that he had to fulfil in this connection was to get himself registered as an Indian citizen by the diplomatic or consular representatives of India in the country where he was residing (Art. 8).

Articles 6 and 7 deal with two categories of persons, namely, those who were residents in India, but had migrated to Pakistan and those who were residents in Pakistan but had migrated to India.

It is clear from the nature of these provisions that their object was not to place before the Constituent Assembly anything like a code of nationality laws. In fact, there is hardly any constitution in which an attempt has been made to embody a detailed nationality law. But since India's

Constitution is of a republican character and provision is made throughout the Constitution for election to various offices under the State by and from among the citizens, it was thought essential to have some provisions which precisely determined who was an Indian citizen at the commencement of the Constitution. Otherwise, there could have arisen difficulties in connection with the holding of particular offices and even with the starting of representative institutions in the country under the republican Constitution.

This is why Parliament has been given plenary power to deal with the question of nationality and enact any law in this connection that it deems suited to the conditions of the country. Such parliamentary power embraces not only the question of acquisition of citizenship but also its termination as well as any other matter relating to citizenship (Art. 11). Also under Article 9 of the Constitution, any person who voluntarily acquires the citizenship of any foreign State, even if qualified for Indian citizenship under any provision of the Constitution, may not be a citizen of India.

The Citizenship Act, 1955

A comprehensive law dealing with citizenship was passed by Parliament in 1955 in accordance with the powers vested in it by Article 11 of the Constitution. The provisions of the Act may be broadly divided into three parts, acquisition of citizenship, termination of citizenship and supplementary provisions. The Act provides five modes of acquiring the citizenship of India. These are :

1. **By Birth** : Every person born in India on or after January 26, 1950 shall be a citizen of India by birth. There are two exceptions, however, to this rule, namely, children born to foreign diplomatic personnel in India and those of enemy aliens whose birth occurs in a place then under occupation by the enemy.

2. **By Descent** : A person born outside India on or after January 26, 1950, shall be a citizen of India by descent if his father is a citizen of India at the time of his birth.

Children of those who are citizens of India by descent, as also children of non-citizens who are in service under a Government of India, may also take advantage of this provision and become Indian citizens by descent, if they so desire, through registration.

3. **By Registration** : Any person who is not already an Indian citizen by virtue of the provisions of the Constitution or those of this Act can acquire citizenship by registration if that person belongs to any one of the following five categories :

(a) persons of Indian origin who are ordinarily resident in India and who have been so resident for at least six months immediately before making an application for registration;

(b) persons of Indian origin who are ordinarily resident in any country or place outside undivided India;

(c) women who are, or have been, married to citizens of India;

(d) minor children of persons who are citizens of India; and

(e) persons of full age and capacity who are citizens of the Commonwealth countries or the Republic of Ireland.

4. **By Naturalisation** : Any person who does not come under any of the categories mentioned above can acquire Indian citizenship by naturalisation if his application for the same has been acceded to by the Government of India and a certificate is granted to him to that effect. An applicant for a naturalisation certificate has to satisfy the following conditions :

(a) He is not a citizen of a country which prohibits Indians becoming citizens of that country by naturalisation.

(b) He has renounced the citizenship of the country to which he belonged.

(c) He has either resided in India or has been in service of a Government of India, normally for one year immediately prior to the date of application.

(d) During the seven years preceding the above mentioned one year, he has resided in India or been in service of a Government in India for a period amounting in the aggregate to not less than four years.

(e) He is of good character.

(f) He has an adequate knowledge of a language specified in the Constitution.

(g) If granted a certificate, he intends to reside in India or enter into, or continue in

service under a Government in India.

The Act provides, however, for a conspicuous exemption under which any or all of the above conditions may be waived in favour of persons who have rendered distinguished service to the cause of science, philosophy, art, literature, world peace or human progress generally.

Every person to whom a certificate of naturalisation is granted has to take an oath of allegiance solemnly affirming that he will bear true faith and allegiance to the Constitution of India as by law established, and that he will faithfully observe the laws of India and fulfil his duties as a citizen of India.

5. By Incorporation of Territories : If any territory becomes part of India, the Government of India, by order, may specify the persons who shall be citizens of India by reason of their connection with that territory.

The Act envisages three situations under which a citizen of India may lose his Indian nationality. These are :

1. By Renunciation : If any citizen of India who is also a national of another country renounces his Indian citizenship through a declaration in the prescribed manner, he ceases to be an Indian citizen on registration of such declaration. When a male person ceases to be a citizen of India, every minor child of his also ceases to be a citizen of India. However, such a child may within one year after attaining full age, become an Indian citizen by making a declaration of his intention to resume Indian citizenship.

2. By Termination : Any person who acquired Indian citizenship by naturalisation, registration or otherwise, if he or she voluntarily acquired the citizenship of another country at any time between January 26, 1950, the date of commencement of the Constitution, and December 30, 1955, the date of commencement of this Act, shall have ceased to be a citizen of India from the date of such acquisition.

3. By Deprivation : The Central Government is empowered to deprive a citizen of his citizenship by issuing an order under section 10 of the Act. But this power of the Government may not be used in case of every citizen; it applies only to those who acquired Indian citizenship by naturalisation or by virtue only of clause (c) of Article 5 of the Constitution or by registration. The possible grounds of such deprivation are : the obtaining of a citizenship certificate by means of fraud, false representation, concealment of any material fact, disloyalty or disaffection towards the Constitution shown by fact or speech; assisting an enemy with whom India is at war; sentence to imprisonment in any country for a term of not less than two years within the first five years after the acquisition of Indian citizenship and continuous residence outside India for a period of seven years without expressing in

CSR PUZZLE CONTEST

Your Suggestions Please

Since we introduced some changes in the format of the CSR Puzzle Contest we have been receiving a large number of letters suggesting further changes. Many readers want that the prizes awarded should be in cash. Some readers feel that the questions asked are very tough while others see these as very easy. Opinions also differ on keeping Essay as part of the Puzzle Contest.

We invite your opinions regarding these changes and suggestions, if any, for its further improvement.

—Editor

a prescribed manner his intention to retain his Indian citizenship. The Act also provides for reasonable safeguards in order to see that a proper procedure is followed in every case of deprivation of citizenship.

Single Citizenship

The most important aspect of the constitutional provisions dealing with citizenship is that it has established a uniform or single system of citizenship law for the whole country. A citizen of India is accepted legally as a citizen in every part of the territory of India with almost all the benefits and privileges that attend such a status. This is in striking contrast to the system of double citizenship that prevails in some federal States. Before the

inauguration of the Constitution, there were two broad divisions among Indian citizens, British Indian subjects and State subjects. Since there were over 500 Indian States, the State subjects themselves were further subdivided into as many groups of citizens as there were States. Thus, the term Indian citizenship had little precise legal significance except that the Indian people as a whole, came under the overall jurisdiction of the British Government that ruled India. The abolition of such distinctions makes the essential unity of the nation a reality. A single citizenship for the entire country removes much of the artificial State barriers that prevailed in pre-Independence days and facilitates the freedom of trade and commerce throughout the territory of India.

(Continued from page 33)

talents are projected. The thing to do then is to find out your strong points, cultivate them to perfection and focus the spotlight on them. Never worry about your weak points. Improve on them where possible. If incurable, just ignore them. Instead of worrying over your handicaps, concentrate on your strong points. Do not delude yourself that you have no strong points at all. It is just not right.

There is no one who hasn't got any gift whatever. They are just hidden and latent. You have to locate them and bring to the surface. Once you project your strong points people only see them and they never give even a fleeting thought to your handicaps. There are millions of fields in which a keen and interested person could excel. If you have the will and perseverance, and if you put in sustained work, you will succeed. Success will bring you confidence and more success.

The best way to overcome the inferiority complex is, therefore, to turn your mind deliberately away from the weak points and see only the outstanding assets, qualities, gifts and potentials. In essence, complex is merely a point of view. If you keep looking at your weak legs, inevitably you will get nowhere in life. Juan Belmonte, the

reputed matador, had weak legs and found it difficult to jump out of the way of the charging bulls. He did not lose heart but used his imagination. He used the cape to divert the attention of the bull. He never moved but made the bull run madly in all directions with his cape. Others soon followed his example. Many others with one or other physical handicaps have found it possible to use their intelligence and become millionaires.

As you will readily agree, in this world money can practically get you anything in life except perhaps health and happiness. God has to bless one with a sound mind and a sound body. Happiness is a mental attitude and you have it, money or no money. But any other thing and to a certain extent even health and happiness could be secured once you have money. Why, therefore, worry over your weak points. Use your gifts, turn the spotlights on them and make money if you can. Once you are rich, no one except yourself will worry about your handicaps. When others are not bothered, you have no reason for the complex. Overcome the handicap if you can. If not concentrate on the good things in which you excel. Put your best foot forward, excel where you can. Use your talents, keep yourself busy, make money. Earn money, win name, lead and succeed.

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Test Of Reasoning

State Bank Probationary Officers' Examination, October 1987

(Continued from January 1988 issue)

Q. 26. Which of the following will come next in the series below?

nsi org pqr qpc

(1) rqd (2) pqa (3) aor (4) roa (5) rob

Q. 27. In a certain code EASE is written as GUCG. How is CUT written in that code?

(1) UVD (2) DVU (3) VWE (4) EWV (5) WEV

Q. 28. Resignation : Office ::

(1) Competition : Game (2) Abdication : Throne (3) Appointment : Interview (4) Illness : Hospital (5) Moisture : Rain

Q. 29. Bunch : Key ::

(1) Hound : Pack (2) Beehive : Bee (3) Bouquet : Flower (4) Team : Competition (5) Examination : Subject

Q. 30. Entrance is related to Exit as Loyalty is related to....

(1) Falsehood (2) Dishonesty (3) Disrespect (4) Truth (5) Treachery

Q. 31-35. To answer those questions use the information given below:

(i) There is a group of five persons—A, B, C, D and E

(ii) In the group there is a Professor of Philosophy, a Professor of Psychology and a Professor of Economics.

(iii) A and D are ladies who have no specialisation in any subject and are unmarried.

(iv) No lady is a philosopher or an economist.

(v) There is a married couple in the group of which E is the husband.

(vi) B is the brother of C and is neither a psychologist nor an economist.

Q. 31. Who is the Professor of Philosophy?

(1) A (2) B (3) C (4) D (5) E

Q. 32. Who is the professor of Economics?

(1) A (2) B (3) C (4) D (5) E

Q. 33. Which of the following statements given in the information is superfluous for getting answers to all the other four questions?

(1) Nono (2) i (3) ii (4) iii (5) iv

Q. 34. Who is the wife of E?

(1) A (2) B (3) C (4) D (5) E

Q. 35. Which of the following groups includes all the men?

(1) ABC (2) BCD (3) BC (4) BE (5) None of these

Q. 36. Army is related to Soldier as Galaxy is related to....

(1) Planet (2) Satellite (3) Meteor (4) Universe (5) Star

Q. 37. How many 7's immediately preceded by 3 but not immediately followed by 5 are there in the following series of

numbers?

5 3 7 5 1 3 7 4 3 7 3 7 5 5 7 3 7 5 7 7 3 5 3 7 5 3 7 5 7 3 7 3

(1) 2 (2) 3 (3) 4 (4) 5 (5) 6

Q. 38. Four of the following five are alike in a certain way and so form a group. Which one does not belong to that group?

(1) Ostrich (2) Eagle (3) Crow (4) Vulture (5) Cock

Q. 39. A hostel for college students has 100 rooms. 20% have bathrooms and showers, 19% have bathrooms only and 50% have wash basins. 60% of the rooms are double while the rest are single. Which of the following statements can you be absolutely certain is true?

(1) Some double rooms have bathrooms only (2) Some double rooms have wash basins (3) All the single rooms have bathrooms with showers (4) Some of the single rooms have bathrooms (5) Some single rooms have wash basins

Q. 40. If the first and the second letters in the word PRAGMATISM were interchanged, also the third and the fourth letters the fifth and the sixth letters and so on, which letter would be the seventh letter counting from your right?

(1) A (2) G (3) M (4) J (5) I

Q. 41-45. Below are given passages followed by several possible inferences numbered from 41 to 45 which can be drawn from the facts stated in the passage. You have to examine each inference separately in the context of the passage and decide upon its degree of truth or falsity. Mark answer (1) if you think the inference is 'definitely true', i.e., it properly follows from the statement of facts given; mark answer (2) if you think the inference is 'Probably true' though not 'definitely true', in the light of the facts given; mark answer (3) if you think the data are inadequate, i.e., from the facts given you cannot say whether the inference is likely to be true or false; mark answer (4) if you think the inference is 'probably false' though not 'definitely false' in the light of the facts given; and mark answer (5) if you think the inference is definitely false i.e., it cannot, possibly be drawn from the facts given or it contradicts the given facts.

Now read the following passage and the inferences given below them and mark your answers on the separate answer sheet.

The serious accident in which a person was run down by a car yesterday has again focussed attention on the most unsatisfactory state of street lighting. No one expects side roads to be provided with the same standard of lighting as a main road, but unless the council is prepared to

make good its promise as regards road lighting, it will only be a question of time before there are further and perhaps fatal accidents.

Q. 41. It seems that the council has promised to improve the state of lighting on side roads.

Q. 42. There will not be a single accident on roads if they are satisfactorily illuminated.

Q. 43. The accident that occurred was fatal.

Q. 44. Several accidents have so far taken place because of unsatisfactory lighting.

Q. 45. The accident occurred at night.

Q. 46-50. In each question given below is a statement followed by two assumptions numbered I and II. An assumption is something supposed or taken for granted. You have to consider the statement and the following assumptions and decide which of the assumptions is implicit in the statement.

Give answer (1) if assumption I is implicit; give answer (2) if assumption II is implicit; give answer (3) if either I or II is implicit; give answer (4) if neither I nor II is implicit; and give answer (5) if both I and II are implicit.

Q. 46. Statement : Ten candidates who were on the waiting list could finally be admitted to the Course.

Assumptions : I. Wait listed candidates do not ordinarily get admission.

II. A large number of candidates were on the waiting list.

Q. 47. Statement : These mangoes are too cheap to be good.

Assumptions : I. When the mango crop is abundant, the prices go down.

II. The lower the selling price, the inferior is the quality of the commodity.

Q. 48. Statement : In Bombay railway trains are indispensable for people in the suburbs to reach their places of work on time.

Assumptions : I. Railway trains are the only mode of transport available in the suburbs of Bombay.

II. Only railway trains run punctually.

Q. 49. Statement : Apart from the entertainment value of Television, its educational value cannot be ignored.

Assumptions : I. People take television to be a means of entertainment only.

II. The educational value of television is not realised properly.

Q. 50. Statement : Of all the newspapers published in Delhi, 'The Time and Space' has the largest number of readers.

(Continued on page 66)

1987 AT A GLANCE

Special
Feature

1987: An Eventful Year

John Cherian

1987 will, in all probability, go down as the year in which the most important steps in the pursuit of a nuclear free world were taken. The Reagan-Gorbachev summit, which resulted in the signing of an agreement to eliminate intermediate range missiles, marks the high point of this eventful year. The December summit of the two superpowers ended on a positive note and has generated hopes for a future without nuclear weapons. At the same time nuclear proliferation has been going on unabated. The French continue with their tests in the South Pacific in spite of strong protests from countries of the region; Pakistan is relentlessly pursuing its nuclear ambitions with evidence of its plans in this regard now in the open; Mordecai Vanunu has already exposed the existence of Israel's nuclear arsenal; and people have long suspected racist Pretoria's possession of nuclear bombs. Coincidentally, the three countries are staunch allies of the United States, and would not have been on the nuclear weapons threshold but for tacit help from friends. The super power agreement should hopefully put a break to the regional proliferation of nuclear weapons.

In Asia, the year-end saw the culmination of democratic exercise in South Korea. It was the first open election since 1972 and although there were serious charges of malpractices, it can be viewed as a step forward in the Koreans' quest for meaningful democracy. Earlier in the year, the South Koreans, in an unprecedented upsurge had forced the authoritarian Chun Doo Hwan, to compromise and hold open elections which left deep scars on the society, leaving it polarised. The Democratic Justice Party is a military dominated outfit and the President-elect, Roh Tae Woo, was one of the leading actors of the coup which brought the present set-up into power. But the considered opinion is that the opposition blew its golden opportunity. A splintered opposition made it possible for the government candidate to romp home on a minority vote.

The resurgent democracy in the Philippines has been under continuous threat throughout the year. Revanchist

elements in the military, aided and abetted by die-hard Marcos loyalists are on a destabilisation campaign. The aborted coup of August 28, nearly toppled the Aquino administration. But the successful staging of the ASEAN summit in Manila and the capture of Gregorio Honasan, the rebel leader, have somewhat stabilised the Aquino Government.

In the South Pacific, the events in Fiji received media attention for most of the year. The dramatic outcome of the elections in April and the first coup in May, showed that the South Pacific was not immune to political turmoil. There was suspicion that some outside powers had a hand in the overthrow of the democratically elected Bavaadra Government, which had promised to bring about reforms in domestic and foreign policy. The second coup, about five months after the first one and again led by Col. Rabuka, has reinforced this suspicion. Fiji has been expelled from the commonwealth. However, some countries, particularly France and South Korea, are showing willingness to prop up this undemocratic Fijian regime.

The outstanding problem of 1987 in Southeast Asia was the Kampuchean issue. The Meeting between the Kampuchean PM, Hun Sen and the resistance leader, Prince Sihanouk was a turning point in resolving the decade-old civil war, notwithstanding ambivalence on the part of the Prince. Many countries of the region, including Indonesia, would like an honourable settlement and Vietnam on its troops from Kampuchea. The other important development in this region was the draconian laws enforced in Malaysia with the press being singled out for special treatment. Only in the Philippines, among countries of South-east Asia, can the media be said to be really free.

Nearer home in Bangladesh, another authoritarian government seems to be on the verge of bowing out in the face of a concerted struggle by the people calling for the restoration of democratic rule. The long drawn out struggle by the opposition parties has virtually shorn the Ershad government of legitimacy.

In Pakistan, however, the despotic

dispensation seems to be carrying on. The absence of opposition unity is an important factor in the continued longevity of the Zia-Junejo combine. All the same, the regime was shaken by ethnic riots in Karachi which claimed hundreds of lives. The ease of availability of lethal weapons — facilitated by arms pipeline to the Afghan guerrillas — has made some people compare Karachi with Beirut. General Zia is playing the Afghan card to his advantage. President Najibullah has repeatedly made offers for a negotiated settlement to the Afghan crisis only to be frustrated by stonewalling tactics adopted by the U.S. and Pakistan. Public opinion in Pakistan seems to be decisively turning against the presence of millions of "mujahadeen" and the consequent tensions they have engendered.

From the national perspective, the most important event with far-reaching implications is the Indo-Sri Lanka accord. In an act of statesmanship which took much of the world by surprise, the Indian Prime Minister and the Sri Lankan President agreed on a formula that would preserve the unity of Sri Lanka while safeguarding the legitimate interest of the Tamils. What was unexpected was the ferocity of the reaction by the LTTE. The Indian peace-keeping force in Sri Lanka now seems to have the upper hand with the backing of the local populace. The Tamil Tigers, in the current anarchist mood, are getting increasingly isolated. The situation in the South where the Sri Lankan government, battling the chauvinistic JVP, public opinion is veering round in favour of the Accord.

1987 gave no respite to the people of the Gulf. The Iran-Iraq war seems to go on interminably with political and economic costs mounting. The Persian Gulf has been virtually reduced to a Western lake with the naval forces of the U.S. and its allies permanently on patrol with the ostensible purpose of protecting international shipping. Merchant ships are being hit every other day and the threat of the war escalating is fast becoming a reality. There was an effort by the U.N. Secretary General to bring the warring parties to the negotiating table, but the war

as on as the Iranians are slowly but steadily gaining initiative on the ground. Observers are sceptical of a decisive Iranian victory in the near future as long as it and its allies have overwhelming air superiority.

The meeting of the Arab league in November saw a rare degree of unity. More importantly, Egypt was admitted back into the Arab fold notwithstanding the fact that it still continues having diplomatic links with Israel. The perceived Iranian threat, accentuated by tragic events in Mecca earlier in 1987, no doubt contributed to a re-evaluation of Egypt's role in the Arab world. At the same, countries like Syria, Libya and Algeria still view Egypt with suspicion. The year also witnessed serious disturbances in Israeli occupied territories, a ruthlessness with which Israeli security forces are trying to put down the surge of popular anger has shocked even its friends.

The PLO has emerged as a more unified force, after the successful Algiers conference in April. The different factions took their differences and united behind the leadership of Yasser Arafat, thus ending a long standing factional feud. The PLO now speaks with one voice and the Palestinians in Israel and the occupied territories are solidly behind the PLO.

The other war of liberation in the Sahara is now more than a decade old. The Polisario Front of the Sahrawi Arab Democratic Republic is waging a determined struggle with mounted lethal attacks on the seemingly impregnable defensive wall built by the Moroccan occupation forces. In spite of repeated calls by the OAU and the U.N. for a referendum under their aegis, the Moroccans are busy trying to consolidate their hold over the mineral rich part of the SADR. In December, a U.N. team visited the area of conflict in the hope of persuading the Moroccans to agree to the holding of a referendum without their coercive presence.

1987 was not kind to Africa. The spectre of drought is again looming large in Ethiopia, already ravaged by insurgency and recovering from the earlier famine. The Ethiopian government and the world community are alert to the danger inherent in a volatile mix of hunger, poverty and civil war. The situation is the same in many parts of Southern Africa, but the misery in that part is mostly due to the relentless policy of destabilisation followed by the Pretoria regime. The large scale invasion

of Angola in November is an instance. With South Africa, the struggle is intensifying and the ANC meet in Tanzania in November, has promised to take the armed struggle to the Afrikaaner heartland.

Africa's cup of tragedy overflowed with the assassination of one of its most charismatic leaders, Thomas Sankara of Burkina Faso. This young and dynamic leader of the landlocked and poverty-ridden West African country, was a trail blazer in African politics. His austere life-style, combined with his revolutionary politics, set him apart from most of the other leaders in the region. The new leaders have pledged to carry on the struggle he started against the forces of destabilisation in the African continent. The exit of the long serving Habib Bourguiba of Tunisia did not create even a ripple in the politics of the region. Col. Gaddafi of Libya was under pressure throughout the year. The U.S. Administration contributed to his problems by supplying sophisticated weapons, including stinger missiles, to the Chadian government of Hissene Habre, who proceeded to use them with deadly effect in the border war with Libya.

The highlight of the year in Latin America was the signing of the Guatemala Accord by the Central American nations affected by insurgency. The Costa Rican President, Oscar Arias, was awarded the Nobel Peace Prize for his efforts to bring peace to the strife-torn region. The Nicaraguan Government has signalled its willingness to hold indirect talks with the Contra rebels. Many of the leaders of the Salvadorean rebel groups have returned home in the hope of achieving a negotiated settlement. The U.S. administration is trying to queer the pitch for the Nicaraguan Government but after the revelations that came out during the "Contragate" investigations, Ronald Reagan is being circumscribed by the U.S. Congress. But the latest developments in the Central American region show that the Reagan Administration has quite a few options left to prolong the fratricidal conflicts going on.

In the United States, the two important events that cornered world attention were the investigations into the so-called "Contragate" scandal and the great Wall Street collapse. President Reagan came to be viewed as the emporor without clothes and his political credibility took a battering. Some of it has been retrieved after the summit with Gorbachev, but the general impression is that the President has already become a "lame duck", content with

securing a place in history. The 1987 Wall Street may not have ushered in another "great depression", but the steep fall in the value of the dollar will have an adverse impact on the world economy, especially the Third World. 1987 will also go down in history as the year in which Japan emerged as an economic super power mainly at the cost of the U.S.

Europe was dominated by the events in the Soviet Union, specifically by the politics of "glasnost" and "perestroika" practices by the Party General Secretary, Mikhail Gorbachev. The 70th anniversary of the October Revolution was the occasion on which he delivered a landmark speech, outlining past mistakes and providing guidelines for the future. The sacking of Boris Yeltsin as Moscow party chief in late November was interpreted by many as a warning for those too much in a hurry for reforms. All the same, the Soviet Union under Gorbachev is taking bold initiatives that have caught many in the West off-guard.

Britons have voted Gorbachev and Mrs. Thatcher as their favourite personalities of the year. As far as the British Prime Minister goes it is not surprising as she won an unprecedented third term as Prime Minister. All over Europe, the general trend was towards the right as the elections in Italy and elsewhere showed. Mrs. Thatcher, as is her wont, struck a discordant note at the Vancouver Commonwealth summit on the issue of sanctions against South Africa. Later, she went a step further and branded the African National Congress a terrorist organisation, equating it with Irish Revolutionary Army. But her opinion on this subject at least is not shared by Ronald Reagan.

The year that was had its share of disasters—man made and natural—but the most devastating has been the scourge of AIDS, which knows no boundaries. The pandemic seems to have taken a quantum jump and in the absence of a cure, is claiming thousands of casualties in Africa, Europe and the Americas. U.N. bodies as well as the Governments concerned are trying to overcome this now scourge before it becomes a raging pestilence the world over.

But 1987 ended on a positive note, when an organisation of atomic scientists moved the "doomsday clock" back by three minutes, after the historic Gorbachev—Reagan summit, thus signifying that the world has moved from the brink of a nuclear holocaust.

State Of Indian Economy

The country appears to have withstood well the effects of the worst drought of the century, but the economy is still in the grip of price pressures, resource shortfalls and balance of payments problems indicating darker days ahead.

It is mainly with these problems that the

Union Budget of 1988-89, to be presented to Parliament on February 29 next, would have to come to grips.

The overall growth rate of the economy, which averaged five per cent annually since 1980-81, is expected to decline and the tentative estimates are that the rise in

gross domestic product in 1987-88 may at best be three per cent because of the shortfall in foodgrain production.

The economy did not experience any disruptive effect in 1987 thanks to the large food stocks on hand and the fairly stable production trends in other sectors. In the

infrastructure sectors, the performance showed further improvement.

Inflationary trends started accelerating from the latter half of the year, and the rate based on the consumer price index which reflects the cost of living, touched the double digit level in September last.

According to the Labour Bureau, the consumer price index (CPI) for industrial works had risen by 9.5 per cent in October compared to the level a year ago.

In the first seven months of the current financial year (April-October), the CPI had risen by 9.3 per cent against 7.4 per cent in the corresponding period of the previous year.

The wholesale price index had, in the same period, moved up by 6.1 per cent against five per cent in the corresponding period of 1986. The annual rate of inflation was higher by seven per cent.

The increase in prices is spread over both food articles, including cereals and pulses, and manufactured products like edible oils.

The Government is attempting to check the runaway inflation by imports and release of larger quantities of edible oils and other essential commodities and through selective credit controls so as to curb speculative activity. Food stocks with the government stood at 16.9 million tonnes in October.

The Government is keeping its option open on imports of foodgrains depending on the prospects of the rabi crop which will become clear by January. This is because a less than anticipated output of rabi crop would put pressure and the reserve stocks should be held at a comfortable level to meet any contingency like insufficient rainfall in 1988. In view of the serious shortfall in seeds production this year, the government has planned imports of 18 to 20 lakh tonnes of edible oils compared to about 15 lakh tonnes in 1986-87.

The anti-hoarding drive is also being intensified and the stocks which wholesalers could hold had also been reduced.

A seven per cent decline is anticipated in the overall agricultural production in 1987-88 because of drought.

As for foodgrains, the kharif output this year is estimated at less than 70 million tonnes, which is about 20 million tonnes short of the target. To make up this deficit the national conference on agriculture has set a high target of 76 million tonnes for the rabi season.

Considering the fact that the maximum

production achieved in a rabi season so far was 64.48 MT (1985-86) an achievement of even 70 million tonnes in the 1987-88 rabi crop through intensive efforts would be credible according to experts.

Thus, compared to the estimated production of about 150 million tonnes of foodgrains in 1986-87, a shortfall of 10 million tonnes is visualised for 1987-88.

The impact of drought on industrial production hitherto is considered marginal. Industrial growth in April to July was 12.6 per cent against 6.6 per cent in the corresponding period of 1986. On the basis of the revised index of 1980-81, it was 8.9 per cent in 1986-87 against 8.7 in 1985-86.

There have been complaints from industry about demand recession in textiles, commercial vehicles, consumer durables and fertilisers. These have not been accepted by the government, which does not find any need for fiscal reliefs or lowering of the interest rates.

Industrial sickness has been, however, increasing and the number of sick units has gone up from 80,110 in December 1983 to 147,740 by the end of last year. Bank credit locked up in these units — small, medium and large — at the end of last year was Rs. 4,075 crore. The large units, each having bank credit of Rs. one crore and more, identified as sick, numbered 637 at the end of 1985.

Since tax receipts have not maintained the buoyancy of the last two years while expenditure on drought and defence have increased, the resource gap has widened well above Rs. 5,688 crore, the deficit provided for in the 1987-88 budget.

In order to reduce the resource gap, the government has resorted to austerity measures and additional taxation to raise Rs. 1300 crore. Even so, the gap over and above the budget deficit financing will not be bridged. It is, therefore, likely that the government will, between now and the end of the financial year, stagger expenditure on relatively low priority sectoral programmes so that the deficit is contained at the budgeted level as promised by the Prime Minister, Mr. Rajiv Gandhi.

The resource problem has been accentuated by not only the drought but also the continuing rise in non-Plan expenditure over the years. This has resulted in larger borrowings both to finance revenue and capital expenditure, plan and non-Plan.

In the first three years of the Seventh Plan (1985-90), although the outlays have

been financed at current prices to the extent of 63 per cent of the total public sector outlay of Rs. 1,80,000 crore for the five-year period, it would be less in real terms as the outlays were fixed at 1984-85 prices.

The provision made in the Seventh Plan for deficit financing was Rs. 14,000 crore. This has exceeded Rs. 18,000 crore in the first three years. And, market borrowings would have been completed to the extent of 75 per cent of the projected Plan total of Rs. 30,562 crore at the end of the first three years. This means that the ceiling on borrowings would also be exceeded in the remaining two years of the Seventh Plan.

While additional resource mobilisation by the Centre and the States has exceeded the Plan estimate, this is more than offset by the shortfall in the contribution of public enterprises. The contribution of the Central and State enterprises in the first three years would be around Rs. 20,700 crore against 49,735 crore visualised for the Seventh Plan as a whole.

The price pressures and the erosion of resource base of the Centre and the States pose a challenging task for the Planning Commission, now doing a mid-term appraisal of the Seventh Plan. Financing of the balance of the Plan would involve tough choices in regard to both raising of fresh resources and expenditure control. Project costs have been rising partly because of delays in technical and other clearances and partly because of weak management.

There are some positive trends on the balance of payments side though the trade imbalance still remains high and the country's debt servicing ratio is going up. In the first two years of the Seventh Plan, the trade deficit totalled more than Rs. 16,000 crore even though exports showed an increase in both rupee and dollar terms in the second year of the Plan.

The export target for 1987-88 is fixed at Rs. 13,800 crore and the Commerce Ministry is confident that this will be exceeded. In the first seven months of 1987-88 (April-October) exports totalled Rs. 8,707.74 crore against Rs. 6,845.86 crore in the corresponding period of last year. The increase was 27.2 per cent.

Imports during the six months from April 1987 have risen from Rs. 9,239 crore in the same period of last year to Rs. 10,399 crore, an increase of 12.6 per cent.

The trade deficit, according to provisional figures, is less this year at Rs. 2,988.61 crore against Rs. 3,381.57 crore.

Best Year Of Industrial Growth

1987 has been the country's best year ever for industrial growth, but there are signals that this performance will be hard to sustain unless remedial steps are taken.

Growth figures available indicate that the industrial sector recorded an all time high growth of 13.6 per cent in the first seven

months of the year, upto July, over the same period of 1986.

But there is stagnation and even decline and demand constraint in certain areas.

Also it is clear that the Government initiatives of the last two years to liberalise the industrial economy have failed to yield

the expected result.

According to the figures released by the Central Statistical Organisation (CSO), the industry sector's growth in the first four months — April to July — of the current financial year was 12.6 per cent over that period last year while it was 13.6 per cent

for the first seven months of the calendar year. The growth during July over the same month the previous year was 15.8 per cent.

The growth rates for a single month as well as over several months were a record high.

The CSO figures are based on the revised Index of Industrial Production (IIP) with 1980-81 as the base year which became operative in February this year. The growth rates have been adjusted to the revised index 1980-81 onwards.

The industrial growth target of the Seventh Plan is eight per cent and the achievement was 8.9 per cent during its first year-1986-87.

Sector-wise, manufacturing recorded a growth of 14.4 per cent during April-July, electricity 9.8 per cent and mining 5.6 per cent.

The infrastructure sector has done by and large well. The provisional data available for the first seven months of the financial year — April to October — show that infrastructural items and certain selected industries with a weight of 24.61 in the IIP have registered positive growth except for crude petroleum and phosphatic fertilisers.

Coal production at 90.3 million tonne was up by 9.5 per cent over April-October, 1986, electricity generated at 115.7 billion units by 8.4 per cent, saleable steel production (main plants) at 4.5 million tonnes by 9.7 per cent, goods traffic on railways at 159.3 million tonnes by 5.7 per cent.

The production of crude petroleum and phosphatic fertilisers, however, fell by 1.2 per cent and 2.4 per cent to 17.6 million tonne and 867,000 tonne respectively.

The impressive growth rates, however, do not truly reflect the reality on the ground. Several industries including textiles, fertilisers, commercial vehicles, consumer durables and engineering have reported demand recession. Growing inventories with them are bound to tell on their future prospects.

The industries performing upto the expectations include chemicals, drug, and electronics, the last in terms of output and not value added as it is heavily dependent on imported components.

Inadequate investment is another cause for concern. Instead of going up, it has fallen in some respects.

In the first nine months of 1987 — January to September — only 692 letters of intent (LI) were issued against 858 in that period last year. The industrial licences granted, however, were more at 502 against 464.

The registration with the Secretariat of Industrial Approvals and Foreign Collaboration Approvals were also lower at 1352 and 550 compared to 1490 and 658 respectively.

The registrations with the Directorate General of Technical Development (DGTD), both at the headquarters and regional offices, stood at 1028 against 977.

Fresh investment in the capital goods sector has been all the more tardy. During April-September, the capital goods approvals totalled only Rs. 336.24 crore against Rs. 598.92 crore in that period last year, a 43.9 per cent fall.

All but two of the 14 capital goods industries witnessed a negative trend. The approvals in respect of cotton textiles fell by 47.1 per cent, chemicals — 38.8 per

cent, iron and steel — 65.8 per cent and other metals — 30.9 per cent.

Rubber and rubber goods, and paper and paper boards were the only items to register a growth, 42.9 per cent and 58.2 per cent respectively.

In September, the capital goods approvals fell further, by 89.7 per cent, from the figures of the same last year.

The capital market did not stay buoyant. After peaking in the last two years, it has been sluggish throughout 1987. The capital issue approvals during April-November were down at about Rs. 3,800 crore from Rs. 4,200 crore and it was hoped that this year these will cross the Rs. 6000 crore mark. This hope is most likely to be bolied.

There are reports that a large number of companies which have been permitted capital issue are hesitating to enter the market being uncertain about the response from the investors.

All these factors indicate the lack of adequate response from the industry to the liberalisation measures like delicensing, broadbanding, reinvestment of capacities, and simplification of procedures.

The credit sanctions and disbursements by the financial institutions to the industrial sector including refinance assistance to the State finance and industrial development corporation went up considerably during April-September to about Rs. 5100 crore and Rs. 3600 crore respectively.

Growing industrial sickness and the none-too-bright performance of the public sector are some of the other areas of concern to the decision makers.

World Economy

A big, black question mark hangs over the world economy as 1987 ends, with stock markets still reeling from the October crash on Wall Street.

Could this be a rerun of the October 1929 crash, the forerunner of a worldwide great depression like that of the 1930s? Economists noted some similarities, particularly pressures for trade protectionism. After stocks fell in 1929, nations raised trade barriers in an effort to protect themselves.

But the actual state of world business in late 1987 showed no sign of irreparable damage — despite the stock market crash, continued third world debt, lower commodity prices, U.S. budget and trade deficits and other problems such as an oil market that remained depressed despite a partial recovery from its 1986 plunge.

Many world stock markets appeared to be ending the year above their level on January 1, 1987, even after the October crash. In 1987 major western banks wrote off billions of dollars of their third world loans and posted lower earnings, but no big

banks went under.

European and Asian leaders pledged closer cooperation with the U.S. in an effort to ease trade tensions and control currencies and in contrast to the 1930s, when half of American banks failed, a Chicago-based financial consulting firm predicted that U.S. bank profits in 1988 would grow despite the October 19 stock market collapse.

Indeed, the crash may have been a blessing in disguise, said the former U.S. federal reserve board chairman, Mr. Paul A. Volcker, by forcing policy-makers to address long-range economic problems such as U.S. budget and trade deficits.

Given proper policies and international cooperation, Mr. Volcker said, "there is no reason that the economy can't go on and expand, that inflation be held in check and that we could have an extended period of growth".

The U.S. with foreign help, let the dollar slide toward year's end, hoping to ease the U.S. trade deficit. President Ronald Reagan, a vigorous free trade advocate,

promised to veto any protectionist U.S. trade legislation. But even Mr. Reagan was taking trade reprisals against Japan, Brazil and other countries.

Mr. Reagan also negotiated with Congress to cut the U.S. budget deficit, a financial black hole that had helped turn the U.S. from the world's biggest creditor nation into the world's biggest debtor. But the proposed \$30-billion federal deficit for the fiscal year ending September 30, 1988, is still considered too high.

The trade gap remained stubbornly agape at \$157 billion and even widened toward year end. Economists feared a repetition in coming years of another feature of the 1930s depression — a succession of competitive devaluations, with each country trying to grab a bigger slice of the shrinking world trade pie.

A survey released in December by an American firm, found that 25 per cent of Americans believe the U.S. is very likely to encounter another economic depression.

The survey said continuing instability in the nation's financial markets was affecting

Americans' buying habits. A downturn in consumer buying, particularly as the Christmas season approached, could have a depressing effect on the U.S. economy overall.

The major West European economy grew more sluggishly in 1987 than in 1986. The falling dollar flattened exports, while spurring imports.

According to DRI Europe, a private forecasting firm in London, West Germany's economy grew by 1.4 per cent in 1987 (2.4 per cent in 1986), France's by 1.8 per cent (2.0 per cent), Britain's by 3.8 per cent (3.1 per cent) and Italy's by 2.2 per cent (2.8 per cent).

The average European inflation rate climbed over three per cent because of rebounding oil prices, and unemployment rates remained in double digits.

Britain held centre-stage again in 1987 with the fastest growth. The Prime Minister, Mrs. Margaret Thatcher's tight-fisted spending policies were considered a model of fiscal prudence.

Italy claimed to have overtaken Britain as the non-Communist world's fifth-richest country in 1987, but there was concern at year's end that inflation was rising. Italian exports took a battering from increased labour costs and the fall of the dollar.

West Germany, Europe's largest economy, was responding to pressure from its trading partners to stimulate its growth as a way of promoting world financial stability.

The 12-nation European Economic Community (EEC) failed at a December meeting in Copenhagen to settle a farm spending dispute and entered 1988 with a full-blown budget crisis — widely considered the most serious in the EEC's 30-year history.

Asia's economic picture in 1987 was dominated by the Japanese economy's climb against the dollar, which fuelled chances ranging from record jobless rates in Japan to soaring exports from the newly industrialised Asian countries.

Japan began to change from an export-reliant economy to one marked by growing domestic demand. Total export volume was down in the first three quarters of 1987, while imports were 17.3 per cent higher.

The yen's rise curbed the competitiveness of Japanese goods overseas and hit exporters with lower profits, production and investment. Unemployment reached a record 3.2 per cent in May. Economic growth was projected at 3.5 per cent in fiscal 1987, which ends next March.

Growth estimates for Asia's newly industrialised "little dragons" — South Korea, Hong Kong, Taiwan and Singapore — ranged from Singapore's seven per cent to 11-12 per cent for the remaining three.

Malaysia and the Philippines charged the U.S. with discrimination against their exports of palm and coconut oils. The U.S. also drastically curtailed imports of sugar,

a major export of the Philippines and other Asian nations.

Countries in Latin America, who are responsible for a large portion of the third world's debt of more than one trillion dollars, complained a new year in 1987 that they can never pay their foreign loans if a rising tide of protectionism in the industrial countries keeps their export goods out of world markets.

Debtor nations worldwide obtained some relief through the plunging U.S. dollar, since many of their foreign debts were payable in dollars. The oil importing debtor nations like Brazil were also helped by low oil prices while the oil exporters like Mexico were hurt.

But the basic problem remained: a net outflow of money to pay interest on debts rather than the inflow of capital they needed.

Argentina, Brazil and Mexico, the third world's three biggest debtors, now owe a total of more than \$ 260 billion, and formed a group of debtor nations known as G3.

"Latin America is the only region in the world, with visible setbacks. Other continents continued to progress — we have not advanced," said the Brazilian president, Mr. Jose Sarney.

Eight Latin American presidents met in Acapulco to discuss their common problems in late November, and called on international lending agencies to loosen their purse strings and limit interest rates.

Bright Prospects For Oil

The oil scenario for the country in the new year appears brighter than the year past as imports are likely to become slightly cheaper with an oil price crash on the cards following discord in the OPEC over selling prices.

India, which has gone on a major exploratory effort putting many discoveries in the Bay of Bengal and Arabian Sea including Cauvery Basin on an early production system, had perforce to resort to imports in 1987 mainly to meet the demands of a growing automobile market.

The imports are to be stepped up as the automobile and two-wheeler sector is ever-expanding and here the country may cash in on the advantage of softer oil prices triggered by the anxiety of some OPEC members to undersell from the benchmark price of US \$ 18 a barrel and reluctance to adhere to production cutback and maintain the 16 million barrels per day rate norm.

Moreover, the country is also likely to gain by the downtrend of the dollar and the uncertain world economic situation following the stock market crash which is why anxious OPEC members like Iran wanted the benchmark price to be raised to \$ 20 per barrel, and other West Asian nations like Saudi Arabia staunchly opposed to get a greater share of a

shrinking market.

Oil analysts say Indian Oil imports would touch Rs. 4,300 crores in 1987-88, which is an increase of 66 per cent from Rs. 2,600 crores recorded last year (1986-87). The import bill went up because of the steep rise in international crude price from \$ 12 to \$ 19 per barrel.

This trend is not likely to persist as most members of OPEC are not expected to sell crude oil over the benchmark price of \$ 18 a barrel as per an agreement reached at the Vienna meet.

Prospects of some OPEC members even selling below \$ 18 are distinct but the "price war situation" witnessed in 1986 when oil was sold as low as \$ 10 per barrel is not likely to repeat, oil analysts say.

The big question mark for the new year, is however, will the Government increase the prices of petroleum products as it did with coal, sugar and edible oils in a major effort to mobilise resources and close the budgetary deficit.

The country produced close to 30 million tonnes of crude this year and hopes to increase it to 40 million tonnes before the end of the Seventh Plan (1989-90). As per the Seventh Plan estimate, the country will require 88 million tonnes by 2000 AD whereas the oil companies can produce

only 50 million tonnes under the most optimistic conditions.

India will then be forced to import a staggering 40 million tonnes by the turn of the century. The import bill at today's prices would be Rs. 8,000 crores in foreign exchange. However, the actual drain on foreign exchange calculated at the expected price of \$ 40-50 a barrel would be a Rs. 16,000 crores.

Oil analysts point out that the dipping oil prices of 1988 would steadily pick up in the nineties and surpass even the all-time high of \$ 30 per barrel recorded at the height of the oil crisis in the late-seventies.

There is, however, a silver lining in the cloud as the emerging gas availability from the oil fields is expected to help and partially offset this drain on foreign exchange.

Against this background, as the Union Petroleum Minister, Mr. Brahm Dutt, had said in a seminar in Delhi in the year rolling by, that the Government had chalked out a strategy to accelerate exploitation of coal, hydel and nuclear power, intensify exploration of oil and gas and manage rising oil demand by energy conservation.

Keeping in line with the Government's strategy, the Oil and Natural Gas Commission (ONGC), the major oil producer in the country, evolved a 20-year

perspective plan for meeting a demand of 100 million tonnes of hydrocarbons in the early part of 21st century.

Based on prognosticated reserves, year-wise and basin-wise targets are being set by ONGC, which is a distinct break from the past planning practices.

Petroleum product consumption in the country increased from 17.90 million tonnes in 1970-71 to over 43 million tonnes in 1986-87 and consumption in the current year is 46.4 million tonnes. With the present production being only around 30 million tonnes, a gap of 16.50 million tonnes is to be bridged through imports.

ONGC is embarking on novel strategies to increase production which includes enhanced recovery methods, work-over operations to recoup sick wells, and intensified drilling to put maximum wells on production.

ONGC is also working towards the establishment of a national gas grid of which the Hazira-Bijaipur-Jagdishpur (HBJ) pipeline, being executed by Gas Authority of India Ltd. (GAIL) in collaboration with the French-Japanese consortium, Spio-Capag-NHK and Toyo Engineering is a pivot.

The year rolling by saw the first 600 km section of the 1,700-km long HBJ pipeline costing over Rs. 1,700 crores being completed and plant of National Fertilisers at Hazira receiving the first gas flow. A

snag, however, appears as the HBJ pipeline would be ready before the end of the Seventh Plan (1980-90) but the three power plants and six fertiliser plants to use this gas as feedstock are not yet ready.

ONGC also drew up an ambitious plan for deep-sea drilling to get hydrocarbons in the Krishna-Godavari offshore basin. The programme is to start in 1988 and progress in various phases till 1991.

ONGC is also establishing a Rs. 16-crore advanced computer-based telecommunication network using the INSAT 1-B satellite to analyse the data received from seismic surveys and intensify exploration activity.

For 1988-89, ONGC will get its enhanced outlay of Rs. 2,350 crores approved by the Planning Commission. Of this, Rs. 2,250 crores would be raised by it internally and the rest secured from the World Bank and other international funding agencies.

ONGC has planned to spend in 1988, Rs. 141 crores for additional oil recovery from Bombay High (South) Rs. 77.46 crores from South Bassin, and Rs. 60 crores for additional recoveries from Bombay High (North).

Besides, 1987 saw the foundation stone laid for the Rs. 1500-crore Karnal refineries in Haryana by the Prime Minister, Mr. Rajiv Gandhi. Costing over Rs. 1,500 crores this

refinery is to meet the entire demand of petroleum products for the northern region. Tatas will participate with the Indian corporation in this joint sector project.

The year also saw the agreement being signed between the Government, Birlas, and Hindustan Petroleum for the erection of the multi-crore Mangalore Refineries which is expected to meet the requirements of the southern region.

Oil India Ltd., the Assam-based public sector company (OIL), showed a marked decline in its profits mainly because of the oil blockades organised by the All-Assam Students Union (AASU) agitation which upset production schedules.

As the year was drawing to a close, two major agreements were signed.

The Government and ONGC signed an agreement with a U.S. firm in three offshore blocks in the Krishna-Godavari basin.

A similar agreement was signed by the two with a Dubai and Canadian firm for developing the other blocks in the Krishna-Godavari offshore basin.

The country has thrown open 27 offshore blocks for development and more than six leading international companies are in the race.

India and the Soviet Union also signed an oil protocol for stepping up oil recovery operations in the Bay of Bengal.

A Year For Veterans And Youngsters In Sports

Veterans and youngsters alike flourished in 1987 sports as Steffi Graf gave women's tennis a fresh face at the top, Ben Johnson flashed into track history, Mike Tyson consolidated the heavyweight boxing titles and Alain Prost broke the longevity record for race drives.

Johnson, a sprinter with a staggering start, turned a late-summer Sunday in Rome into one of those sports events that become magical with age.

In the men's 100-metre final at the world track and field championships, Johnson rocketed to a world-record 9.83s. Runner-up Carl Lewis of the United States, the defending champion, matched the old world mark of 9.93s but was beaten by two strides.

The only other world record set at the championships occurred about five minutes later Stefka Kostadinova of Bulgaria raised the women's high jump mark to 2.09m.

While Johnson blazed his way to the top of track and field, Steffi Graf took the better part of the year to climb to No. 1 in women's tennis. The 18-year-old West German won her first seven tournaments of the year, including her first grand slam triumph by beating Martina Navratilova in the French Open final.

Navratilova, (31) and the top-ranked women's player the previous five years, handed Graf her only two defeats of the season, in the finals of Wimbledon and the

U.S. Open.

But that only temporarily slowed Graf's march. She took over the No. 1 spot in late summer and clinched the season title by beating Gabriela Sabatini of Argentina in the championship match of the Virginia Slims final last month. Sabatini, at 17, another up-and-coming star, eliminated Navratilova in the quarter-finals.

Navratilova was not the only veteran women's player to have a tough year. Chris Evert failed to win a Grand Slam title for the first time in 14 years and was eliminated in the first round of the Virginia Slims tournament. Afterwards, she said she was tired of being a tennis "gypsy" and, at 32, might be through as a full-time player.

Ivan Lendl retained the No. 1 spot in men's crown late last year, he beat James "Bonecrusher" Smith for the World Boxing Association belt.

Tyson then won the three major heavyweight titles for the first time in nine years with a victory over International Boxing Federation champion Tony Tucker.

Thomas Hearns became the first boxer to win World championships in four weight classes when he knocked out Juan Domingo Roldan for the WBC middleweight title.

Gymnastics produced a new champion as well as an old one. Aurelia Dobre, a 14-year-old Romanian, took the women's all-round title at the world gymnastics championships in Rotterdam. The men's all-

round title was won by former champion Dimitri Bilozerchev of the Soviet Union.

Two-time Olympic champion and world record holder Edwin Moses of the U.S. won the men's 400-metre intermediate hurdles, edging countryman Danny Harris and West German Harald Schmid at Rome. Moses clocked 47.46s the fastest ever in an international championship.

Harris had broken Moses' 122-race winning streak at Madrid, Spain, on June 4.

The Africans dominated the men's distance races. Kenya's Billy Konchellah won the 800m, Abdi Bile of Somalia took the 1,500m, Said Aqita of Morocco captured the 5,000m and Kenyans Paul Kipkoech and Douglas Wakihuru won the 10,000m and marathon, respectively.

The biggest record-breaker of the year was Aqita. He smashed world records in the 2,000m and 5,000m and set a world best in the two-mile (8m. 13.45s).

It was the first year that world indoor records were recognised by the IAAF—provided the performances were superior to the previous world bests.

American Jackie Joyner-Korsee proved indisputably she is the greatest all-round women's athlete in the world, ending the season with the world heptathlon record and World championship.

Acrimony dogged formula one motor racing where Nelson Piquet, who became world champion for the third time, and his

Williams teammate and runner-up Nigel Mansell were barely on speaking terms. There was strife at the Belgian Grand Prix when Mansell attempted to assault fellow-driver Ayrton Senna after a race incident in Mexico. Senna slapped a marshal after another mishap.

Stephen Roche became Ireland's hero when he added the Tour De France to his Giro D'Italia cycling triumph. He completed a treble only achieved by Belgian Eddy Merckx by winning the World championship road race in Austria.

Horse racing was marred by the jailing of former top jockey Lester Piggott for three

years for tax evasion.

The year's most electrifying boxing came from Sugar Ray Leonard. Leonard, in only his second fight in five years, terminated Marvellous Marvin Hagler's seven-year reign as middleweight champion in the most lucrative fight with a classic exhibition of counter-punching and showmanship.

The initial rugby World Cup was won by New Zealand and Australia won the fourth one-day Reliance World Cup at Calcutta.

And cricket, long associated with sportsmanship, showed its dark side when a squabble between England captain Mike Gatting and a Pakistani umpire almost

wrecked England's tour there.

Jahangir Khan, unboaten for 5 years in the squash circuit, relinquished the No. 1 spot to 18-year-old Jansher Khan. Year's end, Jansher had taken his win to seven straight over his fellow-Pakistani.

The sporting year had a sparkling start as Dennis Conner's Stars and Stripes won the America's Cup for the San Diego Yacht Club by 4-0 against Australian defender Kookaburra III.

Golf was one sport which maintained high standards. Europe's Ryder Cup team stunned the Americans in Muirfield village, Ohio, by retaining its title.

Athletics In 1987

Ben Johnson indelibly stamped his name on athletics history in 1987 with a performance that outshone Bob Beamon's fabulous long jump record set 19 years ago in the rarified air of Mexico City.

Johnson, a 26-year-old Jamaican-born Canadian, shrugged off Rome's sticky heat to become the fastest human ever. And he did it by crushing a resurgent Carl Lewis in a head-to-head battle that totally captivated the sporting world.

His incredible 9.83 seconds for the 100 metres ripped a full tenth of a second off the previous world record set by America's Calvin Smith four years ago at Colorado Springs.

What made Johnson's performance even more spectacular was that Smith's record had been set at altitude.

No one was more stunned by Johnson's run than Olympic multi-gold medalist Carl Lewis. The flamboyant American ran the fastest 100 metres of his life but all he could do was watch the Canadian's back disappear into the fading sunset.

Lewis, who carried off seven gold medals from the 1983 Helsinki world championships and 1984 Los Angeles Olympics, was left to salvage his massive ego by picking up gold at long jump and 4 x 100 metres relay.

Lewis' long jump victory gave him his 52nd straight victory and further confirmed him as the most accomplished long jumper of all-time. But it is the thought of beating Johnson that will drive him on in Seoul.

However, a great season was marred by mounting allegations of widespread drug abuse which the IAAF, the sport's governing body, failed to dispell.

Only Sandra Gasser of Switzerland, third in the women's 1,500 M, was caught at Rome and banned for two years under the new penalties for using anabolic steroids. No one seriously believed she had been the only offender.

Nine offenders caught before the world championships were named in Rome. Seven were banned for two years for using steroids, which Australian javelin thrower Sue Howland said was the only way to

compete on level terms. Two were banned for three months for using the stimulant ephedrine.

The accepted morality amongst more and more athletes now is if you cannot win by fair means—cheat.

Officials also announced that the masking agent probenecid, which prevents the detection of steroids or other hormone derivatives, will be banned from next year. Several athletes were found taking it at the Pan American Games in August.

While Britain saw the eclipse of two of its great champions—decathlete Daley Thompson and 1500M star Steve Cram—Rome saw the re-birth of Africa's uninhibited runners.

Africans won every race from 800 metres to the marathon.

Kenya's Billy Konchellah, who in 1981 had been a 19-year-old rabbit to Seb Coe's world record run, proved his own international pedigree at 800M.

Abdi Bilo, 24, won Somalia's first sporting gold medal of any kind in the 1,500M. Said Aouita of Morocco, who in July had broken the 13-minute barrier on the same track, won his Olympic gold medal distance of 5,000M.

Kenya's Paul Kipkoech, 24, routed the 10,000M field and Douglas Wakihuru, 23, who lives and trains in Tokyo with Toshihiko Seko, won Kenya's third gold medal in the marathon.

What this season exposed was the potential problems a late September Olympics poses for athletes trying to reach peak form and cash in on the lucrative Grand Prix series which stages its finals at West Berlin on August 26.

It was clear at Rome that too many athletes had run one race too many. The most telling example was in the men's 400M where East Germany's Thomas Schonlebe, looking fresh after a carefully planned season, outgunned Nigeria's Innocent Egbunike and America's Butch Reynolds, who had both had long, gruelling seasons.

The American, who ran the third fastest 400M of all time in Ohio in May, admitted he was drained by more than 70 races by the

time he reached Rome.

If Johnson's clash with Lewis was the most powerful Roman image, Edwin Moses' tremendous battle with Danny Harris and Harald Schmid provided the most exciting race.

Harris beat Moses in Seville in May to end the great man's winning streak of 10 consecutive finals and 15 heats. Schmid had been the last man to beat Moses, 1977, and the three men battled out glorious Rome final.

Moses pipped them at the line but confessed it had been the toughest race of his life. Harris was second and Schmid third in a repeat of the Los Angeles finish.

East Germany topped the medals table ahead of the United States and the Soviet Union, followed by Bulgaria, Kenya, Italy and Great Britain.

The Germans could, once again, thank their women, who won seven of 10 gold, six out of 11 silver and six out of 10 bronze medals.

Silko Gladisch completed a sprint double but fellow East German Heike Dreschler failed to live up to expectations, coming only third in the long jump and second in the 100M.

Jackie Joyner-Kersey missed her third world record in taking the heptathlon by the American, who at Indianapolis in August had equalled Dreschler's world record of 7.45M, won her second gold in the long jump. Tatyana Samolenko's form dipped after a world indoor championship gold medal in March but she came good in Rome to score a middle-distance double.

Samolenko had lost to Britain's Kirsti Wade in the European Cup final 1500M in Prague and was only third in the 3,000M at the Soviet championships.

Rosa Mota, double European champion won the women's marathon in the absence of Ingrid Kristiansen, who chose to win her gold medal in the 10,000M.

The Norwegian has pleaded with IAA officials to change the Seoul Olympic timetable, putting the marathon after the 10,000M in line with the men, to allow her to try for a long distance double.

Jale Thompson lost a decathlon for the first time since the 1978 Prague European Championships, but even the Rome winner, Arsten Voss of East Germany, acknowledged Thompson will prove tougher in Seoul.

Sergoi Bubka, who broke through as a 19-year-old at Helsinki, won the pole vault with 5 jumps but his attempt to beat his own world record set in June ended in chaos when the loudspeakers began blaring out William Tell overture for a medals ceremony at the other side of the stadium. Rossini's symphony overpowered the legions' run up of the bemused Bubka.

Sweden's Patrik Sjöberg, who jumped a world record 2.42M in June, beat Soviet Igor Paklin and Gennadiy Avdeyenko in a mighty high jump battle as the Rome giant drew to a close.

Seoul will have all of this and more. Missing in Rome were Mary Decker, Zola Budd, Seb Coe, Alberto Tomba, Joan Benoit-Samuelson, Yury Syedkh. Who knows which now star will shine in the next nine months?

Yan Hong's women's 10km walk bronze medal was Asia's only medal, although

hurdler Debbie Flintoff and Kerry Saxby in the walk, went one better for Australia with silver.

The Chinese could have had more. Guan Ping was battling out the finish with the Russian Olga Krishtop when both put a foot wrong approaching the stadium and were disqualified.

The humidity and long, stuffy tunnel into the stadium caused several women to collapse. Australia's Lorraine Jachno was a distressing sight as she tripped gamely to reach the line before fainting.

Flintoff, who ran a Commonwealth 400M hurdles record 53.95 sec at Cologne in August, was unable to handle East Germany's Sabine Busch in Rome.

China's men's sprint relay squad broke the Asian record with 39.05 to reach the final. However, the biggest hope for Asia is 21-year-old peasant's daughter Wang Xiuting from Shandong province, who must rank as a medals contender in Seoul.

She won the 10,000M gold medal in the 1986 Asian Games in her first major meeting and improved her Asian record for eighth place in Rome. She also ran in Asian best 8:50.68 in the 3,000M but failed to

reach the final by less than a second.

India's P. T. Usha found the going tough at Rome. This naturally gifted runner should perhaps undertake an intensive weight-training course for Seoul.

She gleaned some satisfaction by anchoring India's 4 x 400M relay squad to an Asian record 3:31.35, although they failed to reach the final.

Li Meisu of China achieved seventh place in the women's shot with 20.43M.

Zhu Yuqing broke her Asian record with 6,211 points to finish eighth in the heptathlon but fellow Chinese Zhu Jianhua's climb back to the top again faltered. The former world record holder failed to reach the men's high jump final.

Japan's Kazuhiro Mizoguchi, Asian games gold medalist, was sixth in the javelin with 80.24M, but marathon runners Toshihiko Seko and Takeyuki Nakayama, who did not run in Rome, look the best Japanese bets for gold in Seoul.

South Korea's Lim Chun-Ae, who scored a middle distance double in Seoul last year as a 17-year-old, did not go to Rome and will be under pressure next year.

Anand And Sethi Bright Spots

If there is one thing predictable about Indian sports, that is its unpredictable nature.

Down in the dumps at one moment and at the top of the Himalayas at the other. That has been the consistent nature of Indian sports down the years, and it was no different in the year 1987.

It was a year during which the country hosted four international tournaments and, of two of them, — cricket and table tennis — the home teams, from whom a lot was expected, failed badly. It was a year in which the country's sports administration took a lot of bulleting from people more interested in politics than sports. It was also a year marked by exhilarating individual performances.

While the elders were squabbling in bursts of law for control over sports bodies, it was left to a toonager, Viswanathan Anand, to cover himself with glory and make every sports loving Indian proud as the year came to a close.

Anand's remarkable achievement of becoming the first Indian to secure the grandmaster's title certainly came as no surprise to those who had been following the youngster's stupendous progress. The grandmaster's title at Coimbatore on December 28 was a fitting finale to a grand year in which he won the world junior championship too.

As a matter of fact, on the same day in August when Anand was crowning himself with the world junior title, another fine indoor sportsman of the country, Geet Sethi, retained his world billiards title. No two youngsters could have rendered

greater service to the country and sport than these two.

But for Anand and Sethi and a few other individual performances, it has been a bleak year in sports for the country.

The worst happening was in the Indian Olympic Association with attempts to 'remove' its president, Mr. Vidya Charan Shukla, from his post. Instead of remaining a purely sports matter, the whole quarrel for control over the apex body for sports in the country turned political with the government too accused of getting involved, directly or indirectly.

From the organisational point of view, they were a great success. But, after the successful New Delhi Asian Games, no proof of India's ability to host such events was really necessary. If the idea was that the host nation always does well in such meets, it could never have been more wrong. Only in the SAF Games did India do well. But, that was a one horse race with the other countries providing hardly any competition.

The biggest sports extravaganza of the year, on the sub-continent, was undoubtedly the Reliance Cup. As a tournament it was successful but, for the patriotic Indians, it was a sore disappointment as the hosts who were also the defending champions, lost in the semi-finals.

The biggest loss to Indian cricket in the year was the retirement of Sunil Gavaskar, who strode majestically across the cricket grounds the world over for 17 years to break every conceivable batting record—the two outstanding being most

centuries (34) and aggregate runs (10,122) in Tests.

While the cricketers were having a bumpy ride, the Indian hearts swelled with pride due to their playboys in another arena. That was the three musketeers of Indian tennis—Vijay Amritraj, Ramesh Krishnan and Anand Amritraj — who defied age (at least, in the case of the two Amritraj brothers) and ATP rankings, to take India into the Davis Cup final for only the third time in its history.

The tale of their progress in the Davis Cup past strong opponents was nothing less than rousing and awe-inspiring. They came from behind to beat Argentina in the first round, swept their way past Israel, conquerors of redoubtable Czechoslovakia, 4-0 in the quarter-finals, went down-under and got the better of the defending champions, Australia, 3-2 on the opponents' home courts in the semi-finals and then travelled to Gothenburg, where they were pitted against the strongest team in the world Sweden, and, expectedly, lost all the five matches in the final.

After coming that far, that defeat was understandably disappointing. But, it certainly was nothing to be ashamed of, the only worry now is, where are the replacements for at least the Amritraj brothers who are past their prime but still battling it out bravely for the country and for the sport.

Intab-87, held in the capital in February, only saw Indian table tennis men's team slipping from 12th place to 16th and the women suffering a worse slide down. Only towards the end of the year, national

(Continued on page 51)

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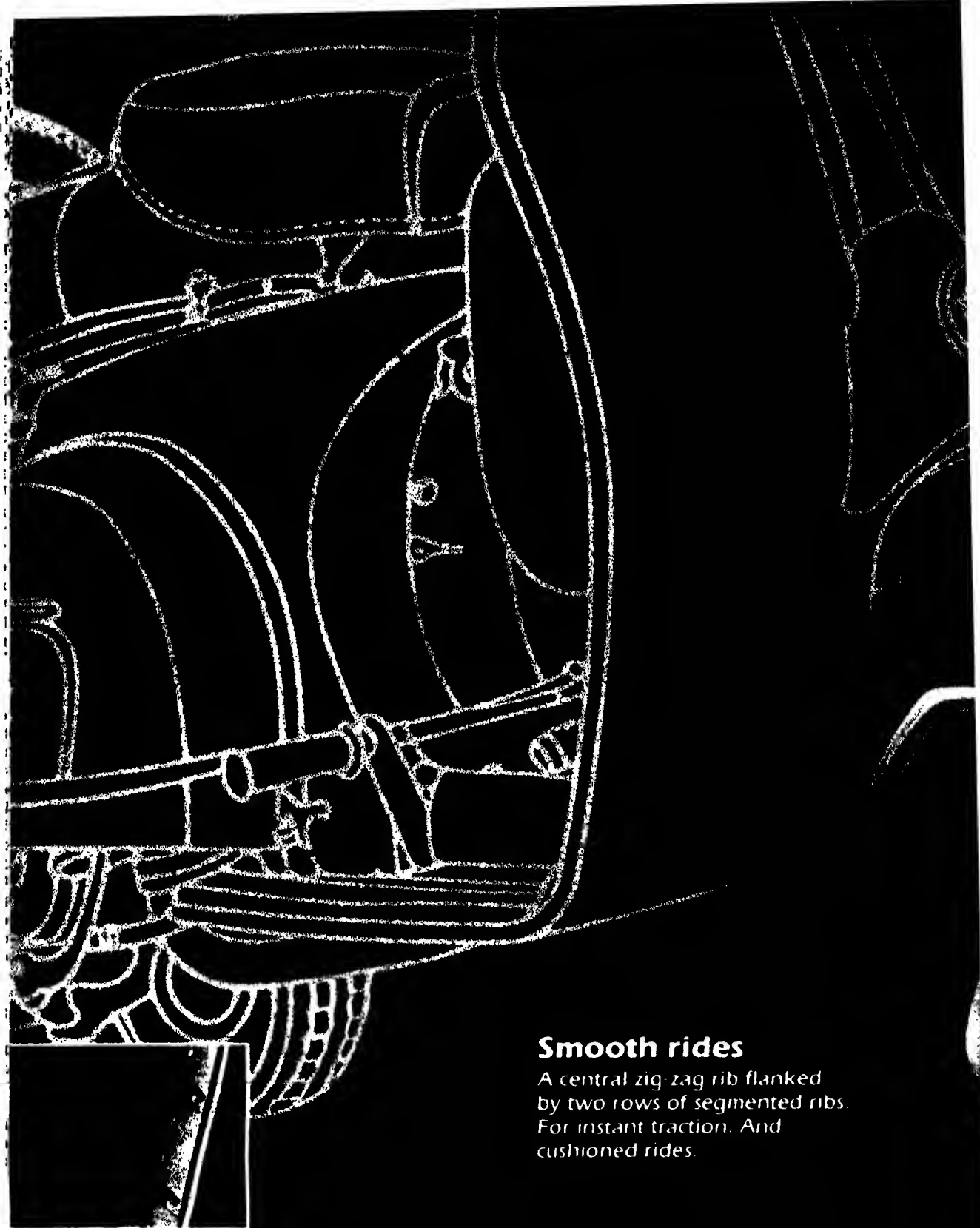
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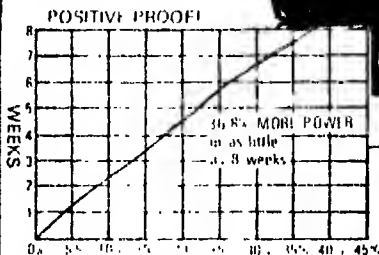
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(Continued from page 46)

champion Kamlesh Mehta qualified for the Olympic Games to be held in Seoul in September.

Calcutta hosted the SAF Games in November and with the neighbouring countries providing hardly any opposition, India walked away with the honours. Instead of fielding top notchers like P.T. Usha, India should have given exposure to its second-stringers.

Kerala overcame many a hurdle to successfully host the second National

Games and, to joy of the people of the State, won the overall team championship.

The only disappointment for the home crowd was the absence of their favourite, Usha from the track due to an ankle injury.

For that matter, it was not a very outstanding year for the sprint queen. She bagged three golds at the Asian Track and Field Meet in Singapore but failed to qualify for the final of 400 metres hurdles event in the Rome World Athletic Championships.

In the traditional games, the junior

wrestlers, won the team championship in the World Cadet Meet in Canada.

The youngsters were to the fore in the form of Anita Sood and Arati Pradhan who swam the English channel and none signified the indomitable spirit of the Indian youth than the deaf-mute Taranath Shenoy who continued successfully with his ambition of swimming the 'seven seas'.

With brave young sportspersons like Shenoy around, Indian sport need not feel despondent about the future.

Indian Cinema : Rewind '87

Derek Bose

For the world's most prolific film industry, 1987 has been a year of mixed surprises.

To the production sector, it meant churning out one film every eight hours, for the distribution sector, it meant blocking capital to an unprecedented Rs. 1.2 billion; for exhibitors, it has been a year of crippling taxation and a record number of flops. Cine workers and technicians will remember it for the 35-day industry strike in July-August. And for the touts peddling tickets in the black, this has been the year of Dharmendra!

With the release of K. C. Sharma's *Hukumat*, the ageing matinee idol found himself riding the crest of a fresh popularity wave that took the wind off the sails of well-entrenched names like Jeetendra, Mithun Chakraborty, Anil Kapoor and Jackie Shroff. Like the proverbial Phoenix he rose from the ashes and set the silver screen ablaze with a series of blockbusters—*Dacait*, *Main Balwaan*, *Loha*, *Dadagiri*, *Mera Karam Mera Dharam*, *Aag Hi Aag*, *Qayamat*...

In the absence of an Amitabh starrer, Dharmendra's only contender at the box office sweepstakes proved to be Vinod Khanna. After six years of hibernation, the actor-turned-yogi stormed back with renewed vigour, creating two rapid-fire hits—*Insaaf* and *Satyamev Jayate*—which only set the trend for sequels and pale limitations by other dream merchants.

Such was the Vinod Khanna mystique that in October, of the 15 films launched in Bombay, 14 had his name in the credits.

Two factors accounted for this sudden turn of events. It was not so much a question of a "rediscovery" that tipped the scales in favour of Dharmendra and Vinod Khanna, it was rather a reflection of the kind of films made in 1987. Multistarrers were out. Except for some stray flashes like Manoj Kumar's *Kalyug Aur Ramayan* and Rakesh Roshan's *Khudgarz*, the emphasis has been on the small-budget, action oriented entertainers like Gul Anand's *Jalwa*, Harmesh Malhotra's *Nagina*, T. Rama Rao's *Nache Mayuri*, N. Chandra's *Pratigahat* and Sashilal Nair's *Parivaar*, which proved money spinners. Others like Mahesh Bhatt's *Kaash* and

Shekhar Kapoor's *Mr. India* enjoyed varying degrees of success at metropolitan centres, essentially on the strength of slick direction and some superlative acting.

The other key factor was Amitabh Bachchan. At the beginning of the year, it was clear that he would take time off from politics and act in some selected films like *Jadoogar*, *Toofan* *Ladla Kartoots*... He even completed Tinnu Anand's *Shahenshah* when news broke of his resigning his Lok Sabha seat on July 17. Almost immediately Subhash Ghai scrapped *Devaa* and with Rahul Rawail following suit, panic spread in the industry about Amitabh's saleability. The release of *Shahenshah* was shelved indefinitely. Even today, nobody is too sure if the super star has not lost his appeal as a crowd puller.

Meanwhile a host of youngsters surfaced on the scene, making valiant efforts to step into Amitabh's shoes. Some like Shekhar Suman (*Anubhav*), Romesh Sharma (*Ma Ki Saugandhi*), Rohan Kapoor (*Imaandaar*), Master Mayur (*Koi Na Jaane Re*), Mohanish Behl (*Itihaas*), Sushant Ray (*Jhunjhaar*) and Aman Virk (*Muzloom*) tried to run before learning to walk. Others like Suhas Khandke (*Dozakh*), Akbar Khan (*Jumbish*) and Raj Kiran (*Woh Din Ayenge*) turned wise and gave up the race. Only Govinda (*Duty*) and Chunky Pandey (*Aag Hi Aag*) registered some degree of success.

A notable fallout from this development has been the revival of syrupy romantic melodramas with the archetypal "angry young man" holding centre stage. Only Mithun Chakraborty (and perhaps Vinod Khanna) could pull it off with a measure of conviction—though in most cases good production values suffered due to lack of strong female leads. With old timers Rekha, Hema Malini, Moushumi and Zeenat Aman effectively withdrawing from the scene, the search for new faces has continued for long. The Mandakini experiment failed as did so many others involving Farha, Anita Raaj, Amrita Singh, Padmini Kolhapure and Poonam Dhillon.

Perhaps the biggest setback to mainstream cinema was the phasing out of Moon Moon Sen. But then, it rediscovered

Dimple Kapadia whose comeback film, *Saagar* placed her at par with the invincible Sridevi. In between were the "also rans" ranging from Kimi Katkar (*Dosti Dushmani*), Roma Manik (*Faqeer Badshah*) and Richa Sharma (*Sadak Chhaap*) to Disco Shanti (*Sheela*), Bindu (*Muqaddar Ka Faisla*), Bhanupriya (*Khudgarz*), Swapna (*Hummat*), Jamuna (*Main Chup Nahin Rahungi*) and Sriprada (*Dilruba Tangewali*). A 15-year-old nymphet, Sonam, is supposed to be the latest sensation although she has no release to her credit!

Video contributed to the prevailing confusion by foisting two of its stars—Aditya Pancholi and Persis Khambatta—with disastrous results. Similarly, Alok Nath, Sameer Khakkar, Anita Kanwar, Rajesh Puri and several other television stars migrated from the small screen into the industry. Even an "art film wallah" like Naseeruddin Shah joined the bandwagon with potboilers like *Maan Maryada*, *Anjaam Khuda Jane*, *Action*, *Maalaamaal* and *Zinda Jala Doonga*.

The year also provided some happy tidings with Shatrughan Sinha, for once shedding his loud-mouth Bihari babu image and taking to a rather restrained portrayal of a cremation ground attendant in Gautam Ghosh's Hindi-Bengali bilingual film, *Antarjali Yatra*. Shabana Azmi made her debut into French Cinema with *La Nuit Bengalie*, besides bagging a prestigious Hollywood film opposite Shirley Maclaine. Anupam Kher found himself cast in another Shabana starrer, *Pestonjee* by Vijaya Mehta. Aparna Sen launched *Sati*. And the great Satyajit Ray returned to film making after three years with a docudrama to commemorate the birth centenary of his father, Sukumar Ray.

Indian cinema was further enriched by the efforts of Adoor Gopalakrishnan (*Anantaram*) in Kerala, Jahnvi Barua (*Halodiyi Choraye Boudhan Khai*) in Assam, Girish Kasaravalli (*Tabarana Kathe*) in Karnataka, Raja Mitra (*Ekti Jibon*) in West Bengal, and a unique dialogue-less film by Sangeetam Sreenivasa Rao (*Pushpak*) in Andhra Pradesh. Most of the

(Continued on page 58)

Diary Of Events

National

JANUARY

2 : Veteran freedom fighter and former Orissa Chief Minister Mr. Hare Krishna Mahtab passes away in Bhubaneswar.

3 : Janata bags 11 and Congress (I) 4 seats in the elections to 19 Zila Parishads in Karnataka.

6 : Indira loyalists launch a new party, the National Socialist Congress.

Noted film music director Jaiyov dies in Bombay.

10 : Terrorists gun down State official, Mr. T. C. Katoch, Inspector General of Prisons (Rules) outside his residence in Chandigarh.

15 : The President, Mr. Zail Singh returns to the Government, the mail interception bill with suggestions, for its flaws to be rectified.

17 : The Prime Minister visits Kerala, announces a package assistance of Rs. 415 crores for some non-Plan schemes; lays the foundation for Naval Academy at Ezhimala and the 43-km Alleppey-Kayamkulam coastal railway line.

19 : Terrorists shoot down eight persons including former Minister and Congress (I) General Secretary Mr. Jogindor Pal Pandey in Ludhiana.

20 : Mr. A. P. Venkateswaran, Foreign Secretary resigns.

21 : Mr. K. P. S. Menon to succeed Mr. Venkateswaran.

24 : Mr. V. P. Singh, Finance Minister appointed Defence Minister. The Prime Minister to look after finance. First meeting of Africa Fund summit leaders open.

27 : Mr. Rajiv Gandhi has telephonic talks with the Pakistani Prime Minister Mr. Mohammad Khan Jumejo and the Egyptian President Mr. Hosni Mubarak to defuse tension on the border.

The Jawaharlal Nehru Award for International Understanding presented posthumously to Olof Palme, the late Swedish Prime Minister.

31 : India-Pakistan differ over scope of Secretary level talks on military withdrawals.

FEBRUARY

1 : Union Government decides to throw open the manufacture of penicillin to private sector.

3 : Gorkha National Liberation Front suspends agitation for two months.

All Akali Dal factions dissolved by the five Sikh head priests.

4 : Indo Pak accord on pull-out. Understanding reached on de-escalation of tension along the border through mutual withdrawals from forward positions in a phased manner.

Tribal National Volunteers of Tripura

(TNV) banned by Union Government under the Unlawful Activities (Prevention) Act of 1967.

7 : Pull-out of troops by India and Pakistan from Jammu sector begins.

Priests reject Mr. Barnala's plea to reconsider the formation of Unified Akali Dal. A parallel Istri Akali Dal formed by Mrs. Bimal Khalsa, wife of Beant Singh, an assassin of Indira Gandhi.

9 : Punjab Chief Minister, Mr. Surjit Singh Barnala remains firm in the face of the quit order of the high priests.

Dr. M. R. Srinivasan, Chairman of the Nuclear Power Board made the next Chairman of the Atomic Energy Commission and Secretary of the Department of Atomic Energy.

10 : Punjab Chief Minister, Mr. Surjit Singh Barnala not to appear before Akal Takht to reply to charges.

11 : Sikh head priests excommunicate Punjab Chief Minister, Mr. Surjit Singh Barnala from the Sikh Panth.

12 : Terrorists loot Rs. 5.7 crores from Ludhiana bank.

18 : Laldenga leads Mizo National Front to majority in Mizoram Assembly elections: MNF wins 24 seats, Congress 13 and People's Conference 3 seats.

20 : 39 Akali MLAs attend World Sikh Convention at Longowal village. Convention repudiates the "hukamnama" issued by Akal Takht excommunicating Mr. Surjit Singh Barnala, Punjab Chief Minister.

Mizoram and Arunachal Pradesh become 23rd and 24th States of India. New Mizo National Front Ministry headed by Mr. Laldenga assumes office in Mizoram. Mr. Gegong Apang becomes Chief Minister of Arunachal Pradesh.

21 : Pakistan President Gen. Zia-ul-Haq arrives in New Delhi. Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi and the Pakistan President meet.

Lok Dal splits as Mr. Ajit Singh, son of the founder president, Mr. Charan Singh, and four of his supporters are expelled for "anti-party activities."

23 : Mishra Commission inquiring into the Delhi riots in November 1984, following Indira Gandhi's assassination indicts Police.

MARCH

2 : India and Pakistan sign accord on the second phase of the military withdrawals.

3 : Terrorists gun down professor and two BJP activists in Punjab.

4 : Terrorists in Punjab kill teacher and rob Rs. 1.75 lakhs from bank.

Karnataka Government issues fresh orders banning nude worship at Chandragutti.

7 : Gavaskar becomes the first batsman

to make 10,000 runs at Ahmedabad.

Six pilgrims die in stampede in the Dargah of Sufi Saint Khwaja Moinuddin Chisti in Ajmer.

8 : Massive participation in all-party rally, called by the Punjab Chief Minister, Mr. Barnala.

Nude worship prevented in Chandragutti in Karnataka.

30 people killed in operations by Security forces in Jaffna.

12 : Government rules out raising the exemption limit for income tax.

13 : President Mr. Zail Singh wants the PM to give full facts about their relationship and questions his statement in Parliament. Walk out in Lok Sabha over the issue.

16 : Two Tamil Nadu Ministers, Mr. K. A. Krishnaswamy and Mr. Anoor Jagadeesan, dropped from cabinet.

17 : Prime Minister Mr. Rajiv Gandhi sends detailed reply to President.

Telugu Dosam bags 18 Zilla Praja Parishads in Andhra Pradesh.

19 : Congress (I) bags 49 A. P. municipalities.

21 : President-PM correspondence discussion ruled out in Rajya Sabha.

22 : Rs. 233 crore deficit budget presented in A. P. Assembly.

23 : Farmers renew call for bandh in Ahmedabad.

24 : The Left Democratic Front led by the CPI(M) back to power in Kerala.

CPI(M) Front leads in Bengal.

The National Conference (Farooq)-Congress(I) alliance returns to power in Jammu and Kashmir.

The ASLV mission to deploy a 150 kg satellite fails in Sriharikota.

25 : Left Front makes spectacular win in West Bengal.

26 : LDF Ministry headed by Mr. E. K. Nayanar takes office in Kerala.

Dr. Farooq Abdullah, sworn in Chief Minister of Jammu and Kashmir.

APRIL

4 : Renowned Hindi writer, poet and Jnanpith Award winner, S. H. Vatsyayan 'Agyeya', dies.

7 : Two member commission appointed by Union Government to probe Fairfax issue.

9 : The Defence Minister, Mr. V. P. Singh, sets up committee to inquire into the case of an Indian agent abroad believed to have received Rs. 30 crores as commission in a single defence deal.

12 : Mr. V. P. Singh quits Cabinet, Mr. K. C. Pant steps in as Defence Minister.

16 : Swedish national radio alleges that kickbacks were paid to some prominent

Indians for the purchase of Bofors howitzers.

25 : The Chief Ministers of six non-Congress (I) States meet in New Delhi.

26 : Famous film music composer Shanker passes away.

29 : First test launch of the surface-to-air missile made, announces Mr. Arun Nohru, Minister of State for Defence in the Rajya Sabha.

MAY

1 : Colombo protests against T. N. aid decision.

2 : Delhi rejects Colombo objection.

Mr. Prakash Singh Badal, 10 other MLAs disqualified by Punjab Speaker.

Untested 'strap-on' technology led to ASLV crash.

4 : No question of dismissing PM—President.

5 : Mr. Ghani Khan Choudhury quits Union Cabinet.

6 : 11 more rebel Akali MLAs expelled.

7 : Cabinet approves Statehood for Goa.

11 : A.P. Chief Minister, Mr. N.T. Rama Rao orders probe into Hitachi deal.

13 : Rajya Sabha passes Goa Statehood Bill.

14 : Ex-Minister nabbed in Punjab crackdown.

16 : Rs. 96 54 cr. surplus budget for West Bengal.

18 : Troops set for Jaffna assault.

21 : Major invasion of Jaffna launched.

23 : Army called out as violence rocks Delhi. Violence unabated in Meerut.

24 : India files petition against carbide.

25 : India wants Sri Lanka to stop military operations.

27 : Final offensive on Jaffna Peninsula.

28 : Colombo warned of tragic consequences. Battle for Vadamarachi.

29 : PM tells Colombo to stop offensive. Jayewardene rejects PM plea for restraint.

Lok Dal leader and former Prime Minister Mr. Charan Singh passes away.

500 Tamil civilians killed.

30 : Colombo suspends Jaffna offensive.

31 : Carnage in Bihar.

Goa becomes a State.

JUNE

1 : India announces plan to send relief supplies by a convoy of 20 boats to Jaffna

Noted film-maker, writer and journalist Khwaja Ahmed Abbas passes away in Bombay.

2 : Four die as terrorist plants bomb in a car in Punjab.

3 : LDF wins both Assembly seats in Kerala.

Relief convoy back as Colombo blocks boats.

100 soldiers killed in LTTE raid.

4 : IAF drops relief supplies over Jaffna.

Swedish National Radio discloses to *THE HINDU* that secret payments were made by

Bofors of the order of SEK 170 millions to 250 millions, to "Svenska Incorporated" in Switzerland.

8 : \$330 millions World Bank loan for Karnataka irrigation projects.

9 : Army called out in flood-hit Kashmir.

Ordinance amending NSA promulgated. 29 terrorists arrested.

11 : Govt. team goes to Switzerland to probe into secret accounts.

Plot to kill Mr. Bhajan Lal : Four Sikhs sentenced in U.S.

14 : Mr. R. Venkataraman is Cong (I) nominee for Presidential Poll.

16 : Mr. V.P. Singh courts arrest.

17 : World Bank and IDA approve loans totalling \$ 929 millions for three major projects in India.

18 : Lok-Dal BJP landslide win in Haryana, Mr. Devi Lal becomes Chief Minister

20 : Mr. Dovi Lal orders waiver of loans for farmers.

Dr. Salim Ali, famed Ornithologist passes away in Bombay.

24 : Bongal ordinance to counter GNLf violence; Mr. Ghising meets Mr. Buta Singh.

25 : Security swoop in Amritsar

26 : Deals with U.S. Silicon firm cancelled.

28 : GNLf calls off Bandh in Darjeeling.

29- Dr. M.S. Swaminathan to receive U.S. award for work in agriculture.

JULY

1 : GNLf militants bomb bridge and burn down seed farm in Kalimpong defying the GNLf Chief, Mr. Subhas Ghising's warning.

2 : Prime Minister Mr. Rajiv Gandhi starts bilateral talks with Mr. Mikhail Gorbachev in Moscow.

3 : Festival of India inaugurated in the Kremlin, Moscow by Mr. Rajiv Gandhi.

5 : Clashes erupt between Sri Lankan troops and the LTTE militants at Navandil and Udupath.

6 : Telugu Desam and Congress (I) take one seat each in the Andhra Pradesh poll.

36 passengers of a Haryana Roadways bus shot dead by terrorists near Lalru in Paliatal districts of Punjab.

8 : 36 passengers of two buses gunned down by five terrorists in two different incidents in Hissar district of Haryana. Army alerted in neighbouring State.

11 : Government plans to form anti-terrorist cells in 7 States manned by specially trained personnel.

13 : Brisk polling marks Presidential election in New Delhi.

14 : Union Tourism Minister, Mufti Mohammed Sayeed, resigns from Council of Ministers following differences with high command.

15 : Mr. Arun Nehru, Mr. V.C. Shukla and Mr. Arif Mohammed Khan, expelled from Congress (I).

16 : Mr. R. Venkataraman declared elected eighth President.

Former Defence Minister, Mr. V.P. Singh

offers to quit party as also the Rajya Sabha.

Indian Army to acquire 1400 Howitzers made by Bofors.

17 : Mr. Amitabh Bachchan resigns from Lok Sabha.

Minister of Defence Research and Development, Mr. Arun Singh submits his resignation.

19 : Mr. V.P. Singh expelled from Congress-I. Government orders a probe into charges against Mr. Ajitabh Bachchan. Two pro-V.P. Singh Ministers sacked in Uttar Pradesh.

23 : Mr. Rajiv Gandhi and Sri Lankan President Mr. J.R. Jayewardene to sign bilateral agreement to solve the ethnic problem.

Union Minister of State for Public Enterprises, Mr. K.K. Tewari resigns.

25 : Mr. R. Venkataraman sworn in President.

Mr. M.L. Fotadar inducted in the Union Cabinet as Steel and Mines Minister.

29 : India, Sri Lanka sign agreement in Colombo. Mr. Jayewardene threatens to dissolve Parliament.

30 : Mr. Rajiv Gandhi escapes a bid on his life when a Sri Lankan sailor hits him with a butt of the gun.

About 1500 Indian peace-keeping troops land in Jaffna.

31 : Sri Lankan MP shot dead.

AUGUST

3 : Scope of Bofors probe enlarged.

5 : LTTE political chief, Mr. Yogi, lays down arms in pursuance of Indo-Sri Lanka agreement

8 : Akal Takht acting head priest, Prof. Darshan Singh decides to 'retreat' from the 'Sikh Scene' to pave the way for militants to run the Sikh affairs.

10 : Haryana waives Rs. 255 crores co-operative loans of farmers.

14 : Ghaffar Khan given Bharat Ratna award.

18 : Union Home Minister, Mr. Buta Singh's six relatives shot dead in Muslapur (Jalandhar).

21 : Dr. S.D. Sharma declared elected Vice-President.

30 : Terrorist Harjinder Singh alias Jinda captured in Delhi.

SEPTEMBER

1 : University and college teachers court arrest all over the country.

2 : Twenty-five days' pay as bonus for Central Government employees.

3 : India and Sri Lanka hold talks on constitutional issues relating to the autonomy package for the Northern and Eastern Provinces.

Bofors agree to give details of deal to the Indian Government.

5 : The All-India Federation of University and College Teachers Organisations (AIFUCTO) calls off its one-month-old strike.

Indo-Sri Lankan talks on a constitutional package for the Tamil-dominated areas conclude on a hopeful note.

8 : Messrs Ghulam Nabi Azad, Naroth Chandra Chaturvedi, K.N. Singh, Oscar Fernandes and Ram Ratan Ram appointed Congress (I) General Secretaries

India to give Rs. 45 crores to Sri Lanka for the rehabilitation and reconstruction of the war ravaged economy of the Northern and Eastern Provinces.

9 : Fourteen people including a priest killed in violence in Sri Lanka.

13 : SGPC challenges the authority of the four Sikh head priests to issue statements on policy matters.

14 : Red alert in Himachal Pradesh following reports of entry of two groups of terrorists.

15 : Sixty dead in Tamil group clashes in Sri Lanka.

Mr. Per Ove Morberg, and Mr. Gothlin, President and Vice-President of AB Bofors respectively arrive in New Delhi.

16 : Patna cut off as gushing waters of three rivers turn the city into an island

Bofors talks end on an inconclusive note.

17 : Bofors team to appear before MP's panel.

LTTE begins picketing offices in Jaffna.

SGPC withdraws resolution against Head Priests.

19 : Government gets substantial information from Bofors team.

20 : Central Government imposes fresh taxes to raise Rs. 550 crores to finance the drought and flood.

A.B. Bofors discloses that an all-inclusive total of 319 million Swedish crowns was paid to three non-Indian companies domiciled outside India.

21 : India sternly warns Tamil militants against sabotage bid.

Mufti Mohammed Sayeed suspended from Congress (I) for anti-party activities.

25 : Sri Lankan President, Mr. Jayewardene, agrees to talks with the LTTE provided it announces its support to the Indo-Sri Lanka agreement.

27 : Mr. Thileepan, head of the propaganda wing of the LTTE, dies after a 12-day-old fast.

28 : Prime Minister warns against glorification of sati, 22 persons arrested at Deorala village after a "sati" burning.

29 : LTTE gives up fast, agrees to participate in the Interim Administrative Council.

30 : President Jayewardene announces setting up of the Interim Administrative

Council in Sri Lanka.

OCTOBER

2 : Mr. V.P. Singh launches 'Jan Morcha'.

Sri Jayendra Saraswathi of Kanchi Kamakoti Peetam launches 'Jan Kalyan, Jan Jagran' socio-religious movement.

9 : Defence Minister, Mr. K.C. Pant in Colombo for talks with Mr. Jayewardene.

Leading playback singer Kishore Kumar passes away in Bombay.

14 : Mahatma Gandhi World Peace Award given to Mr. Ryoichi Saskawa, Japanese philanthropist.

16 : The Shiromani Gurdwara Prabandhak Committee splits in two.

20 : The Prime Minister, Mr. Rajiv Gandhi, holds talks with the U.S. President, Mr. Ronald Reagan in Washington.

24 : Train services in Tamil Nadu suspended in view of DMK's 'rail blockade' agitation to protest against the Indian Peace-Keeping Force's action in Jaffna.

28 : Union Minister of State for External Affairs, Mr. Natwar Singh, leaves for Colombo for talks on implementing Indo-Sri Lankan Agreement.

30 : The 1987 Kalinga Prize for popularisation of science awarded to Dr. Marcel Roche, Venezuela's permanent delegate to UNESCO.

NOVEMBER

1 : LTTE expresses willingness to hand over arms, seeks 48-hour truce.

The Indian High Commissioner, Mr. J.N. Dixit leaves Colombo for New Delhi for consultations with the Government.

2 : Sixty aboard an Indian Airlines Boeing 737 have a miraculous escape as their plane crashlands at the Bangalore Airport.

3 : The third SAARC meet begins in Kathmandu.

4 : SAARC Heads of State and Government meeting in Kathmandu decide to sign the regional convention on suppression of terrorism.

Nellore hit badly as a severe cyclonic storm crosses the south Andhra coast.

Pilot copter of Union Home Minister, Mr. Bata Singh crashes, killing live.

5 : The third SAARC Summit concludes in Kathmandu signing two agreements — on establishing a regional food security reserve and convention on suppression of terrorism.

6 : The Sri Lankan Government proposes to go ahead with the provincial autonomy plan enshrined in the two bills before its

Parliament.

8 : Prime Minister, Mr. Rajiv Gandhi and Sri Lankan President, Mr. Jayewardene discuss Constitutional package enshrined in the two Bills of the Sri Lankan Parliament.

The World Bank President, Mr. Barber Conable announces a drought assistance loan to India of Rs. 455 crores.

The All Assam Students Union (AASU) "economic blockade" of Nagaland begins.

12 : Student protests and guerrilla violence rocks Sri Lanka — 27 killed in clashes.

13 : The Sri Lankan Parliament passes two controversial Bills granting the Tamil minority limited autonomy in one-third of the country.

14 : Nine die as storm crosses A.P. coast.

The All Assam Students Union suspends the economic blockade of Nagaland.

15 : Prices of precious metals touch an all time high in the major bullion markets due to paucity of stocks.

Leading Sri Lankan Opposition party member, Mr. Abdul Majid shot dead at Muttur in Eastern Trincomalee.

DECEMBER

1 : Fairfax probe panel gives report.

3 : Mr. Prakash Singh Badal freed.

4 : Mr. Darshan Singh arrested.

6 : Prime Minister Mr. Rajiv Gandhi conveys concern to Mr. Reagan on U.S. aid Bill.

8 : Punjab terrorist gang busted.

10 : Panel finds lapses in Fairfax deal.

14 : Mr. Darshan Singh released.

18 : RBI directive to stop payments in Kerala.

Union Carbide told to deposit Rs. 350 crores for payment of compensation.

22 : Srinivasa Ramanujan's 100th birth anniversary.

24 : Tamil Nadu Chief Minister, Mr. M. G. Ramachandran dies in sleep in his Madras residence.

26 : TNV extremist gun down six persons in Shibbari, near Dhumchara, in Tripura's north district.

28 : Naxalites hold 5 IAS officers hostage in Andhra Pradesh.

29 : Abducted Andhra Pradesh officers are freed by Naxalites.

30 : Twenty-six people die in a building collapse in Bombay.

Forty-three persons are held in a sweep on GNLF hide-outs.

31 : Terrorists kill six persons in Punjab.

International

magazines from carrying advertisements or reports on the activities of the banned African National Congress (ANC).

10 : The Japanese Prime Minister, Mr. Yasuhiro Nakasone, leaves on official visit to Finland and three East European socialist countries.

JANUARY

4 : Sheikh Hasina Wajed re-elected president of Bangladesh Awami League.

5 : Riots in Karachi, one killed.

6 : Fuel movement ban chokes Jaffna in Sri Lanka.

9 : South Africa bans newspapers and

16 : Mr. Hu Yaobang resigns as General Secretary of the Chinese Communist Party.

18 : LTTE battles security forces in Sri Lanka. Six militants of LTTE killed.

Red alert in Manila. Armed troops guard presidential palace after new warning on a coup plot.

22 : People in Batticaloa, Sri Lanka

launch hartal in sympathy with the suffering Tamil masses and in protest against the Government's fuel ban in Jaffna.

26 : Fifth Islamic summit opens in Kuwait.

The West German Chancellor, Mr. Helmut Kohl, returned to power.

27 : Coup bid crushed in Philippines. Shooting breaks out at Villamor air force base at the Manila international airport.

29 : Two Canadian Sikhs sentenced to life imprisonment by a Canadian Court for plotting to blow up an Air India Boeing 747 as it flew from New York to New Delhi on May 30, 1986.

30 : Battle continues in Batticaloa. 200 civilians killed, says LTTE.

FEBRUARY

1 : Four persons die in car bomb blast near Indian Embassy in Kabul.

3 : Sri Lankan Armed Forces bomb two ammunition factories of the Liberation Tigers of Tamil Eelam in Jaffna.

6 : India signs extradition treaty with Canada.

Sri Lankan planes strafe village in Mannar.

9 : 30 people killed when Soviet-made passenger plane was hit by rocket in Afghan city of Khost.

11 : Philippines President, Mrs. Corazon Aquino promulgates new Constitution.

12 : Two civilians killed, five persons injured when Israeli warplanes attacked Palestinian "guerilla positions" in Southern Lebanon.

Egyptians vote to dissolve Parliament and clear way for fresh elections to the 448-seat House.

22 : Japan launches rocket to observe the constellation Virgo.

United Arab Emirates experiences its first snowfall ever.

Syrian troops enter West Beirut to quell factional fighting.

24 : Anti-Government demonstrations in Karachi: 10 persons injured.

26 : Afghan planes bomb Pakistan villages: 35 killed.

MARCH

1 : Mr. Mikhail Gorbachev, the Soviet leader announces major changes in his disarmament policy on Euromissiles.

5 : United States presents the Soviet Union with a treaty aimed at eliminating medium nuclear warheads in Europe.

U.S. President Mr. Reagan takes blame for Iran arms deal.

U.K. mercenaries quit Sri Lanka.

7 : British ferry with 543 people aboard capsizes in the North Sea.

9 : Italian President Mr. Francesco Cossiga asks veteran Christian Democrat Giulio Andreotti to form Government.

10 : Death of student leader sparks bomb explosions in Bangladesh.

Iraqi jets bomb Iranian tanker.

12 : The U.S. House of Representatives freezes aid to Contras.

13 : Gambian President Sir Dawda K. Jawara re-elected for sixth five-year term as leader.

17 : Iranian Prime Minister, Mr. Hussein Mausavi, denies a U.S. Presidential Commission's claim that his deputy and his assistants negotiated with the U.S.

18 : Pakistan makes fresh bid to rejoin Commonwealth.

19 : American warships move into the North-Arabian Sea in the Strait of Hormuz within striking distance of newly installed Iranian missiles.

22 : Bangladesh President, Lt. Gen. H.M. Ershad celebrates half a decade of rule.

Ismail Merchant's film 'A room with a view' wins top British Award.

25 : Mr. Willy Brandt, former West German Chancellor, resigns from leadership of the Opposition Social Democrats.

26 : Chinese Premier Mr. Zhao Ziyang makes his first public appearance at Parliament session.

29 : The U.S. Defence Department approves sale of arms to Saudi Arabia.

30 : British Premier, Mrs. Margaret Thatcher, holds talks with Soviet Party Secretary Mr. Gorbachev at Kremlin on a nuclear weapon free world.

APRIL

5 : India-Bangladesh border talks begin in Dhaka.

20 : The Palestino National Council meeting begins in Algiers.

22 : Sri Lanka Air Force planes and helicopters bomb Jaffna town. Over 200 civilian casualties reported.

24 : Aerial attack on the Jaffna Peninsula for the third successive day.

26 : Mr. Yasser Arafat re-elected Chairman of PLO.

27 : Air attacks on Tamil militants' positions in northern Sri Lanka suspended.

28 : Mr. Kurt Waldheim, Austrian President and former U.N. Secretary General, barred from entering the U.S. because of his World War II activities with the German army.

MAY

1 : Nepal bans import of milk powder.

U.S. House approves protectionist amendment.

2 : Japan-U.S. agree to stabilise yen-dollar exchange rate.

3 : Pak gets bomb know-how from German firm.

7 : Israel rejects Mr. Yasser Arafat's plan for confederal State.

Mr. Gary Hart, U.S. Democratic presidential hopeful, faces sex scandal charge.

9 : Mr. Gary Hart pulls out of U.S. presidential race.

12 : Indian tanker hit by Iranian patrol

boats.

Winds fan forest fire in China.

14 : Colombo not for Red cross mediation.

Commission clauses were included (Bofors)

15 : Bloodless coup in Fiji.

Pak objects to India getting aircraft carrier.

16 : Big Five accord to end Gulf war.

Now constitution for Fiji.

Afghan Leader Mr. Karmal tries to flee to Pak, jailed.

17 : No power for Fijian Indians.

Gunnar Myrdal, Nobel laureate in economics in 1974, passes away in Stockholm.

18 : Coup leader 'installed' head of state in Fiji.

Iraqi jets hit U.S. frigate.

U.S. President, Mr. Reagan vows to keep Gulf open to shipping.

20 : Fiji Governor-General assumes all powers.

Iraq apologises to U.S.

Swiss bank to release papers on Iran-Contra deal.

21 : Saudis spurned U.S. plea to intercept Iraqi plane.

Anti-Indian riots erupt in Fiji.

Fire spreads in China — toll over 200.

22 : Forest fire advancing to Soviet Union.

23 : New Council to rule Fiji.

24 : More U.S. warships for Gulf.

Calm descends on Suva (Fiji).

25 : Scandal hits Junejo Govt. (in Pak.)

Fiji faces split.

26 : U. S. scientists claim discovery of new class of superconductors.

OPEC accord helps prolong Gulf war.

India wants sanctions against Fiji.

Sino-Indian trade talks begin.

27 : EEC to restrict imports from Japan.

South Korean P.M. replaced.

EEC divided over South Africa policy.

28 : Fairfax deal off.

Indian officials in Fiji suspended.

India, China sign trade protocol.

29 : U.S., New Zealand stop aid to Fiji.

Warsaw pact leaders meet in Berlin.

Indo-Mauritius accord.

30 : Warsaw pact proposes East-West talks.

Western Bloc countries hold meeting on terrorism.

31 : Over 600 killed in Vadamarachi area in Sri Lanka.

Pak army called out to quell communal riots between Muslims and Hindus in Hyderabad, Pakistan.

JUNE

1 : About 75 Tamils injured in the aerial bombing near Udupiddy in the Vadamarachi region shot dead by Sri Lankan soldiers.

A Lebanese army helicopter with the Prime Minister Mr. Rashid Karami aboard explodes killing the Premier.

2 : Sri Lanka's Army, Navy and Air Force

ordered to defend the island's territorial waters.

5 : Now Zealand Parliament passes nuclear-free zone bill.

China conducts nuclear test.

6 : Fighting flares up again in Jaffna peninsula.

Chinese Government dismisses the Minister of Forestry, Mr. Yang Zhong for the nation's worst forest fire which killed 200 people.

7 : Japanese Scientist Prof. Masazumi Adachi develops new method to cure cancer

8 : Escalation of military operations in Jaffna by the Sri Lankan Security forces causes concern to the Indian Government; Colombo seeks Pakistan help.

9 : Troops attack a northern rebel stronghold and killed 227 guerrillas in Uganda.

Mr. Miko Oosterlaak spends 64 days and seven hours inside a lion's cage.

11 : U.N. Secretary General Mr. Javier Perez de Cuellar rules out any role for the U.N. in the Indo-Sri Lankan issue.

S. Africa tightens media censorship, extends Emergency.

12 : Mrs. Margaret Thatcher wins a third consecutive term of office.

Bokassa, the Central African dictator, sentenced to death by a Bangui criminal court.

14 : Protest wave in S Korea after Presidential nomination.

16 : Death penalty for bomb killings in Bangladesh.

Communists lose ground in Italian elections.

17 : Sharjah ruler 'abdicates'.

Bare bosom campaigner wins seat in Italian parliament.

18 : Israelis bomb Palestinian bases in Lebanon.

Mr. Hung replaces Mr. Pham Van Dong as Vietnam PM.

Crisis in UAE after Sharjah coup.

21 : Colombo ready for talks on December 19 proposals.

22 : Deadlock in Sharjah power struggle.

24 : First 3-D TV developed by British electronics engineer.

26 : 50 killed in plane crash in Manila.

27 : Bofors will not answer questions, says the President of Nobel Industries.

28 : OPEC accord on higher output quota.

New name for Afghanistan — "Republic of Afghanistan".

29 : Bangladesh Government drops tax hike.

JULY

1 : The United States decide to give naval protection to Kuwaiti Oil tankers in the Gulf.

United States and Soviet Union reach agreement on nuclear missiles in Europe and Asia.

2 : Shake-up in Soviet Army. Gen. Ivan Tretiak named new Commander-in-Chief.

5 : Iran deploys its Chinese-made anti-

ship silkworm missiles on launchers at the strategic Hormuz strait.

6 : Egyptian President, Mr. Hosni Mubarak nominated by the ruling National Democratic Party for a second six-year term.

8 : Ferry hits rock, capsizes and sinks in Luapata river in Zambia. 300 feared dead.

Washington offers to deliver U.S. made F-16 jets to Israel in four years.

9 : Iranian gunboat attacks a U.S. tanker near Kuwait's Alahmadi oil tanker.

10 : South Korean President, Mr. Chun Doo Hwan steps down as president of the Ruling Democratic Justice Party.

11 : Australian Prime Minister, Mr. Bob Hawke wins third term in the General elections.

14 : U. S. threatens to hit Iranian missile sites.

Mr. Giovanni-Goria named Prime Minister designate and asked to form new Government in Italy.

15 : President of Pakistan, Gen. Zia decides to seek foreign help to control terrorism.

Afghan leader Dr. Najibullah announces a six-month extension in unilateral ceasefire.

17 : France snaps ties with Iran, Tehran retaliates. Typhoon claims 239 lives in South Korea.

20 : Portuguese Minister, Mr. Anibal Cavaco Silva's Social Democrats win elections.

22 : Pitched battles in Dhaka between militant Opposition workers and ruling Jatiya Party supporters.

24 : U. S. suspends aid to Panama and downgrades contracts with military strongman, Gen. Manuel Noriega.

27 : Col. Sitiveni Rabuka plans to double the size of Fiji's military.

Pentagon plans mine-sweeping copters for Kuwait ships.

30 : Guerrillas in the Philippines kill Police Chief and abduct 15 civilians.

France stops oil imports from Iran.

U.S. increases military presence in Diego Garcia.

AUGUST

1 : Over 400 Iranians killed in Mecca; Iran vows to avenge Mecca killings.

3 : Egypt calls for Islamic summit.

4 : Bangladesh to allow Indian team to visit Chittagong Hill Tracts.

5 : Iran warns foreign warships to keep off.

6 : U. S. moves more forces to Gulf.

10 : 15 killed as bombs explode in Mardan in north-western Pakistan.

14 : Over 1000 feared killed in Nepal floods.

15 : Mr. Lange re-elected New Zealand PM.

18 : President Jayewardene of Sri Lanka survives assassination attempt; grenades lobbed at UNP meeting. Mr. Lalith Athulathmudali injured.

28 : Mrs. Corazon Aquino the Philippines

President escapes coup bid.

29 : War escalates as Iraq attacks Iran tanker.

SEPTEMBER

1 : Japan, U.S. agree on freer high-tech sale to China.

2 : Protoria hangs two black youths.

Soviet Union accepts U.S. proposal to monitor nuclear tests.

3 : West German company denies involvement of the Hindujas in the HDW deal.

8 : U. S. Government decides to permit private organisations to give humanitarian aid to Vietnam.

10 : The entire Cabinet of Mrs. Corazon Aquino of Philippines resigns to allow her to reorganise the Government.

The Prime Minister of Denmark, Mr. Poul Schloueter resigns as his party suffers an election setback.

11 : Tension mounts in Gulf as a Cypriot-flagged oil tanker is fired at by Iran and Iraqi planes are said to have raided industrial targets in Western Iran on the eve of the visit by the U.N. Secretary General.

12 : Guns fall silent as the UN Secretary General, Mr. Javier Perez de Cuellar arrives in Teheran to find a solution to end the Iran-Iraq war.

14 : Typhoon claims 95 lives in Eastern China.

The U.S. President, Mr. Reagan calls for review of the ABM treaty.

15 : Soviet Foreign Minister, Mr. Eduard Shovardnadze arrives in Washington for talks with U.S. Secretary of State, Mr. George Shultz.

16 : The UN Secretary General, Mr. Perez Cuellar returns after his peace mission to end the Gulf War, with Baghdad calling for world sanctions against Iran and Teheran insisting that Iraq be punished as the "aggressor".

17 : Ariane space rocket launched from Kouron in Southern America.

26 : Col. Sitiveni Rabuka takes over control in Fiji.

OCTOBER

1 : Fijian coup leader, Col. Sitiveni Rabuka, revokes constitution and becomes head of State, replacing Queen Elizabeth.

Six killed, 100 injured in Southern California, earthquake.

Riots in Lhasa six killed, 19 injured, demand for independence from China.

3 : Tunisian Prime Minister, Mr. Rachid Sfar, dismissed.

4 : Iranian forces shell residential areas in Southern Iraqi city of Basra.

5 : 12 LTTE men swallow cyanide capsules and commit suicide in Jaffna, Sri Lanka.

6 : Fijian coup leader Col. Sitiveni Rabuka, declares Fiji a republic.

7 : Nearly 150 Sinhalese killed by LTTE fighters in the Eastern and Northern provinces of Sri Lanka.

11 : 120 members of LTTE killed by the Indian Peace-Keeping Force in Jaffna, Sri Lanka.

12 : Dr. Susumu Tonegawa of Japan wins Nobel prize for medicine.

13 : Costa Rican President, Mr. Oscar Arias Sanchez, wins Nobel Peace Prize.

Commonwealth heads of State begin conference in Vancouver, Canada.

14 : Dr. George Bednorz of West Germany and Dr. K. Alex Mueller of Switzerland win Nobel prize for Physics.

15 : The President of African States of Burkina Faso, Capt. Thomas-Sankara, killed in a coup.

16 : Kuwaiti tanker flying U.S. flag attacked in the Gulf by Iranian missile.

18 : Coup bid by army mutineers in Philippines foiled.

Indian Peace-Keeping Force seizes part of Jaffna town in Sri Lanka.

21 : U. S. economist Mr. Roberts Solow, bags the 1987 Nobel Prize for Economics.

Exiled Soviet Poet, Joseph Brodsky, wins Nobel Prize for Literature.

22 : U.S. Secretary of State, Mr. George Shultz, holds talks with Soviet Foreign Minister, Mr. Shevardnadze on arms control, in Moscow.

24 : Thousands take part in demonstrations in London, demanding economic sanctions against South Africa.

25 : Indian Peace-Keeping Force takes control over Jaffna.

26 : Stock values in Western financial markets plunge.

28 : Opposition leaders in Bangladesh, Sheikh Hasina and Begum Khaleda Zia, meet and decide on a programme to oust Gen. Ershad from power.

29 : The U.S. dollar plunges to the lowest level in the post-war period against the Japanese yen.

31 : Meeting of SAARC Foreign Ministers begins in Kathmandu, Nepal.

NOVEMBER

3 : The U.S. dollar slides down further against the yen.

5 : The U.S. dollar drops to a new low of 136.80 yen momentarily with Tokyo foreign exchange market.

8 : The Tunisian President, Mr. Habib Bourguiba deposed in a bloodless coup by the Prime Minister, Mr. Zine el Abidine Ben Ali.

9 : The Arab League meet opens at Amman.

10 : The Bangladesh President, Lt. Gen. H.M. Ershad bans processions on the eve of 'Dhaka siege'.

11 : Six killed in Dhaka street battles as paramilitary forces and police clash with Opposition leaders.

The dollar falls to historic lows on Monday and stocks tumble in New York and around the world.

12 : The Bangladesh Government places the Opposition leaders Begum Khaleda Zia and Sheikh Hasina Wajed under house arrest.

13 : The Bangladesh Government issues shoot-at sight order in Dhaka.

15 : Arson, blockade of trains and vehicles cripple life in Bangladesh.

Leading Sri Lankan Opposition party member Mr. Abdul Majid shot dead at Muttur in Trincomalee.

18 : The Yugoslav National Bank announces 24.6 per cent devaluation of the dinar.

20 : Iran-Contra probe fixes responsibility on the U.S. President, Mr. Ronald Reagan.

23 : Normal life in most Bangladesh

towns come to a standstill as the combined Opposition mounts pressure on President Lt. Gen. H.M. Ershad to quit.

Iranian gunners strafe Greek ship in the Gulf.

24 : Press curbs imposed in Dhaka, BBC correspondent, held.

27 : The Bangladesh Government imposes a fresh 30-day ban order on all kinds of rallies, processions and demonstrations.

28 : The Bangladesh President Lt. Gen. H.M. Ershad, proclaims a state of emergency throughout the country.

DECEMBER

1 : IPKF smashes LTTE den in Sri Lanka.

115 on Korean plane killed.

3 : IPKF nabs 82 hardcore LTTE members.

5 : U. S. Congress clears military aid to Pakistan.

7 : Bangladesh President, Lt. Gen. H.M. Ershad dissolves Parliament.

9 : U.S.-U.S.S.R. sign INF treaty in Washington.

12 : Soviet Leader, Mr. Gorbachov wants neutral role in Kabul.

13 : U.S. Senate approves amendment aid to Pakistan.

15 : Iraqi raid on tanker, 21 dead.

16 : Opposition intensifies move against Gen. Ershad.

18 : S. Korea ruling party wins poll for President.

19 : Crude prices tumble.

26 : Six IPKF men die in LTTE attack.

27 : At least 26 persons including a police official killed in a shoot out in Batticaloa town in eastern Sri Lanka.

31 : Tamil militants kill 30 Muslims in Kattankudy in eastern Sri Lanka.

Sports

JANUARY

7 : India defeats Sri Lanka in the Cuttack Cricket Test and wins Test series. Skipper Kapil Dev claims his 300th Test wicket.

10 : Services wins team title in national weight-lifting.

11 : Railways wins national women's hockey title.

16 : Maharashtra 'A' and Petroleum Sports Control Board win the men's and women's team titles in the 48th National table tennis in New Delhi.

18 : Holland triumphs in the inaugural Indira Gandhi Gold Cup hockey in New Delhi.

19 : Kamlesh Mehta retains men's title while Varsha Chulan is the new women's champion in national table tennis.

21 : Geet Sethi wins national billiards title.

24 : Merwan Daruwala and Bhuvaneshwari Kumari retain their titles in the national squash.

25 : N. Saritha claims national women's

chess title.

26 : P.T. Usha adjudged the "Asian athlete of 1986" by the United States Sports Academy.

FEBRUARY

5 : Soviet Union beats Bulgaria 2-0 to win the Nehru Cup football at Calicut.

15 : Geet Sethi wins Asian billiards title in Bombay.

16 : Anupama Abhayankar triumphs in Asian women's chess championship in Hyderabad.

24 : China men and women claim team titles in World table tennis.

25 : Rajiv Bagga shocks Prakash Padukone in National badminton at Jammu.

26 : Syed Modi and Madumitha Bisht win the men's and women's titles in national badminton.

MARCH

1 : Jiang Jialiang retains men's title in World table tennis; He Zhili is the new

women's champion.

5 : Norman Dugley (England) wins World billiards final at Bolton.

7 : Sunil Gavaskar becomes the first batsman in the world to complete 10,000 Test runs in Ahmedabad (against Pakistan).

15 : India beats Argentina in Davis Cup in New Delhi.

17 : Pakistan beats India by 16 runs in the Bangalore Test to wrap the series 1-0.

24 : Pakistan wins the one-day matches series against India.

26 : Hyderabad regains Ranji Trophy cricket title after 49 years.

APRIL

7 : "Sugar" Ray Leonard beats fellow American Hagler to win the world middleweight title.

10 : England wins Sharjah Cup cricket.

12 : Ahmed Saleh claims world Cup marathon.

23 : Bengal bags national football title.

MAY

5 : Steve Davis regains World snooker crown in Sheffield.

12 : East Bengal lifts Airlines Gold Cup football title.

V. Anand retains National 'A' chess title.

20 : Servicos claims Pro-Asiah basketball title.

24 : Yang Yang and Han Aiping (China) win men's and women's title in World badminton at Beijing.

27 : Mohun Bagan retains Federation Cup football title.

JUNE

6 : Steffi Graf wins women's crown in French Open tennis; Lendl retains men's title.

24 : Sergei Bubka of Soviet Union better his own world record in pole vault.

27 : Holland wins women Champions Trophy, hockey.

28 : West Germany captures men's title in Champions Trophy hockey.

5 : Edwin Moses 122-race unbeaten record in 400m hurdles goes as he is beaten by fellow American Danny Harris in Madrid.

JULY

4 : Imran Khan, the Pakistan skipper, completes 300 Test wickets.

Martina Navratilova claims Wimbledon women's crown for yet another time.

5 : Pat Cash of Australia is new men's champion in Wimbledon tennis.

23 : Former Indian Test cricketer A. G. Kripal Singh passes away.

26 : India trounces Israel in Davis Cup quarter-finals.

P. T. Usha strikes her third gold in Asian track and field meet in Singapore.

AUGUST

2 : Geet Sethi retains World amateur billiards title in Belfast.

V. Anand does India proud by becoming the World junior champion in chess.

China's Teng Yi captures World Cup Table tennis title in Macao.

Mike Tyson captures World heavyweight boxing title at Las Vegas.

11 : Dibyendu Barua wins National 'B' chess title.

14 : Pakistan wins Test cricket series against England in England.

25 : Graham Gooch, Mike Gatting, Sunil Gavaskar and Gordon Greenidge score hundreds in the drawn match between MCC and Rest of the World in the MCC Bicentenary cricket match at Lord's London.

30 : Ben Johnson (Canada) eclipses Carl Lewis in 100 metres with a new record in world athletics.

SEPTEMBER

7 : East Germany tops medal tally in World track and field meet in Rome; Edwin

Moses just about manages to retain the 400 m hurdles gold; Daley Thompson loses his hold in decathlon.

13 : Martina Navratilova wins triple crown in U.S. open tennis; Lendl makes it three in a row.

26 : North Zone keeps Doodhar Trophy.

27 : Railways retains national women's hockey honours.

OCTOBER

4 : India beats Australia 3-2 to reach Davis Cup final.

8 : Fourth World Cup Cricket championship begins with a match between Sri Lanka and Pakistan in Sind (Pakistan).

12 : World chess championship between Garry Kasparov and Anatoly Karpov opens at Seville (Spain).

15 : Viv Richards, the West Indian cricket captain, posts the highest individual score in World Cup, 181 in 125 balls, against Sri Lanka in Karachi.

22 : Jansher Khan of Pakistan triumphs in World squash in Birmingham.

26 : North Zone regains Duleep Trophy cricket title.

World gymnastics in Rotterdam; Soviet man and Rumanian women win team titles; Bilozorchev (Soviet Union) and Aurelia Dobro (Rumania) claim all-round individual championship for men and women respectively.

27 : India's top cricketer of yeasty year, Vijay Merchant, passes away.

31 : Chetan Sharma performs a hat-trick, the first in World Cup cricket, against New Zealand.

NOVEMBER

1 : Railway men and Karnataka women corner glory in the national aquatics in Jaipur.

Kenjiro Shinozuka of Japan wins the Himalayan rally.

3 : Small and Medium Industries Bank (South Korea) claims DCM football trophy.

4 : Hyderabad wins Irani Trophy cricket title.

5 : Holder India toppled in World Cup cricket: Gavaskar's last international match.

8 : Australia emerges champion in the fourth World Cup cricket final in Calcutta.

19 : Soviet Union beats India to win Indira Gandhi gold cup hockey for women.

20 : The SAF Games begin in Calcutta.

21 : World amateur snooker begins at Bangalore.

23 : Brijesh Patel of Karnataka becomes highest run getter in Ranji cricket, beating Ashok Mankad's tally of 6619 runs.

27 : SAF Games conclude; India tops medal-tally with 91 golds, 45 silvers and 19 bronze medals.

DECEMBER

3 : Geet Sethi of India dethrones Paul Mifsud of Malta in World amateur snooker.

6 : Railways wins a double crown (men

and women) in national volleyball.

7 : Darren Morgan (Wales) triumphs in world amateur snooker.

8 : India's Vimal Kumar bags Welsh open badminton prize.

Lendl wins Masters title for a record fifth time.

10 : Maharashtra 'A' and PSCB wins men's and women's titles in 49th national table tennis championship.

12 : Hungary's Istvan Csom wins Bhilwara GM chess title.

13 : Kamlesh Mehta keeps men's crown while Nivati Roy is new women's champion in national table tennis.

14 : Mohun Bagan wins IFA Shield football.

20 : Sweden beats India 5-0 in Davis Cup final.

Second National Games begin in Kerala. Garry Kasparov defeats Anatoly Karpov to retain world chess title.

28 : Vishwanathan Anand becomes India's first chess Grandmaster.

30 : Richard Hadlee (New Zealand) equals Ian Botham's (England) world record of 373 Test wickets and becomes the first man to capture 10 or more wickets in a Test eight times.

31 : The third cricket Test between India and West Indies ends in a tame draw at the Eden Gardens in Calcutta.

(Continued from page 51)

better known stalwarts like Mrinal Son, Shyam Benegal, G. Aravindan, Govind Nihalani and Jabbar Patel abstained from film making as they were otherwise busy with tele-serials.

Cinema's losses were all the more compounded with the demise of veterans like K. A. Abbas, choreographer Surya Kumar, lyricist Rajendra Kishan, music composer Shyamal Mitra, comedian Thongai Srinivasan... The severest blow came on October 13 when the voice of Kishore Kumar was stilled for ever.

The golden jubilee year of the Indian Motion Pictures Producers Association (IMPPA) was also marked by several unfortunate "bandhs" in Karnataka, Bombay and more recently, in Uttar Pradesh. The Film and Television Institute of India (FTII) observed its Silver Jubilee with an unprecedented walkout by students from the campus in Pune.

In Tamil Nadu, a controversial bill to ban films derogatory to legislators raised much flak. Shreeram Lagoo lost his medical registration while Raj Kapoor continues the search for his dream girl in *Henna*. Both Jackie Shroff and Sunjay Dutt found their matches in Ayesha Dutt and Richa Sharma respectively. Rameshwari also got married. And Rajesh Khanna faded away into oblivion after a disastrous honeymoon with politics and an unsuccessful bid to take over the IMPPA.

The madness continues as the industry moves into 1988—the platinum jubilee year of Indian cinema. The show must go on.

Test Of English Language

State Bank Probationary Officers' Examination, October 1987

Directions : In questions 1-6 which of the words/phrases (1), (2), (3) and (4) given below should replace the phrase given in *Italics* in the following sentences to make the sentence grammatically correct? If the sentence is correct as it is and no correction is required, mark (5) as the answer.

Q. 1. Unlike other people, I like him not because he is handsome but *that he is* virtuous.

(1) because his (2) because of his (3) because he is (4) also (5) No correction required

Q. 2. You may appoint *whoever you think* can do the job most efficiently.

(1) whomever you think (2) anybody you thought (3) anybody you think (4) whomsoever you think (5) No correction required

Q. 3. The reason he has been so fat is *because he never takes exercise*.

(1) that he has never taken (2) that he would never take (3) that he never takes (4) because he didn't ever take any (5) No correction required

Q. 4. You are already as well *acquainted* with these affairs as I am.

(1) known (2) as acquainted (3) settled (4) enlightened (5) No correction required

Q. 5. All over Russia, Indian films are more popular than *those in* any other country.

(1) in (2) that of (3) those of (4) that in (5) No correction required

Q. 6. Bad movies affect people living in today's society more than *they did* in previous years.

(1) they had done (2) they did those (3) they had been done (4) they would have done (5) No correction required

Directions : In questions 7-18 read each sentence to find out whether there is any grammatical error in it. The error, if any, will be in one part of the sentence. Do not look for errors in spelling and punctuation. When you find an error in a sentence, mark the number of that part of the sentence as your answer. If there is no error, the answer is 5.

Q. 7. Such a life as this (1) is far conducive to health (2) than that of the man (3) who rises late. (4) No error (5)

Q. 8. How does he earn money (1) is more important than (2) how much (3) he earns. (4) No error (5)

Q. 9. Both of my (1) children, a daughter and a son (2) always quarrel with (3) one another. (4) No error (5)

Q. 10. It is necessary to check every passenger for security (1) and do not load

his luggage (2) on to the aircraft (3) unless he identifies it. (4) No error (5)

Q. 11. In case you apologise (1) for having (2) broke your promise, (3) I shall forgive you. (4) No error (5)

Q. 12. Unlike most animals (1) the crocodile can live effortlessly (2) both in water (3) and land. (4) No error (5)

Q. 13. He is one of the (1) greatest scientist of this century (2) and therefore he is appointed chairman (3) of the Atomic Research Centre. (4) No error (5)

Q. 14. I laid down (1) on the smooth ground (2) and went to sleep (3) effortlessly. (4) No error (5)

Q. 15. This is one of the (1) most remarkable stories (2) that has (3) ever been told so far. (4) No error (5)

Q. 16. The speeches which he made (1) concerning the current political affairs (2) have stirred the common public (3) to a great extent. (4) No error (5)

Q. 17. Not only the bandit robbed (1) the traveller of (2) his purse of gold (3) but also wounded him grievously. (4) No error (5)

Q. 18. The real important thing (1) to remember is that (2) inter-personal ties of affection (3) predominate religious bindings. (4) No error (5)

Directions : In questions 19-24 read the following conversation and answer the questions given below it.

"Ever since childhood I've wanted out of mere curiosity to ask a king or a queen a couple of questions".

"Go ahead I'm just as curious to know what they are, particularly from a woman."

"How does it feel to be what you are?"

"It feels fine here in Greece because it's creative work, unlike in most countries."

"Do you feel superior because of your royal blood?"

"No, not a bit."

"How did you feel in your childhood when you found out you were a princess?"

"*Troubled*. I used to debate with myself! What right have you got to be on top without going through the struggle? Ultimately, Plato's literature solved my problem. He has mentioned that each class of society has its own functions and accordingly, leaders in order to perform theirs had to be trained for it from childhood. I quietened my uneasiness by using the strategy of Plato's leaders."

Q. 19. Which of the following moans "No, Not a bit" as given in the conversation?

(1) I don't feel superior since I don't have royal blood (2) My royal blood does not

allow me feel superior (3) I don't feel superior at all (4) I feel inferior due to my royal blood (5) None of these

Q. 20. Which of the following made one of the persons in the conversation feel uneasy?

(1) Strategy of Plato's leaders (2) Hereditary position (3) Feeling of superiority (4) Unreasonably high curiosity (5) Lack of creative work

Q. 21. The questions asked in the above conversation can be classified as

(1) Political (2) Casual (3) Critical (4) Probing (5) Frivolous

Q. 22. Which of the following is most nearly the same in meaning as 'troubled' as used in the conversation?

(1) Irritated (2) Tortured (3) Excited (4) Elated (5) Vexed

Q. 23. The above conversation seems to have taken place between.

(1) Two women (2) A man and two women (3) The queen of Greece and the princess (4) The king of Greece and a woman interviewer (5) The princess and a leader

Q. 24. What helped the person resolve the conflict?

(1) Acquisition of the top position (2) Imparting leadership training right from childhood (3) Immense curiosity (4) Philosophy that leaders are born to rule (5) None of those

Directions : In questions 25-29 two sentences are given, one is complete and the other has a blank space in it. This pair of sentences is followed by five words/group of words. You have to read these two sentences together and find out the word/ group of words that best fits in the blank to make the pair of sentences meaningfully complete.

Q. 25. I am sure the examination will be conducted smoothly. The candidates unfair means due to the impact of moral teachings on them.

(1) are likely to use (2) will not use (3) have not used (4) were very unlikely to use (5) could probably use

Q. 26. The monsoon must break this month. the wells will run dry.

(1) Now (2) All (3) Otherwise (4) However (5) Certainly

Q. 27. When people around you are losing their heads, it is very difficult to remain serene. It needs a lot of

(1) patience (2) strength (3) courage (4) goodness (5) modesty

Q. 28. He has already made up his mind on this issue. Now it is to argue with him.

(1) futile (2) sympathetic (3) vague (4)

contradictory (5) coherent

Q. 29. Now-a-days there exists a spirit of..... among the various departments of the University. This has led to a number of interdisciplinary research publications due to interaction of various research groups which might not otherwise have been published.

(1) cooperation (2) education (3) casteism (4) favouritism (5) patriotism

Directions : Read the following passage carefully and answer the questions 30-36 below it.

In our boyhood we beheld the dying rays of that intimate sociability which was characteristic of the last generation. Neighbourly feelings were then so strong that the informal gatherings were a necessity, and those who could contribute to its amenities were in great request. People nowadays call on each other on business, or as a matter of social duty, but not to fore-gather by way of informal gatherings. They have not the time, nor are there the same intimate relations! What goings and comings we used to see, how merry were the rooms and verandahs with the hum of conversation and the *snatches* of laughter! The *faculty* our predecessors had of becoming the centre of groups and gatherings, of starting and keeping up *animated* and amusing gossip, has vanished. Men still come and go, but these same verandahs and rooms seem empty and deserted.

In those days everything from furniture to festivity was *designed* to be enjoyed by the many, so that whatever of *pomp* or magnificence there might have been did not *savour* of *hauteur*. These appendages have since increased in quantity but they have become unfeeling, and know not the art of making high and low alike feel at home. The bare-bodied, the *indigently* clad, no longer have the right to use and occupy them, without a permit, on the strength of their smiling faces alone. Those whom we nowadays seek to imitate in our house-building and furnishing, they have their own society, with its wide hospitality. The mischief with us is that we have lost what we had, but have not the means of building up afresh on the European standard, with the result that our home-life has become joyless. We still meet for business or political purposes, but never for the pleasure of simply meeting one another. We have *ceased* to contrive opportunities to bring men together simply because we love our fellowmen. I can imagine nothing more ugly than this social misorderliness; and, when I look back on those whose ringing laughter, coming straight from their hearts, used to lighten for us the burden of household cares, they seem to have been visitors from some other world.

Q. 30. Why, according to the author, has our home life become joyless?

(1) We have lost the means of building up houses on the European standards (2) Complete imitation of the West is not

possible owing to different climatic conditions (3) While we have lost interpersonal intimacy and sociability, we do not have the means to build up afresh on European standards. (4) Most people are bare-bodied and half-starved (5) None of these

Q. 31. Why does the author feel that the rooms and verandahs have lost their charm?

(1) The rooms and verandahs have been deserted by the people (2) They have been crowded by gatherings of gossiping people (3) The conversational quality our predecessors had has now vanished (4) Unlike in the past, no facilities for arranging meetings are available (5) None of these

Q. 32. Which of the following is 'social misorderliness' according to the author?

(1) Diminishing intimate sociability (2) Increasing social inequality (3) Bare-bodied, half-starved masses (4) We do not wish to incur expenditure merely to get people together (5) Blind imitation of the European standard

Q. 33. The approach of the author of this passage seems to be

(1) extremely critical about our indifference towards the past generation (2) emphatic about the need for informal social interaction (3) cynical about our blindly imitating the Western style (4) pessimistic about our business and political avenues (5) too conservative to admit of any social evolution

Q. 34. How is the meeting of people of the present generations different from the meeting of the people of the past?

(1) Intimate sociability has now crept in (2) Neighbourly feelings have now been strengthened (3) Informal gossiping is not considered ethical these days (4) People now do not meet merely for the pleasure of meeting one another. (5) None of these

Q. 35. People who do which of the following now would look like visitors from some other world?

(1) Eradication of poverty and establishing social equality (2) Strengthening the ties of love and affection through recurring informal meetings (3) Reducing the burden of household cares by extending monetary assistance (4) Enhancing business opportunities with European countries. (5) Instilling into the people the spirit of laughter through their hearts

Q. 36. Which of the following statements is definitely TRUE in the context of the passage?

(1) Poor people in the past generation did not have the right to enjoy anything without permission (2) We have ceased to bring people together solely for the pleasure of meeting them (3) Dying rays of intimate sociability was the characteristic of the last generation (4) The gap between different strata of the present society is on the increase (5) Our meetings with other people have been for the purpose of extracting pleasure

Directions : In questions 37-41 which of

the following words is most nearly the SAME in meaning as the word printed in *italics* as used in the passage.

Q. 37. *faculty*

(1) branch (2) privilege (3) desire (4) facility (5) ability

Q. 38. *savour*

(1) smell (2) taste (3) flavour (4) protector (5) indicate

Q. 39. *designed*

(1) intended (2) formulated (3) prepared (4) structured (5) organised

Q. 40. *hauteur*

(1) snobbishness (2) worry (3) hatred (4) repulsion (5) danger

Q. 41. *snatches*

(1) occasions (2) bursts (3) joys (4) attacks (5) spells

Directions : In questions 42-45 which of the following words is most nearly the OPPOSITE in meaning of the word printed in *italics* as used in the passage.

Q. 42. *indigently*

(1) diligently (2) successfully (3) completely (4) awfully (5) richly

Q. 43. *pomp*

(1) decoré (2) drab (3) simplicity (4) richness (5) splendour

Q. 44. *animated*

(1) secret (2) graceful (3) open (4) humanly (5) gloomily

Q. 45. *ceased*

(1) stopped (2) deceased (3) started (4) continued (5) maximised

Directions : In questions 46-50 pick out the most effective pair of words from among the given five pairs to fill in the two blanks in the sentence in the same sequence so as to make it meaningfully complete.

Q. 46. The boy felt because he knew that he had been

(1) disgraced, wronged (2) humiliated, cheated (3) worried, tempted (4) horrified, forced (5) joyful, lured

Q. 47. It is useless to attempt to from every danger; some must be taken.

(1) escape, chances (2) protect, decisions (3) dissociate, opportunities (4) free, challenges (5) flee, risks

Q. 48. Conditions in the country have grown so that many refugees have risked death to

(1) worse, safety (2) comfortable, survival (3) bad, save (4) severe, escape (5) different, life

Q. 49. I have just the memory of my father to now, but my faith in him has never been

(1) review, profound (2) recall, missing (3) love, shaken (4) worship, mistaken (5) store, forgotten

Q. 50. Milind's at work is the outcome of his

(1) thoughtfulness, honesty (2) wastefulness, instability (3) diligence, negligence (4) carelessness, perseverance (5) diligence, sincerity

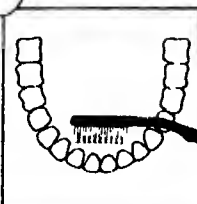
(Answers on page 66)

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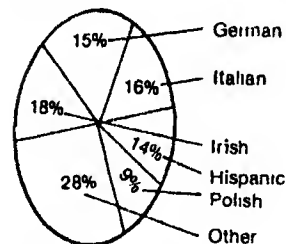
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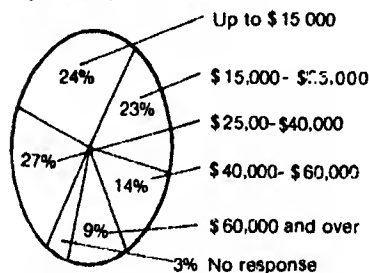
DATA ANALYSIS AND ANALYTICAL REASONING

Directions : A profile of America's Catholics by Ethnic Group and by Family Income is given in the pie charts. Answer questions 1-5 on the basis of the information given therein :

A Profile of America's Catholics By Ethnic Group



By Family Income



Q. 1. If the number of Catholics having family income between \$40,000—\$60,000 is 1.68 million, the number of Italian Catholics in this family income group is

- (a) 1.70 million (b) 1.78 million
(c) 1.84-million (d) 1.92 million

Q. 2. The number of German Catholics living in America is—per cent of the Polish Catholics.

- (a) 6% (b) 166.67% (c) 1.67%
(d) 175.8%

Q. 3. The angle subtended by the sector of the circle representing Irish Catholics is nearly

- (a) 47° (b) 56° (c) 65° (d) 69°

Q. 4. If the difference in the number of Catholics having income between \$15000—25000 and those below \$15000 is 0.36 million, the number of Catholics having income above \$60,000 is

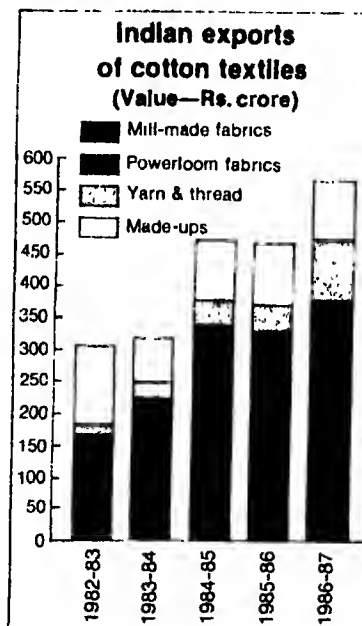
- (a) 3.24 million (b) 1.08 million
(c) 10.8 million (d) 2.46 million

Q. 5. Which of the following statements is true?

- (a) 3% of the Catholics has no source of income (b) The number of Irish

Catholics is 2% less than the number of Italian Catholics (c) Polish Catholics are smallest in number (d) The number of Catholics having income between \$25,000—\$40,000 is 300% of the number of Catholics having income above \$60,000

Directions : The Indian exports of cotton textiles for the years 1982-83 to 1986-87 are given in the diagram below. Answer questions 6-10 on the basis of the information given :



Q. 6. Which of the following statements is true?

- (a) The value of exports of Mill-made fabrics has increased continuously (b) The value of exports of Made-ups has decreased continuously (c) The export of Yarn & thread was of nearly the same value in 1984-85 and 1985-86 (d) The export of Powerloom fabrics was of nearly the same value during 1984-85 & 1985-86

Q. 7. The ratio of the value of Mill-made fabrics to the total value of Other exports was maximum during the year

- (a) 1983-84 (b) 1986-87 (c) 1984-85
(d) 1985-86

Q. 8. As compared to the exports in 1982-83, the maximum percentage increase during 1986-87 occurred in

- (a) Mill-made fabrics (b) Made-ups
(c) Powerloom fabrics (d) Yarn & thread

Q. 9. The average earnings from Mill-made fabrics per year was higher to

the average earnings from Made-ups by nearly

- (a) 170 crore (b) 120 crore
(c) 130 crore (d) 150 crore

Q. 10. The total earnings from the export of Yarn & thread during the given period is nearly

- (a) Rs. 140 crore (b) Rs. 235 crore
(c) Rs. 270 crore (d) Rs. 325 crore

Directions : Given below are some figures for India's Major Hotel Companies for the year 1986-87. Answer questions 11-15 based on the data given :

India's Major Hotel Companies

	Sales	Net Profit	Gross Block	Foreign Exchange Earnings
(Rs. in Crores)				
Indian Hotels Co. Ltd.	91.92	6.38	89.73	58.19
ITDC Ltd.	83.22	5.76	86.55	18.50
East India Hotels Ltd.	65.94	9.79	201.34	40.71
Welcom Group	60.36	10.65	39.69	34.80
Hotel Corporation of India	29.87	0.67	85.07	4.95

Q. 11. The "Sales" of which company was closest to the "average Sales" of all the companies given?

- (a) Welcom Group (b) East India Hotels Ltd. (c) ITDC Ltd. (d) None of these

Q. 12. The "Gross Block" is more than the "Sales" for how many companies?

- (a) One (b) Two (c) Three (d) None

Q. 13. The ratio of "Foreign exchange earnings" to "Sales" is maximum for

- (a) Indian Hotels Co. Ltd. (b) East India Hotels (c) Welcom Group
(d) ITDC Ltd.

Q. 14. The total "Net Profit" is what per cent of the total "Sales" for all the companies combined?

- (a) 6.28 (b) 7.77 (c) 9.84 (d) 10

Q. 15. Which of the following statements is true?

- (a) The larger the "Sales", the larger is the "Net Profit" for the given companies
(b) "Net Profit" is proportional to the "Gross Block" (c) Foreign Exchange Earnings are proportional to the "Sales"
(d) None of these

Directions : The table given below gives the "Average productivity of rice and wheat" in Haryana in different periods. Answer questions 16-20 on the basis of data given :

Average productivity of Rice and Wheat in Haryana in different periods in metric tonnes

Districts/ State	Period I (1970-71 to 1973-74)		Period II (1974-75 to 1977-78)		Period III (1978-79 to 1981-82)		Period IV (1982-83 to 1985-86)	
	Rice	Wheat	Rice	Wheat	Rice	Wheat	Rice	Wheat
Hisar	1563.75	1698.50	2150.50	1918.50	2743.75	2345.25	2822.25	2644.25
Jind	1394.25	1814.00	1580.75	1916.50	2126.00	2351.25	2205.25	2496.75
Rohtak	1268.25	1845.50	1123.25	1804.75	1045.50	2203.00	1662.50	2595.25
State	1744.25	1852.75	2141.50	1962.50	2403.25	2310.25	2593.25	2677.50

Q 16. For the district of Hisar, the total production of wheat and rice during period IV was—per cent higher to that during period I ?

- (a) 40.32% (b) 54% (c) 67.57%
(d) 70.22%

Q. 17. The production of rice and wheat during each period was more than

only (c) For Hisar, Jind and the State (d) For Jind and the State only

Q. 18. The average production of wheat per period for Hisar is—metric tonnes—than the average production for State.

- (a) 49 125, less (b) 49.125, more
(c) 37.725, less (d) 6.28, more

Q. 19. The production of wheat was more than the production of rice in all the periods for

(a) Jind, Rohtak and the State (b) Jind and Rohtak (c) Hisar, Jind, Rohtak and the State (d) Jind only

Q 20. The difference between wheat production and rice production was minimum for—during—period.

- (a) State, III (b) Hisar, I (c) State, I (d) State, IV

ANSWERS

1. (d) : Suppose Number of Catholics having family income between \$ 40,000 and \$ 60,000 K
 $\therefore 14\%$ of K \$ 1.68 million
 $\therefore K = \frac{1.68 \times 100}{14} = 12$ million

The number of Italian Catholics having family income between \$ 40,000 and \$ 60,000 16% of K
 $K = \frac{16K}{100} = \frac{16}{100} \times 12 = 1.92$ million

2. (b)

3. (c) : $\frac{18}{100} \times 360 = 64.80 \approx 65$

4. (a) : Let k be the total number of Catholics
 $\therefore 24\%$ of k - 23% of k
 $= 1\%$ of k = 36 million i.e k = 36 million
Hence the number of Catholics having income above \$ 60,000
 9% of k = 9% of 36
 $= 3.24$ million

5. (d)

6. (c)

7. (a) : The ratio of the value of Mill-made fabrics to the total value of Other exports during

1982-83 : $\frac{150}{160} = .93$

1983-84 : $\frac{195}{125} = 1.56$

1984-85 : $\frac{280}{200} = 1.4$

1985-86 : $\frac{275}{190} = 1.45$

1986-87 : $\frac{290}{270} = 1.07$

8. (d)

9. (d) : The average earnings from Mill-made fabrics
 $= \frac{150 + 190 + 280 + 275 + 290}{5}$

$\frac{1185}{5} = 237$

The average earnings from Made-ups

$= \frac{125 + 60 + 85 + 75 + 80}{5}$

$= \frac{425}{5} = 85$

10. (b) : $15 + 25 + 45 + 50 + 100$
Rs. 235 crore

11. (b) : Average "Sales" of all the companies

$\frac{91.92 + 83.22 + 65.94 + 60.36}{4} = 72.81$

$= \frac{331.31}{5} = \text{Rs. } 66.26 \text{ crores}$

12. (c)

13. (a) : The ratio of "Foreign Exchange Earnings" to "Sales" for

Indian Hotels Co. Ltd. $\frac{58.19}{91.92}$

$= .633$

East India Hotels Ltd. $\frac{40.71}{65.94}$

$= .617$

ITDC Ltd. $\frac{18.50}{83.22} = .222$

Welcom Group. $\frac{34.80}{60.36} = .577$

Hotel Corporation of India

$= \frac{4.95}{29.87} = .166$

14. (d) : Total "Sales" of all the companies = Rs. 331.31 crores
Total "Net Profit" of all the companies = Rs. 33.25 crores

$\therefore \text{required percentage} = \frac{33.25}{331.31} \times 100$
 $= 10.03 \approx 10\%$

15. (d)

16. (c) : The total production of wheat and rice during period IV

5466.50 metric tonnes
The total production of wheat and rice during period I

3262.25 metric tonnes
 \therefore Increase in period IV with respect to that in period I

$\frac{2204.25}{3262.25} \times 100$
 $= 67.57\%$

17. (c)

18. (a) : The average production of wheat per period for Hisar

$\frac{1698.50 + 1918.50 + 2345.25}{3} = 1987.42$

$\frac{8606.50}{4} = 2151.625$ metric tonnes

The average production of wheat per period for the State

$\frac{1852.75 + 1962.50 + 2310.25}{3} = 1908.50$

$\frac{8803.00}{4} = 2200.75$ metric tonnes

\therefore average production of wheat per period for Hisar is less than the average production of wheat per period for the State by (2200.75 - 2151.625) = 49.125 metric tonnes

19. (b)

20. (d) : The difference between wheat production and rice production

	Period I	Period II	Period III	Period IV
Hisar	134.75	—	—	—
Jind	419.75	335.75	225.25	291.50
Rohtak	577.25	681.50	1157.50	932.75
State	108.50	—	—	84.25

Quantitative Aptitude Test

STATE BANK OF INDIA PROBATIONARY OFFICERS' EXAMINATION, OCTOBER 1987

(Contd. from January 1988 issue)

Q. 31. In a certain office $\frac{1}{3}$ of the workers are women, $\frac{1}{2}$ of the women are married and $\frac{1}{3}$ of the married women have children. If $\frac{3}{4}$ of the men are married and $\frac{2}{3}$ of the married men have children, what part of the workers are without children?
(a) $\frac{5}{18}$ (b) $\frac{4}{9}$ (c) $\frac{11}{18}$ (d) $\frac{17}{36}$
(e) None of these

Q. 32. Which of the following numbers, wherein some of the digits have been suppressed by symbols, can possibly be the perfect square of a three digit odd number?
(a) 65xxx1 (b) 9xx1 (c) 10xxx4 (d) 9xxx5 (e) None of these

Q. 33. One year ago, the ratio between Laxman's and Gopal's salary was 3 : 4. The ratios of their individual salaries between last year's and this year's salaries are 4 : 5 and 2 : 3 respectively. At present the total of their salary is Rs. 4160. What is the salary of Laxman now?
(a) Rs. 1600 (b) Rs. 2560 (c) Rs. 1040 (d) Rs. 3120 (e) None of these

Q. 34. The simple interest on a sum of money will be Rs. 600 after 10 years. If the principal is trebled after 5 years, what will be the total interest at the end of the tenth year?
(a) Rs. 600 (b) Rs. 900 (c) Rs. 1200 (d) Data inadequate (e) None of these

Q. 35. A person invests 75 per cent in machinery, 10 per cent on raw materials, 10 per cent on employees and has Rs. 20,000 cash with him. How much did he invest in machinery and raw materials together?
(a) Rs. 17,000 (b) Rs. 1,70,000 (c) Rs. 3,40,000 (d) Rs. 34,000 (e) None of these

Q. 36. The difference between the compound interest and the simple interest on a certain sum at 5% p.a. for 2 years is Rs. 1.50. What is the sum?
(a) Rs. 600 (b) Rs. 500 (c) Rs. 400 (d) Rs. 300 (e) None of these

Q. 37. The sum of a two-digit number and the number obtained by interchanging the digits is 88. What is the sum of the two digits of the number?
(a) 8 (b) 0 (c) 16 (d) Cannot be determined (e) None of these

Q. 38. Which of the following is the largest fraction?
(a) $\frac{37}{38}$ (b) $\frac{37}{42}$ (c) $\frac{37}{48}$ (d) $\frac{37}{64}$

(e) None of these
Q. 39. The number, which replaces the question mark, in $\sqrt{\frac{144}{?} - \frac{36}{21}}$, is
(a) 7 (b) 84 (c) 14 (d) 21

(e) None of these
Q. 40. If a carton containing a dozen mirrors is dropped, which of the following cannot be the ratio of broken mirrors to unbroken mirrors?
(a) 2 : 1 (b) 3 : 1 (c) 3 : 2 (d) 5 : 1 (e) 7 : 5

Q. 41. If the length of a rectangle is increased by 30% and the width is decreased by 20%, what per cent change occurs in the area?
(a) remains the same (b) increases by 4% (c) decreases by 4% (d) increases or decreases by 4% (e) None of these

Q. 42. The average age of a husband and wife who were married 7 years ago, was 25 years then. The average age of the family including the husband, the wife and the child which was born during the interval is 22 years now. How old is the child now?
(a) less than 1 year (b) 1 year (c) 2 years (d) Data inadequate (e) None of these

Q. 43. A sum is divided among four persons in the ratio 3 : 4 : 5 : 8. If the second largest share is Rs. 2500, what is the total sum?
(a) Rs. 10,000 (b) Rs. 12,500 (c) Rs. 4,000 (d) Cannot be determined (e) None of these

Q. 44. In an office there are Grade A and Grade B clerks. Each clerk contributes as many rupees as the number of clerks in his Grade. After adding the contribution of Rs. 33 from the manager, the total collection was Rs. 350. How many clerks are there in the office?
(a) 25 (b) 20 (c) 26 (d) Data inadequate (e) None of these

Q. 45. A scale of a map is 0.8 cm. = 8.8 km. If the distance between two points on the map is 80.5 cm, which of the following is the approximate distance between the two points?
(a) 9 km (b) 70 km (c) 90 km (d) 880 km (e) None of these

Q. 46. A trader bought a car at 20% discount on its original price. He sold it with a 40% increase on the price he bought. What percentage of profit did he make on the original price?
(a) Nil (b) 12% (c) 32% (d) 20% (e) None of these

Q. 47. Suppose you have 108 green marbles and 144 red marbles to sell. You decide to separate them into packages each of which contains the same number either all red or all green. What is the greatest number you can put in each package?
(a) 4 (b) 9 (c) 72 (d) 108 (e) None of these

Q. 48. Because of a decrease of available manpower, a toy factory reduced its monthly output by 20%. What is the necessary per cent increase of manpower to bring the output to normal production?
(a) 10 (b) 25 (c) 50 (d) 120 (e) None of these

Q. 49. A trader mixes 240 kg of tea purchased at Rs. 24 per kg with 64 kg of tea purchased at Rs. 35 per kg. At what price should he sell the mixture to make 33% profit?
(a) Rs. 41 (b) Rs. 33 (c) Rs. 30 (d) Rs. 35 (e) None of these

Q. 50. If a, b, c, d and e are five consecutive odd numbers, what is their average?
(a) b (b) c (c) d (d) Data inadequate (e) None of these

ANSWERS

31. (c) : Suppose total number of workers = x
∴ Number of women = $\frac{x}{3}$
and Number of men = $\frac{2x}{3}$
Number of married women = $\frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{x}{3} \right) = \frac{x}{6}$
Number of married men = $\frac{3}{4} \left(\frac{2x}{3} \right) = \frac{x}{2}$
Number of women with children = $\frac{1}{3} \left(\frac{x}{6} \right) = \frac{x}{18}$
Number of men with children = $\frac{2}{3} \left(\frac{x}{2} \right) = \frac{x}{3}$
∴ number of workers with children = $\frac{x}{18} + \frac{x}{3} = \frac{7x}{18}$
and number of workers without children = $x - \frac{7x}{18} = \frac{11x}{18}$

32. (a)

33. (a) : Suppose salaries of Laxman and Gopal one year before were x_1 and y_1 respectively and at present are x_2 and y_2 respectively
∴ $\frac{x_1}{y_1} = \frac{3}{4}$, $\frac{x_2}{y_2} = \frac{4}{5}$, $\frac{y_1}{y_2} = \frac{2}{3}$
and $x_2 + y_2 = 4160$
Solving these four equations, we get $x_2 = 1600$

34. (c) : Suppose sum = Rs. x
 S.I. = Rs. 600, Time = 10 years
 \therefore Rate % = $\frac{600 \times 100}{x \times 10} = \frac{6000}{x}$
 \therefore S.I. for the first five years
 $= \frac{x \times 5 \times 6000}{100 \times x}$ Rs. 300
 and S.I. for the last five years
 $= \frac{3x \times 5 \times 6000}{100 \times x}$ Rs. 900
 Hence total interest at the end of 10th year = Rs. 1200
35. (c) : 5% of the total cash with him = Rs. 20000
 1% of the total cash with him = Rs. 4000
 75% (investment in machinery) of the total cash with him = Rs. 4000×75 Rs. 300000
 10% (investment in raw materials) of the total cash with him = Rs. 4000×10 Rs. 40000
 \therefore total investment in raw materials and machinery together = Rs. 340000
36. (a) : Suppose sum be Rs. 100
 \therefore S.I. = $\frac{100 \times 5 \times 2}{100}$ Rs. 10
 C.I. = $100 \left(1 + \frac{5}{100}\right)^2 - 100$
 $= 100 \times \frac{21}{20} \times \frac{21}{20} - 100$ Rs. $\frac{41}{4}$
 Difference between C.I. and S.I.
 $= \text{Rs. } \frac{1}{4}$
 If the difference is Rs. $\frac{1}{4}$, then sum = Rs. 100
 If the difference is Rs. 1.5, then sum = Rs. 600
37. (a) : Let x be the digit in the unit's place and y in the 10's place of a two digit number
 \therefore the number is $10y + x$. The number obtained, therefore, by interchanging the digits = $10x + y$
 Hence $(10y + x) + (10x + y) = 88$
 i.e. $11x + 11y = 88$ i.e. $x + y = 8$
38. (a) : $\frac{37}{38}$
39. (c) : Suppose $\sqrt{\frac{144}{k} \cdot \frac{36}{21}}$
 $\therefore \frac{144}{k} \cdot \frac{36 \times 36}{21 \times 21}$
 i.e. $k = \frac{144 \times 21 \times 21}{36 \times 36} = 49$
40. (c) : 3 : 2 (the sum of the ratios must be a factor of 12)
41. (b) : Suppose length and width of a rectangle are x and y respectively
 \therefore Area = xy
 New length = $x + 30\%$ of $x = \frac{13x}{10}$
 New width = $y - 20\%$ of $y = \frac{8y}{10}$
 New area = $\frac{104xy}{100}$

$$\therefore \text{increase in area} = \frac{4xy}{100}$$

$$\therefore \text{increase on } xy = \frac{4xy}{100}$$

$$\therefore \text{increase on } 100 = \frac{4xy}{100} \times \frac{1}{xy} \times 100 = 4$$

42. (c) : The average age of husband and wife now is 32 years and the average age of husband, wife and child now is 22 years
 \therefore Age of child = $22 \times 3 - 32 \times 2$ 2 years
43. (a) : Suppose total sum be Rs. x
 $\therefore \frac{5x}{20} = 2500$ i.e. $x = 10000$
44. (a) : Suppose number of Grade A clerks = x and number of Grade B clerks = y
 $\therefore x^2 + y^2 + 33 = 350$
 i.e. $x^2 + y^2 = 317$
 Since $317 = (14)^2 + (11)^2$
 $\therefore x = 14, y = 11$
 i.e. total number of clerks = $x + y = 25$
45. (d) : .8 cm = .8 km
 $\therefore 80.5 \text{ cm} = \frac{8.8}{.8} \times 80.5 = 885.5 \text{ km}$
 $\approx 880 \text{ km}$
46. (b) : Suppose original price = Rs. x
 \therefore Purchase price after 20% trade discount = $x - 20\%$ of x
 $= \text{Rs. } \frac{4x}{5}$
 $\therefore \text{S.P.} = \frac{4x}{5} + 40\%$ of $\frac{4x}{5}$
 $= \frac{4x}{5} + \frac{40}{100} \times \frac{4x}{5} = \frac{28x}{25}$
 \therefore Profit on the original price of Rs. $x = \frac{3x}{25}$
 \therefore profit on Rs. 100 = $\frac{3x}{25} \times \frac{100}{x} = 12$
47. (e) : The greatest number that can be put in each package = H.C.F. of 108 and 144 = 36
48. (b) : Suppose output = 100
 \therefore output after reduction = $100 - 20 = 80$
 \therefore to bring the output to normal production, the increase in output is Rs. 20 on Rs. 80 i.e. 25%
49. (d) : The price at which the mixture should be sold so as to make a profit of 33%
 $= \frac{240 \times 24 + 64 \times 35}{304} + 33\%$ of $\frac{240 \times 24 + 64 \times 35}{304}$
 $= \frac{500}{19} + 33\%$ of $\frac{500}{19}$
 $= \frac{500}{19} + \frac{33}{100} \times \frac{500}{19} = \frac{665}{19}$
 $= \text{Rs. } 35 \text{ per kg.}$
50. (b) : Suppose five consecutive odd numbers be $a = 2x + 1, b = 2x + 3, c = 2x + 5, d = 2x + 7, e = 2x + 9$
 \therefore their average = $\frac{a + b + c + d + e}{5}$
 $= \frac{10x + 25}{5} = 2x + 5 = c$

Test Of English Language ANSWERS

Q. 1. (3) Q. 2. (4) Q. 3. (3) Q. 4. (5)

Q. 5. (3) Q. 6. (1)

Q. 7. (2): "is far more conducive to health". Note: Here there is a comparison. Therefore, "more" must be added.

Q. 8. (1): "How he earns money"

Q. 9. (4): "each other". When two people are involved "each" should be used. When three or more are involved, "one another" should be used.

Q. 10. (2): "And not to load his luggage".

Q. 11. (3): "broken your promise."

Q. 12. (4): "and on land"

Q. 13. (2): "greatest scientists of this century".

Q. 14. (1): "I laid myself down". "Laid" takes an object.

Q. 15. (3): "that have"

Q. 16. (3): "have stirred the public." There is no such thing as "common" or "uncommon" public unless used in a special manner.

Q. 17. (1): "Not only did the bandit rob"

Q. 18. (1): "The really important thing."

Q. 19. (3) Q. 20. (2) Q. 21. (2) Q. 22. (2)

Q. 23. (1) Q. 24. (2) Q. 25. (2) Q. 26. (3)

Q. 27. (1) Q. 28. (1) Q. 29. (1) Q. 30. (3)

Q. 31. (3) Q. 32. (4) Q. 33. (2) Q. 34. (4)

Q. 35. (5) Q. 36. (2) Q. 37. (5) Q. 38. (2)

Q. 39. (1) Q. 40. (1) Q. 41. (2) Q. 42. (5)

Q. 43. (3) Q. 44. (5) Q. 45. (3) Q. 46. (3)

Q. 47. (5) Q. 48. (4) Q. 49. (3) Q. 50. (5)

(Continued from page 38)

Assumptions : I. Volume of readership of all the newspapers in Delhi is known.

II. No newspaper in Delhi other than 'The Time and Space' has a large readership.

ANSWERS

Q. 26. (4): In each term, the first letter is moved one step forward, the second letter is moved one step backward and third letter is moved two steps backward to obtain the next term.

Q. 27. (3): Interchange first and fourth letters as well as second and third letters in "EASE" so as to write it as "ESAE" and then move each of its letters two steps forward. Similarly "CUT" is written as "VWE"

Q. 28. (2) Q. 29. (3) Q. 30. (5)

Q. 31. (2): (iii), (v) and (vi) \Rightarrow A, C and D are ladies and so none of them can be a philosopher (from (iv)). Therefore, (iii) and (vi) \Rightarrow B is a Professor of Philosophy

Q. 32. (5): From Q. 31 and (iv), we conclude that E is the Professor of Economics. Q. 33. (2)

Q. 34. (3): From Q. 31, (iii) and (v) we conclude that C is the wife of E.

Q. 35. (4): (iii), (v) & (vi) \Rightarrow B and E are men Q. 36. (5)

Q. 37. (2): 537513Z43Z3755737
57735375375573Z3

Q. 38. (1) Q. 39. (2) Q. 40. (1) Q. 41. (1)

Q. 42. (4) Q. 43. (2) Q. 44. (2) Q. 45. (1)

Q. 46. (4) Q. 47. (5) Q. 48. (2) Q. 49. (1)

Q. 50. (1)

Latest In General Knowledge

Abbreviations

ASEAN : Association of South East Asian Nations
ASI : Archaeological Survey of India
CBEC : Central Board of Excise and Customs
ICAA : International Civil Airports Association
INF : Intermediate range Nuclear Force
IDB : Inter-American Development Bank
NGRI : National Geophysical Research Institute
NRSA : National Remote Sensing Agency
NWDA : National Water Development Agency
UCIL : Union Carbide India Limited

Anniversaries, Days, Etc.

Silver Jubilee of Guards Battalion : The 7th Battalion of the Brigade of Guards celebrated its silver jubilee on January 1, 1988

Silver Jubilee of AFMC : The Pune based Armed Forces Medical College (AFMC), world's premier institution turning out doctors and nurses to keep soldiers healthy and fighting fit, was celebrated in December 1987

Birth Centenary of K. M. Munshi : The birth centenary of Dr K M Munshi, founder of the Bharatiya Vidya Bhavan, was observed on December 30, 1987

Birth Centenary of Srinivasa Ramanujan : The birth centenary of Srinivasa Ramanujan, one of the greatest mathematicians India has ever produced, was celebrated on December 22, 1987

Goa Liberation Day : Goa celebrated its 26th liberation day on December 19, 1987

It was on December 19, 1961 that the Indian armed forces launched "Operation Vijaya" to liberate Goa, Daman and Diu from the Portuguese rule

Guru Gobind Singh's Birth Anniversary : The 321st birth anniversary of Guru Gobind Singh was celebrated on December 26, 1987

Rajaji's Birth Anniversary : The 109th birth anniversary of Chakravarti Rajagopalachari was celebrated on December 10, 1987

Ambedkar's Death Anniversary : The 32nd death anniversary of Dr B R Ambedkar was observed on December 6, 1987

Appointments

Tamil Nadu CM : Mrs V N Janaki, wife of late M G Ramachandran, succeeded

her husband as Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu. She was sworn in on January 7, 1988

Swiss President : The Swiss Parliament has on December 11, 1987 elected the Finance Minister, Otto Stich, to the country's largely ceremonial Presidency. He has succeeded Mr Pierre Aubert as President, a post rotated annually in order of seniority among the members of the four-party governing coalition

Vanuatu PM : Fr Walter Lini has been appointed for the third term as Prime Minister of Vanuatu on December 11, 1987

Fiji President : Former Governor General Ratu Sir Penaia Ganilau has been appointed by decree as the first President of the new Fiji Republic on December 5, 1987

Fiji PM : Ratu Sir Kamisese Mara, the former Fijian leader, has been appointed Prime Minister of the new civilian Government in Fiji on December 5, 1987

Economic

Payments deficit narrows down : India's balance of payments situation which had shown a marked deterioration in 1985-86 apparently improved during 1986-87, according to the Reserve Bank of India's latest report on currency and finance. Though accurate data for the year 1986-87 is not yet available, the report says the current account deficit is likely to have narrowed down during the year

The ratio of current account deficit (inclusive of official transfer) to Gross Domestic Product (GDP) might have declined from 2.4 per cent to 1.9 per cent in 1986-87 due both to a reduction in trade deficit and a moderate improvement in invisibles. However, on the capital account side, repayments to the International Monetary Fund (IMF) were substantially larger in the previous year

The country's foreign exchange reserves (foreign currency assets of the Reserve Bank of India), gold and special drawing rights (SDR holdings) rose by Rs 331 crore in 1986-87. In the previous year, reserves had risen by Rs 577 crore. In SDR terms, India's foreign exchange reserves declined by SDR 615 million in 1986-87, as against a fall of SDR 276 million in the previous year

Record exports in 1987 : Despite the unprecedented drought conditions, price rise and adverse international factors, the country achieved record exports in the current year and is poised to surpass its target of Rs 13,800 crore in 1988

According to the latest data available,

exports during the period between April and October 1987 increased by Rs 1,861.68 crore to reach Rs 8,707.74 crore as against Rs 6,845.86 crore during the corresponding period of 1986

Imports during the period amounted to Rs 12,192.72 crore as against Rs 10,924.32 crore during the corresponding period in 1986

The trade deficit thus declined from Rs 4,078.46 crore during the seven months period ending October 1986 to Rs 3,483.98 crore during the corresponding period in 1987

Double digit inflation : Inflation touched the double digit figure in more than 20 cities in the year ended October 1987

According to the Labour Bureau's consumer price index for industrial workers (1960=100), the highest inflation was recorded at Yamuna Nagar and Amritsar at 16 per cent

Delhi had an inflation rate of 14.2 per cent, Madras 11.2 per cent and Bombay 11 per cent. In Calcutta, it was 4.6 per cent

The all India average was 9.5 per cent

The other cities whose inflation touched the double digit mark with percentage rates in brackets are Jaipur (15.6), Darjeeling (14.1), Balaghat (14), Ahmedabad (13.4), Ajmer (13.3), Madurai (12.8), Monghyr (12.2), Varanasi (11.9), Bhavnagar (11.5), Asansol (11.2), Jharia (10.9), Jalpaiguri (10.9), Guntur (10.8), Rangapara (10.8), Digboi (10.7) and Srinagar (10.3)

In view of the high inflation rate, the value of the rupee in the year-ended October 1987, declined to 12.22 paise in Delhi, 12.71 paise in Bombay and 13.23 paise in Madras. At the all India level, the rupee value declined to 13.33 paise. In Calcutta it was worth 13.70 paise

Education And Employment

Scheme for retiring soldiers : The 50,000 armed forces personnel retiring young every year with nothing but a bleak future to look forward to are now being offered a novel scheme in the new year that will take them "from arms to farms" in a bid to resettle them close to their homes in the rural areas

The scheme (Somlex two—self employment for ex-servicemen 2) to come into operation from January 15, 1988, has been promoted with the assistance of the National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development (NABARD) which will provide finance for agriculture development and 10 allied activities, including marine and inland fisheries and dairy development. In

addition the bank would provide financial assistance to servicemen to take up a spectrum of cottage, tiny and village industries also in the rural areas.

The scheme will go a long way in meeting the rehabilitation needs of a large number of former armed forces personnel who were left out by Semflex-1 announced in March 1986 which was somewhat limited in scope.

IAS recruitment rules 'satisfactory': The existing rules relating to recruitment to the Indian Administrative Service are satisfactory and no representation has been made to the Government for any change in the rules. Stating this in the Lok Sabha on December 9, 1987, the Minister of State for Home, Mr. P. Chidambaram, maintained that the rules were being "uniformly" followed in all the cadres.

Mr. Chidambaram also said that the Government did not propose to enhance the upper age limit in respect of candidates from rural areas for appearing in the Civil Services Examination. The age limit of 26 was fixed after a "very careful and thorough examination of all aspects."

Expeditions

Indian expedition reaches Antarctica: The seventh Indian expedition to Antarctica which sailed from Goa on November 25, 1987 landed on the icy continent on December 21. Dr. R. Sengupta, leader of the 90-member expedition, informed the control room at the Department of Ocean Development in New Delhi of the arrival.

On arrival the team was greeted by the members of India's permanent station at Dakshin Gangotri. Besides scientists and experts from various fields the team includes personnel of the three wings of the armed forces.

The team would undertake airborne magnetic survey of the Gruber Massif and the low snow-bound areas between Schirmacher and Wohlthat ranges. The idea was to delineate subglacial geology of the region to assess its mineral potential. The expedition would also carry out ontomological survey in the continent to know the possibility of the existence of insects, Dr Sengupta said.

It would also undertake preliminary construction work of setting of India's second permanent station at Schirmacher Hill, he said. The expedition would continue the research of ozone hole phenomenon to find out why there was depletion of ozone when there was no industrialisation.

Honours And Awards

Sahitya Akademi Awards: Renowned poets, the late Shikant Verma and Arun Moitra are among the several litterateurs selected by the Central Sahitya Akademi for its awards for the year 1987. Awards for works in 22 Indian languages were

announced on December 26, 1987.

The annual awards carry a casket containing an inscribed copper plaque and a cheque for Rs. 10,000.

B. C. Roy, Hari Om Awards: Dr. P. Siva Roddy and Mr. O. P. Chattopadhyaya are among the 12 persons selected for the conferment of the 1986 Dr. B. C. Roy National Awards and the Hari Om Ashram Alembic Research Awards, managed by the Medical Council of India.

Dr. Siva Reddy, the Hyderabad-based oyo surgeon, gets the award in the category of a medical man and as a statesman and Dr. Chattopadhyaya gets the award in the category of eminent person in philosophy.

These two awards carry Rs. 50,000 in cash and a silver salver. The other 10 awards are of the value of Rs. 10,000 each.

The three recipients of the Hari Om Awards are Dr. N. Sundaravalli of the Institute of Child Health and Hospital for Children, Madras, Dr. Hemlata Gupta of Lady Hardinge Medical College, New Delhi, and Dr. Trijugi Nath Mehrotra of L.L.R.M. Medical College, Meerut.

R. D. Birla Award: Prof. M. A. Viswamitra, Chairman of the Department of Physics, Indian Institute of Science, Bangalore, has been awarded this year Rameshwari Birla Smarak Kosh National Award for his outstanding contributions to molecular biology.

The award carries a sum of Rs. 1 lakh and is given annually for outstanding research in medical or related fields to an Indian working in India. So far seven national awards have been given.

Visvabharati Award: Noted social worker Baba Amte, classical singer Mallikarjun Mansur, eminent Bengali litterateur Premendra Mitra, renowned Bengali writer Leela Majumdar and an agricultural scientist from Japan Masanobu Sukouka are the recipients of the "Deshikottama", the highest degree of honour of the Visvabharati.

Right Livelihood Award: Renowned environmentalist Sunderlal Bahuguna received the Right Livelihood Award for 1987 for the Chipko movement at a ceremony in the Swedish Parliament in Stockholm on December 9, 1987.

Instituted by the Swedish Right Livelihood Society, the award has been often referred to in media as the "alternative Nobel Prize". Instituted by Jacob Von Uexkull in 1980, it carries a cash award of about Rs. 3 lakhs.

Inventions And Discoveries

Second hole in ozone layer: Scientists in Bremerhaven (West Germany) have tracked down evidence that confirms fears of a second hole developing in the earth's ozone layer, this time over the Arctic.

Ozone, an isotope of oxygen, is

dispersed through the earth's stratosphere and blocks harmful ultraviolet radiation from the sun reaching the earth's surface. Dramatic falls in ozone levels over the Antarctic have already been widely studied and reported.

West German specialists in earth sciences who have visited both poles have concluded that a similar ozone hole is developing in the far north, though it is less serious than that noticed in the last three years over the South Pole. If ozone in the atmosphere was greatly depleted, the planet's inhabitants would be exposed to more ultra-violet rays, which can cause cancer, cataracts and immune-system illnesses.

Dravidians found America first: The Dravidians of southern India reached America before Christopher Columbus, says Arysio Nunes Dos Santos, a nuclear physicist at the Federal University of Minas Gerais. According to him, the Dravidians colonised a vast South America region 11,000 years before the Europeans reached the new world.

Vestiges of the Dravidians' presence in America, says Nunes Dos Santos, include the strange phonetics of Gurani, Paraguay's national language, whose alphabet, like that of the alleged discoverers, lacks the letter b, d, f, l, r and z.

According to the Brazilian physicist, bananas, pineapple, coconut and cotton, all grown in the Indian valley, could have been brought to America by the tenacious and lonely navigators.

Smoking largest factor in heart attacks: Smoking is the single largest factor leading to heart attacks and the passive smoker, particularly a female, is prone to the additional risk of cancer, the International Conference on Preventive Cardiology in New Delhi has concluded in December 1987.

"Passive smoking is more harmful than active smoking and if accompanied by high blood pressure can lead to sudden death through 'silent ischaemia or chronic heart disease'," the conference said.

Buried river traced in Rajasthan: The ancient Saraswati, which the Vedas refer to as a mighty river of northwest India, still flows through a subterranean channel below the deserts of Rajasthan and could provide a solution for the region's water problem. A team of scientists of the Central Arid Zone Research Institute in Jodhpur, headed by Mr. Bimal Ghose, which had discovered the course of the Saraswati in 1979, has now mapped the entire Saraswati river basin.

"More than 30 tubewells have been dug in these areas and these are yielding 2,000 to 40,000 litres every hour and these could provide a perennial supply of water for the dry areas of Rajasthan and Gujarat," Mr. Ghose said in a report published in December 1987. "In fact if all these wells were operated simultaneously, the entire area would be flooded in 24 hours," the

report says of a dry expanse that has faced repeated droughts in this decade.

Although this river system is dead in Rajasthan, there are underground links with catchments in Himalayan glaciers and the Soviet-melt water still flows abundantly through these buried channels. This subterraneous flow has never been influenced by drought and climatic extremities typical of arid Rajasthan.

Miscellany

New year to be one second late : The atomic clock at the National Physical Laboratory in New Delhi was put back by a second on the midnight of December 31, 1987 delaying the new year by one second. The correction to the Indian Standard Time has been necessitated by the fact that "the leap second" has occurred after two and a half years as compared to almost once every year earlier. The correction is part of the international agreement on time keeping.

The astronomical clock based on rotation of the earth runs slower than atomic clocks. The difference, if not correct, will keep on accumulating thereby putting day-to-day activities out of step with the Sun.

World's highest villages electrified : World's highest villages—Hikkim, Comik and Tangyud Valley of tribal sub-division of Spiti in Himachal Pradesh—have been electrified. The villages are situated at more than 5,000 feet above sea level. Power to these villages is supplied from Rongtong hydel power project in Spiti Valley.

Fattest man : The 42 year-old Walter Hudson, who weighs 545 kg and lives on Long Island in the suburbs of New York, ranks as the heaviest man alive. About 6 feet tall and nine feet around, he has been indoors two-thirds of his life. He has been outdoors only once in 27 years and came to international attention after he slipped in the bathroom in mid-September and became so wedged in the doorframe that an emergency rescue squad had to be called to extricate him.

World's largest palace : China's former Imperial Palace, known to the west as "the forbidden city", is the largest in the world and perhaps the world's best planned structure.

The palace, located in the heart of Beijing, housed 24 emperors of the Ming and Qing dynasties from the mid-14th to the early 20th century. The entire palace area, rectangular in shape and 720,000 sq metre in size, is surrounded by walls 10 metre high and a moat 52 metre wide.

Computerised rail reservation in Calcutta : Calcutta is the second city to have fully computerised reservations, Delhi being the first. The computerisation of seats and berth reservation for all the 50-odd trains originating from or passing

through the Howrah and Sealdah stations in Calcutta has been completed by November-end.

Filmotsav '88 : More than 250 foreign and Indian feature films and about 100 short films are being screened at the eighth Filmotsav which commenced in Trivandrum from January 10, 1988. Filmotsav '88, is being held in Kerala for the first time. It will conclude on January 24.

Space Research

'Mir' cosmonaut returns home after 326 days : Soviet cosmonaut Yuri Romanenko returned to earth on December 29, 1987 after 326 breath-taking days aboard the 'Mir' orbital complex. He broke the previous space endurance record of remaining in space for 287 days set in 1984 by three other cosmonauts. And yet, the termination of his flight less than six weeks before the completion of a year has cast serious doubts on the future of manned space flights in weightlessness (zero gravity conditions).

Romanenko grew taller by one cm (0.4 inches) during his 10½ months aboard the orbiting station 'Mir'. He had lost 1.6 kg during the mission. Alexandrov, who joined him aboard 'Mir' in July, gained 2.3 kg.

Crew change-over in space : A Soyuz TM-4 spacecraft carrying three Soviet cosmonauts docked with the orbiting space station 'Mir' on December 23, 1987. Mission Commander Colonel Vladimir Titov, Flight Engineer Musa Manarov and Research Scientist Anatoly Levchenko were launched on December 21 from the Baikonur cosmodrome in Soviet Central Asia.

The new team joined cosmonaut Yuri Romanenko, who has spent a record 326 days in space, and his colleague, Alexander Alexandrov, who had joined him in July. They returned to earth on December 29 after a week's hand-over.

The new crew was the third to control 'Mir' since it was launched in February 1986. Its first two-men crew boarded the giant orbiting laboratory in March 1986 and stayed in space for 125 days. 'Mir' then remained empty till Romanenko arrived in February 1987 with his first crew-mate Alexander Laveikin, who was brought back to earth in July after his heartbeat developed irregularities.

The space change-over of crews is the first of its kind.

Expedition to Mars : The next space spectacular may well turn out to be an unmanned or even a manned exploration of the red planet Mars. And this could materialise even before the present century is out, if the two space giants, the United States and the Soviet Union, decide to pool their scientific resources.

According to Dr. Oleg Gazenko, Director of Institute of Medical and Biological Problems of Soviet Health Ministry, a

manned three-year expedition to Mars using artificial gravity is possible now because necessary experience in long duration flights has been gained. It would be necessary to create a large doughnut-shaped spacecraft in which a person would be gravitated to the floor by a centrifugal force imitation terrestrial load, Dr. Gazenko said.

Venus once had hot water : Venus is a desert world hidden in clouds of carbon dioxide and sulphuric acid. But once it had oceans of hot water, according to theory that may help predict what the "greenhouse effect" will do to earth.

"Venus has a massive atmosphere and high surface temperature, but like the earth, it once had water, and we wanted to find out why there was the loss," Mr. James Pollack, a researcher for the National Aeronautics and Space Administration, who has done research along with two other scientists at the NASA Research Centre in Mountain View, South of San Francisco, said. The new theory also contradicts the traditional explanation of why Venus was condemned to an arid future.

It may also help scientists understand where life arose and existed in the solar system and how the "greenhouse effect", which heats earth's atmosphere, may work on earth, Mr. Pollack said. "It may be useful to people trying to predict how or when the earth will warm up" as carbon dioxide put in the atmosphere by fossil fuel combustion traps heat from the sun.

Space science to help meet drought : With the Indian space research on the threshold of a new era, plans were afoot to intensify its application in diverse areas like efforts to tackle drought, natural disaster forecasting and protection of biosphere, by the launching of INSAT-1C in mid-1988, the Indian Astronomy Satellite in 1989 and development of low cost satellites for monsoon studies, said Prof. U. R. Rao inaugurating a four-day National Space Science Symposium organised by the Physical Research Laboratory, Ahmedabad, in December 1987.

Prof. Rao, who is also the Chairman of the Indian Space Research Organisation (ISRO), said humanity came to know more about the universe during the last two decades but the next decade would be far more exciting with many "superbs" like the super-conductors and super-nova in store.

Developments over the Pacific Ocean had resulted in changes in the monsoon patterns leading to one of the worst droughts over parts of Africa and the Indian sub-continent. This, he said, was being studied with the help of space science.

The ASLV-2 would go up in space in the next three to four months to help widen the base of remote sensing. The remote sensing technology had helped in studying depleting green cover, identifying 13 types of wastelands, ground water tapping, water recharging and soil classification, Prof. Rao said.

Do University And College Teachers Get Full Time Salary For Part-time Work?



Miss VIBHA SHANKAR

When Mehrotra Committee opened its long-awaited Pandora's box, full of revised pay scales, it seemed as if a big bonanza is coming up to welcome the makers of tomorrow. However, the implications became quite discernible very soon, leading to the nation-wide strike by the University and College teachers. Undoubtedly, it has once again raised the question relating to their work and remuneration.

Champions of the cause of accountability contend that University and College teachers get full time salary for part-time work. The very contention is a flawed one. It is true that University and College teachers have very few working hours, but for the preparation of those few hours, they have to devote much more time to their studies. People belonging to other professions devote six to eight hours to their official work, but once it is over, they have a lot of free time for other pursuits. However, the case is quite different with the teachers. They have to utilise their free time for necessary academic pursuits and preparation for their work as well. Therefore, it would not be appropriate to regard teaching as a part-time job.

Secondly, the profession involves an in-built mechanism of moral responsibility and accountability. One has to remain fully devoted to his work in order to achieve excellence, eminence and respect among students. The only real test of performance in academics is the response of students one has taught, whatever be the evaluation exercises proposed by the administrative set-up of the government.

Critics have made a lot of hue and cry over the erosion in the accountability of teachers. Yes, there are teachers who give private tuition on a mass scale without properly discharging their duties to the institutions they are serving. They have

CONTEST ESSAYS

added to it the plethora of caste prejudice, regional feelings and injustice to students at large which was non-existent in early post-Independence days. But such black sheep exist in every profession. Teaching community is not an isolated part of the system, nor is it the only delinquent community in society. Accountability is on the decline in all spheres of life. On the other hand, there are many dedicated teachers who take teaching and research seriously.

Moreover, there is a strong case for higher salaries of teachers. They are tempted to run tutorial homes due to their comparatively low salaries. The negligence of the teaching community by the government has done a great deal of damage to the higher education infrastructure. It has made the community dependent on bureaucratic whims for higher salaries, ultimately making the system corruption-ridden. Of course, the teachers should not demand a parity with the pay structure of bureaucracy, yet they deserve a better deal. There is a greater need to enhance their salaries to a level responsive to the needs of their lot and the inflationary tendencies of the country.

II

Mr. RAJNISH

Teachers are considered to be the real architect of future world in terms of producing best brains. But unfortunately they are deviating from their right path for becoming real professionals. They want to do lesser work and more remuneration.

Apart from a few glorious exceptions, the majority of institutions do not work for 180 days, as laid down by the UGC towards the end of the 50's. On the contrary, there is ample evidence available that the majority of them work for about a hundred days. This applies to institutions and not to individuals. Individuals are entitled to all kinds of leave. In an exercise carried out in Delhi, it was shown that on an average, a teacher was not delivering more than three or four lectures per week and the number of working days was in the neighbourhood of 14-15 weeks and no more. All kinds of explanations were offered about what was happening but nobody could refute the data. If this is the case of the capital, what to expect in rural areas?

Then there are colleges (mainly morning and evening colleges) where teaching



takes place nominally for three hours a day. In actual practice it is seldom more than an hour and a half.

When we compare the teaching profession with other professions, a question arises that why should a doctor, an engineer, an architect, a lawyer work for 9-10 hours a day and a University/College teacher work for only a hundred odd hours in a year? In theory every lecture is to be prepared in advance and, therefore, let a hundred be multiplied by a factor of 2 or 3, as preferred. Still does it come up to what other professionals do? When leading journalists and other professionals who work for 9-10 hours a day do not stop to ask or answer this question, the only conclusion that one can draw is that they are not facing up to the facts. To say that this is what happens in the Government or elsewhere is not the right answer. Is it not the foundation of civic and professional life laid in educational institutions? If educational institutions do not perform, not only do they do damage to themselves, they also damage the society as a whole.

It is this attitude of irresponsible and indifferent performance which has also led to the phenomenal growth of corruption in the University and undermined the purity of the academic process in so far as examinations are concerned. All these things are inextricably linked with each other. For anyone to argue that under-performance in educational institutions may not be objected to or condoned amounts to saying that the future of the country may be destroyed with impunity. It is astonishing how otherwise intelligent people can adopt such a highly question-able and casual attitude. Without being rhetorical, it is possible to say that teachers should be standard bearers in a country like India, where the *Guru-Shishya* relationship has been hallowed over time, and has cast the responsibility on the teacher not to appear as a dubious trend-setter.

Sports Round-Up

BADMINTON

Asian Badminton Championship: Zhang Qing survived a furious assault by Indonesia's Juko Suprianto to clinch the Asian men's team badminton championship final for China in Semarang (Indonesia) on December 23, 1987.

It was the third successive time China have won the biennial event.

BASKETBALL

National Basketball Championship: Railways registered a thumping 68-55 victory over last year's finalists Services to regain the *Todd Memorial Trophy* in the 38th National basketball championship in Mysore on December 18, 1987.

Their women, however, were dethroned by a gritty Punjab by one point (59-60) to lift the *Basalat Jha Memorial Trophy*. Punjab regained the trophy after four years.

BOXING

WBC Light Flyweight Title: Chang Jung-koo of South Korea recovered from a first-round knock-down and retained his World Boxing Council light flyweight title in Seoul on December 14, 1987 with a unanimous decision over Pisidro Perez of Mexico.

CHESS

International Grand Master title: Eighteen-year-old Viswanathan Anand carved himself a golden niche in international chess by getting the coveted title of International Grand Master. He held Hungarian GM Peter Luckacs at the Sakthi Finance Grand Masters International chess tournament in Coimbatore on December 28, 1987. He is the first Indian to win the Grandmaster title in chess.

World Chess Championship: World chess champion Garry Kasparov retained his title after scoring an astonishing final game victory over challenger Anatoly Karpov to even the score at 12-12 in Seville (Spain) on December 19, 1987.

The 24-year-old Kasparov will remain champion for three years.

Bhilwara Chess Tournament: History was made in the last round of the Bhilwara Grandmasters chess tournament when the world junior champion Viswanathan Anand drew his game with Hungarian Grandmaster Istvan Csom to become the first Indian to achieve a Grandmaster norm on Indian soil.

Junior National Championship: Asian champion and International Women's Master Anupama Abhyankar of Maharashtra retained the title when she scored her eighth straight win in Coimbatore on Dec. 12, 1987 in the second Junior National girls (under 19) chess championship.

CRICKET

India-West Indies Tests: The third cricket Test between India and West Indies was consigned to a tame draw at the Eden Gardens in Calcutta on December 31, 1987. Scores: West Indies 530 for 5 (decl) and 157 for 2 and India 565 for 9.

Having been battered and bruised in the previous two Tests, the home team in the four-match series are now down 0-1.

Australia-New Zealand Tests: The third and final Test between Australia and New Zealand ended in a draw in Melbourne on December 30, 1987, but Aussies won the series 1-0.

Pakistan-England Tests: Pakistan won the three-Test home series against England, 1-0, after the last Test was abandoned as a draw in Karachi on December 21, 1987.

FOOTBALL

Merdeka Football Tournament: Czechoslovakia beat South Korea 3-2 to win the 31st Merdeka football tournament in Kuala Lumpur on December 19, 1987.

Subroto Cup: Goa Naval Unit, NCC, Panaji, lifted the glittering Subroto Mukherjee Cup, defeating a fighting 6 Bengal Battalion, NCC, Kalyani, West Bengal in the final in New Delhi on December 10, 1987.

Rovers Cup: Mohammedan Sporting defeated Mohun Bagan in the Rovers Cup football tournament final in Bombay on December 7, 1987.

Mohammedans thus won the cup for the sixth time since its inception in 1893.

GENERAL

National Games: The second National Games, which were inaugurated by the President, Mr. R. Venkataraman, in Trivandrum on December 20, 1987, were brought to a close on December 28, 1987, with the Prime Minister, Mr. Rajiv Gandhi, gracing the closing ceremony.

The Games were held at Trivandrum, Quilon, Alleppey, Cochin, Trichur, Calicut and Cannanore.

Kerala demonstrated their sporting prowess in no uncertain manner claiming the overall championship trophy Kerala bagged the honour with a total point tally of 383. The hosts grabbed 29 gold, 21 silver and 28 bronze in the nine-day meet.

Tamil Nadu, with 323 points, took the runners-up trophy. They had in their kitty 22 gold, 22 silver and 20 bronze.

Winners at the first Games, Maharashtra slipped to the third place with 290 points. They had 24 gold, 21 silver and 18 bronze.

HOCKEY

Inter-Railway Hockey Championship: North Eastern Railway won the Inter-Railway men's hockey championship defeating Northern Railway 3-1 in Gorakhpur on December 23, 1987.

Nehru Hockey Tournament: Border Security Force won the Nehru hockey tournament after a gap of six years with a 2-1 verdict over Indian Airlines at the Shivaji Stadium in New Delhi on December 8, 1987.

TABLE TENNIS

National Table Tennis Championship: Kamlesh Mehta of Maharashtra won the men's singles crown for the fourth year in a row, while Niyati Roy of Petroleum Sports Control Board became the new women's singles champion of the 49th National table tennis championship in Allahabad on December 13, 1987.

Mehta outplayed Sujay Ghorpade (PSCB) 21-19, 17-21, 21-15, 21-14 to win the *Maharaja Pithapuram Cup*.

In the women's singles final, Niyati Roy demolished Monalisa Barua, also of PSCB, 21-14, 21-13, 21-17 for her maiden title.

Kamlesh, partnering fellow-Maharashtrian S. Sriram, won the doubles crown, beating Bona Thomas and Vasanth Bhargava, of Railways, 21-12, 19-21, 21-11.

The women's doubles crown went to the Assamese duo, Mita Sinha Roy and Papri Hazarika, who combined well to beat Monalisa Barua and Madalisa Hazarika 21-19, 13-21, 21-17.

Inter-State Table Tennis Tournament: Maharashtra 'A' achieved a grand hat-trick when they defeated their arch rivals Delhi 5-2 to win the *Barna Bellack Trophy* for the men's team event at the Inter-state table tennis tournament in Allahabad on December 10, 1987.

Holders Petroleum Sports Control Board also retained the women's team title when they conquered Maharashtra 'A' 3-2 in another exciting final to retain the *Jayalakshmi Cup*.

TENNIS

Davis Cup: Sweden lifted the prestigious Davis Cup, symbol of supremacy among the tennis playing nations, when they routed India 5-0 in Gothenburg (Sweden) on December 20, 1987.

YACHTING

National Yachting Championship: The Bombay pair of S. Kudroli and Sumeet Patel became the new national champions with a runaway victory in the Enterprise class at the National yachting championship which concluded in Bombay on Dec. 30, 1987.

Persons And Places In News

PERSONS

Mikhail Gorbachev : The 54-year-old General Secretary of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union has been chosen *Time* magazine's Man of the Year for 1987 for helping "nudge" the world off the path to nuclear destruction. President Reagan, with whom the Soviet leader signed a treaty to dismantle intermediate nuclear missiles in December 1987, was also considered but the magazine noted that Mr. Reagan was a "passive witness to the erosion and disintegration of his own fading administration."

Robert Mugabe : The 63-year-old Prime Minister was on December 31, 1987 sworn in as Zimbabwe's first Executive President. He has succeeded Mr. Canaan Banana. He retains his post as Prime Minister. He unveiled a new Cabinet on January 2, 1988 that included his former rival, Mr. Joshua Nkomo, with whom he signed a "unity agreement" on December 22. Mr. Nkomo, who fought alongside Mr. Mugabe against the former white minority Government of Mr. Ian Smith, was named senior Minister in the President's office. The two former comrades-in-arms have agreed to amalgamate their respective parties ending bitter antagonism that had prevailed since independence in 1980.

M. G. Ramachandran : Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu and founder-leader of the All India Anna Dravida Munnetra Kazhagam died on December 24, 1987 at the age of 70. His passing away, which created an extraordinary emotional upheaval among millions of people in the State, is a testimony to the powerful standing among the masses, rural and urban, men and women, that he established over several decades.

A legend in his own lifetime, MGR, as he was universally known, first captured the hearts of the people playing the Good Samaritans in his 130-odd films. He made an effortless transition from matinee idol to Chief Minister, ruling the State for three successive terms since 1977, except a brief spell of President's rule in 1980.

Mrs. V. N. Janaki : The 62-year-old wife of late M. G. Ramachandran has succeeded her husband as Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu. She was sworn in by the State Governor, Mr. S. L. Khurana, on January 7, 1988. The Governor invited her to form a new Government on the basis of her being the leader of the single largest party in the State legislature. She received the support of 97 out of 131 MLAs in the

AIADMK legislature party.

Viswanathan Anand : The 18-year-old "lightning kid" created history when he became the first Indian to win the Grandmaster title in chess in Coimbatore on December 28, 1987. He had won the Asian Junior championship at the same place in 1984 when he was barely 14.

Garry Kasparov : The 24-year-old reigning world chess champion retained his crown with a win over challenger Anatoly Karpov in Seville (Spain) on December 19, 1987. The 36-year-old Karpov had held the title for a decade until 1985. Kasparov will remain champion until 1990.

Syed Mohammad Najibullah : The President of Afghanistan was on a day's stop-over in New Delhi on December 24, 1987 on a transit visit en route to South East Asia.

Adi George Sokomanu : The President of Vanuatu was on a four-day official visit to India in December 1987.

Miss Jayalalitha : The Propaganda Secretary of the All India Anna Dravida Munnetra Kazhagam was assaulted by the partymen on December 25, 1987 when she wanted to place a wreath on the body of the departed Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu, Mr. M. G. Ramachandran. She was attacked and pushed off the gun carriage carrying the leader's body for his last journey. A member of the Rajya Sabha, she was heroine of many MGR movies and his ardent follower. There was split in the AIADMK party after she was elected the General Secretary of the party on January 1, 1988.

Mrs. Margaret Thatcher : The British Prime Minister has created a milestone in the new year. She became Britain's longest serving Prime Minister of the 20th century. On January 3, 1988 she had been Prime Minister for eight years and 244 days, one day longer than the Liberal leader, Herbert Asquith, who occupied 10 Downing Street from 1908-1916.

Yuri Romanenko : The 43-year-old Soviet cosmonaut returned to earth on December 29, 1987 after 326 days in space aboard the 'Mir' orbital complex. He broke the previous space endurance record of remaining in space for 287 days set in 1984 by three other cosmonauts. The most striking thing about his return from space was that he was able to walk unaided within hours of being unpacked from his re-entry capsule. His predecessors in the extra-terrestrial endurance stakes had to be carried round for weeks in sedan chairs while they recovered from their zero-gravity ordeal.

Richard Hadlee : The great New Zealander paceman has been named the "greatest bowler in the world". In the second innings of the third Test against Australia in Melbourne on December 30, 1987, he bowled brilliantly to capture five wickets for 65 runs and equal Englishman Ian Botham's world record of 373 Test dismissals. He became the first man to capture 10 or more wickets in a Test for the eighth time and collected the man of the match and player of the series awards.

Benazir Bhutto : The 35-year-old co-chairperson of the Pakistan People's Party married the 34-year-old businessman and polo player, Mr. Asif Ali Zardari in Karachi (Pakistan) on December 18, 1987. Her mother, Begum Nusrat Bhutto, ended her self-imposed exile to attend the arranged marriage.

PLACES

Sariska : Located about 37 km from Alwar in Rajasthan and known for the wild life sanctuary in the lap of Aravali ranges was the venue of the first-ever Union Cabinet meeting away from New Delhi in December 1987. All the 13 Cabinet Ministers were present for the meeting.

Jai Vilas Palace : Located in Gwalior, it was the venue of the wedding of "Maharajkumari" Chitrangada Raju of Gwalior, the daughter of the Union Railway Minister, Mr. Madhavrao Scindia, with "Yuvraj" Vikramaditya of Jammu and Kashmir, son of the former Union Minister, Mr. Karan Singh, in December 1987. The lavish show of princely-cum-ministerial pomp and pageantry had attracted lot of criticism from the Press as well as the Congress Party.

Lakshadweep : A chain of tiny islands in the Arabian Sea, lying 200 to 300 km off the west coast of Kerala, was in the news when the Prime Minister, Mr. Rajiv Gandhi, visited this Union Territory on a ten-day work-cum-holiday visit from December 29, 1987.

Goira : Located 10 km west of Islamabad in Pakistan is the place where Pakistan is building a second nuclear plant for producing enriched uranium. Pakistan already has a nuclear enrichment plant at Kahuta, about 35 km south-east of Islamabad.

Batticaloa : A town in the Eastern Province of Sri Lanka was in the news when 25 civilians were killed and 20 injured when the Sri Lanka police opened fire in a market at this place on December 27, 1987 after suspected LTTE militants shot dead a policeman and wounded two others.



Objective General Knowledge

General Insurance Corporation of India, August 1987

Q. 1. What does R stand for in FERA?
(a) Registration (b) Realisation (c) Restriction (d) Regulation

Q. 2. Who is the editor of 'The Sunday Observer'?

(a) Suman Dubey (b) Rahuf Singh (c) Arun Shourie (d) B.G. Vorghese

Q. 3. A. B. A. Ghani Khan Chowdhury's resignation from the Central Cabinet was precipitated by

(a) Congress (I) defeat in the West Bengal (b) Indictment by the Public Accounts Committee (c) Too much interference in the affairs of different Ministries (d) Poor performance of the Ministry of Programme Implementation

Q. 4. Raghuvir Yadav got the best actor award for his performance in

(a) "Massey Saheb" (b) "Mirch Masala" (c) "Siyahi" (d) "Shahadat"

Q. 5. Which of the following appears to be the more probable unstated reason for insistence on supplying 'AWACS' to Pakistan by President Reagan?

(a) To maintain a balance of power between India and Pakistan in South Asia (b) To teach India a lesson due to its pro-Soviet slant in foreign policy (c) To provide an air surveillance to Afghan rebels (d) To stop any Soviet plan for its expansion towards south in advance.

Q. 6. 'Tibia' is a bone found in

(a) Skull (b) Face (c) Arm (d) Lower part of the leg

Q. 7. Which of the following metals is used in the filament of an electric bulb?

(a) Copper (b) Aluminium (c) Tungsten (d) Silver

Q. 8. The sixth Indian expedition to Antarctica sailed off in the Swedish ship 'Thuleland' from

(a) Nhava Shova port (b) Mormugao port (c) Mangalore port (d) Alleppey port

Q. 9. Which of the following islands is located in the Caribbean Sea?

(a) Sardinia (b) Jamaica (c) Sumatra (d) Tahiti

Q. 10. Which is the southernmost civil airport in India?

(a) Cochin (b) Madras (c) Port Blair (d) Trivandrum

Q. 11. In which State is the Koel Karo

Hydroelectric Project located?

(a) Bihar (b) H.P. (c) J. & K (d) Manipur

Q. 12. Which of the following issues led to a sudden resignation by Mr. V.P. Singh from the Central Cabinet?

(a) Bofors issue on kickbacks (b) Frequent meetings with the President without the knowledge of the Prime Minister (c) Ordering an enquiry into role of commission agents in the defence purchases (d) Hiring Fairfax to collect information on the private accounts of Indians in Swiss banks

Q. 13. The newspaper factory owned by the Government of India is located in

(a) Kagaznagar (b) Nepalnagar (c) Sirpur (d) Saharanpur

Q. 14. Which Article of the Indian Constitution empowers President to call for information from the Government?

(a) 75(1) (b) 75(2) (c) 78(a) (d) 78(b)

Q. 15. "Ashtadhyayi" was written by

(a) Bana Bhatt (b) Kalhana (c) Panini (d) Kautilya

Q. 16. "Divine Comedy" was written by

(a) Goethe (b) Milton (c) Dante (d) Shakespeare

Q. 17. 'Appreciation of money' has more or less the same relationship with the general price level as

(a) Inflation (b) Deflation (c) The rise in prices (d) Increased demand of goods

Q. 18. The Kailasa temple at Ellora was built by the

(a) Cholas (b) Chalukyas (c) Rashtrakutas (d) Pandyas

Q. 19. Of the following Mughal Emperors who had a smooth succession to the throne?

(a) Jahangir (b) Shahjahan (c) Aurangzeb (d) Mu'azzam

Q. 20. The battle of Wandiwash was fought between the

(a) British and the Marathas (b) British and the French (c) British and the Portuguese (d) French and the Portuguese

Q. 21. Which of the following is a cold current?

(a) North-Atlantic drift (b) Peruvian current (c) Brazilian current (d) Kuroshio current

Q. 22. Geeth Sethi is related to which of the following games?

(a) Snooker (b) Tennis (c) Cricket (d) Yachting

Q. 23. Who among the following was the President of Pakistan at the time of formation of Bangladesh?

(a) Yahya Khan (b) Ayub Khan (c) Zia-ur-Rahman (d) Zia-ul-Haq

Q. 24. In which of the following places Pakistan's Nuclear Plant is located?

(a) Rawalpindi (b) Lahore (c) Kahuta (d) None of the above

Q. 25. The second SAARC summit was held in November 1986 in

(a) Dhaka (b) Thimphu (c) Male (d) Bangalore

Q. 26. Which of the following areas is not a point of direct confrontation between India and China?

(a) Aksai Chin (b) Arunachal (c) Tawang (d) Gilgit

Q. 27. The film which has been declared the best feature film of 1986 in the 34th National Film Awards, was directed by

(a) Ketan Mehta (b) Ramesh Sharma (c) Girish Kasaravalli (d) G. Aravindan

Q. 28. 'Vihu' is an important festival of

(a) Manipur (b) Assam (c) Tripura (d) West Bengal

Q. 29. In which of the following classical dances of India has Swapna Sundari specialised?

(a) Bharatnatyam (b) Kathak (c) Kathakali (d) Odissi

Q. 30. In which popular Tamil weekly had a cartoon appeared to which the Tamil Nadu Assembly took exception and sentenced its editor to three months' imprisonment?

(a) Anandramam (b) Agaram (c) Anand Vikatan (d) Janashakti

ANSWERS

1. (d) 2. (b) 3. (b) 4. (a)
5. (b) 6. (d) 7. (c) 8. (b)
9. (b) 10. (d) 11. (a) 12. (c)
13. (b) 14. (d) 15. (c) 16. (c)
17. (c) 18. (c) 19. (a) 20. (b)
21. (b) 22. (a) 23. (a) 24. (c)
25. (d)

New India Assurance Company Limited, March 1987

Q. 1. Who won the 1986 Nobel Prize for Literature?

(a) Franco Modigliani (b) John Vincent Daly (c) Wole Soyinka (d) Elie Wiesel (e) None of these

Q. 2. The name given to official mascot

adopted for the 1986 Asian Games was

(a) Misha (b) Hodori (c) Appu (d) Kiwi (e) None of these

Q. 3. Pongal is the famous festival of

(a) Kerala (b) Tamil Nadu (c) Karnataka (d) Andhra Pradesh (e) None of these

Q. 4. The famous Japanese style of growing dwarf trees is called

(a) Ikebana (b) Kabuki (c) Bonsai (d) Haiku (e) Nono of these

Q. 5. Places on the map having equal rainfall are called

(a) Isobars (b) Isohyets (c) Isohels (d) Isotherms (e) None of these

Q. 6. 'The Land of the Midnight Sun' is another name for

(a) Algeria (b) Bhutan (c) New York (d) Norway (e) None of these

Q. 7. Who is the Finance Minister of India?

(a) R. Venkataraman (b) K. P. S. Menon (c) A. P. Venkateswarar (d) V. P. Singh (e) None of the above

Q. 8. Holland, the winner of the 1987 Indira Gandhi Gold Cup hockey tournament held in January, defeated

(a) Australia (b) Pakistan (c) India (d) Spain (e) None of these

Q. 9. On January 1, 1987 the capital of Libya was shifted from Tripoli to

(a) Boirut (b) Hanoi (c) Hun (d) Boffast (e) None of these

Q. 10. Which of the following cities is known as the 'City of Palaces'?

(a) Madras (b) Bangalore (c) Chandigarh (d) Calcutta (e) None of these

Q. 11. Which of the following is the world's highest city?

(a) Kyoto (b) Lhasa (c) Addis Abbaba (d) Lima (e) None of these

Q. 12. McMahon Line is an international boundary between

(a) Franco and Germany (b) India and Pakistan (c) India and China (d) India and Bangladesh (e) None of these

Q. 13. Where is the famous Meenakshi temple located?

(a) Madras (b) Kanyakumari (c) Hyderabad (d) Madurai (e) Calcutta

Q. 14. Which planet is called the Red Planet?

(a) Mars (b) Venus (c) Saturn (d) Mercury (e) Pluto

Q. 15. Falkland Island is a bone of contention between

(a) Japan and U.S.S.R (b) India and Pakistan (c) Russia and America (d) Russia and Afghanistan (e) Argentina and U.K.

Q. 16. If the PIN code of a city starts with 4, the city must be lying in the State of

(a) Tamil Nadu (b) Uttar Pradesh (c) Bihar (d) Kerala (e) Madhya Pradesh

Q. 17. The national billiards champion Goot Sethi belongs to

(a) Gujarat (b) Karnataka (c) Rajasthan (d) Maharashtra (e) None of these

Q. 18. In the XIth International Film Festival of India, which film won the Golden Peacock award?

(a) Fairwell Green Summer (b) White Elephant (c) Lejanta (d) Massey Saheb (e) None of these

Q. 19. Who was the chief guest at the 1987 Republic Day ceremony in India?

(a) Alan Garcia Perez (b) Zia-ul-Haq (c) Gen. Ershad (d) M. Gorbachov (e) None of these

Q. 20. Sound waves travel fastest in

(a) Air (b) Water (c) Vacuum (d) Steel (e) Paper

Q. 21. Who invented typewriter?

(a) Stephenson (b) Graham Bell (c) Bushwoll (d) Shockley (e) Sholes

Q. 22. The other name given to Vitamin C is

(a) B-Biotin (b) Pyridoxine (c) Ascorbic acid (d) Panthanol (e) None of these

Q. 23. The 1990 World Cup soccer will be held in

(a) Mexico (b) West Germany (c) England (d) Italy (e) None of these

Q. 24. The 1987-88 budget announced by the Finance Minister of India showed a deficit of Rs.

(a) 4534 crore (b) 4888 crore (c) 5688 crore (d) 6072 crore (e) None of these

Q. 25. GIC Stands for

(a) General Indian Company (b) General Investment and Credit Society (c) General Insurance Corporation (d) General Insurance Company (e) None of these

Q. 26. Deficiency of iron in the body causes

(a) Goitre (b) Trachoma (c) Anaemia (d) Glaucoma (e) None of these

Q. 27. Which is the National Animal of India

(a) Lion (b) Tiger (c) Elephant (d) Kangaroo (e) None of these

Q. 28. June 5 every year is celebrated as

(a) World Health Day (b) World Environment Day (c) Teacher's Day (d) Human Rights Day (e) None of these

Q. 29. The first Secretary General of UNO, Mr. Trygve Lie belonged to

(a) Norway (b) Peru (c) Burma (d) Austria (e) None of these

Q. 30. Who is the present Governor of the Reserve Bank of India

(a) Manmohan Singh (b) P. K. Trivedi (c) R. N. Malhotra (d) V. P. Singh (e) None of these

ANSWERS

- | | | | |
|---------|---------|---------|---------|
| 1. (c) | 2. (b) | 3. (b) | 4. (a) |
| 5. (b) | 6. (d) | 7. (e) | 8. (c) |
| 9. (e) | 10. (d) | 11. (b) | 12. (c) |
| 13. (d) | 14. (a) | 15. (c) | 16. (e) |
| 17. (b) | 18. (a) | 19. (a) | 20. (d) |
| 21. (e) | 22. (c) | 23. (d) | 24. (c) |
| 25. (c) | 26. (c) | 27. (b) | 28. (b) |
| 29. (a) | 30. (c) | | |

Result of Memory Retention Contest

First Prize Winner (Rs. 500/-)

Mr. Nirod Kumar Lenka
256-F, Forest Park
Bhubaneswar - 751009

Second Prize Winner (Rs. 300/-)

Ms. B. Nagalakshmi
I-1, Sea Brook Apartments
4th Seaward Road
Valmiki Nagar, Madras - 600041

Third Prize Winner (Rs. 200/-)

Miss Suman Pruthi
Hous No. 2610, Sector 16
Faridabad, Haryana

Consolation Prize Winners (Books worth Rs. 100/- each)

- Mr. R. Santosh,
28 Indian Bank Colony,
1st Main Road, Ambattur,
Madras - 600053
- Mr. Shailesh Dubey,
145 Scheme No. 47,
Bhagwandin Nagar, Indore (M.P.)

- Mr. Sushil Kumar,
WZ-127 Shri Nagar Colony,
Shakur Basti, Delhi-110034
- Mr. Rohit,
J-636 Mandir Marg, New Delhi-110001
- Mr. Sanjeev Kohli,
A-1264 Janak Puri, New Delhi-110058
- Mr. Sagar Sanyal,
N-529 Sector 8, R. K. Puram, New Delhi
- Mr. Swadesh Raghava,
Clerk, Personnel Branch,
Diesel Component Works, Patiala
- Mrs. Nasreen Ashar,
c/o Mr. Ashar Rashdanfathi,
Milki Mohalla, At & P.O. Arrah-802301
- Mr. H.S. Rohilla,
75 Vill. & P.O. Naya Bans, Delhi-110082
- Krishna Kant Jha,
c/o Shree Shubh Narayan Jha,
Government High School,
At & P.O. Pandupani,
Via Tiring, Distt. Mayurbhanj, Orissa

Prize Winners In Essay Contest - 393

First Prize Winner :

Ms. Vibha Shankar
c/o Mr. Prabha Shankar
L.I.C. of India (Gaya Branch)
Mangla Gauri Road, Gaya - 823001

Second Prize Winner:

Mr. Rajnish
J. F. 3, Block-5, Flat-26
Road-10F, Rajendra Nagar Patna

Other Commendable Contributors :

Himanshu Bhushan, Muzaffarpur; Ms. Meera Mani, Bombay; Sher Singh Parmar, Ahmednagar; Ms. N. Radhika Krishnaji, Secunderabad; B.M.K. Sarma, Chittoor District; Virangana Shankar, New Delhi; Khundrakpam Chandrakumar Singh,

Manipur; Ms. Lopamudra Biswas, Nadia; Mahendra Kumar Jain, Kota; Ms. Neeta Suresh Narvekar, Bombay; Sarab Jeet Singh, Solan; Debabrat Pradhan, Cuttack; Sanjay Maini, New Delhi; Samir Rai, Bombay; Ms. Sipra Adhikari, Midnapore; Jayesh J. Ved, Bombay; Deepak Kumar Srivastav, New Delhi; Sanjay Narayan, Arrah; Ms. Rama Joshi, Sujapur; Ms. A. Subhadra, Amalapuram; Rahul Raman, Muzaffarpur; Ms. Iosita Mazumder, 24 Parganas; N. Sridhar, Tiruchy; Ms. Renu Kumari, Patna; Ms. Sri Kripa Srinivasan, Madras; Ms. Anjali Bansal, New Delhi; A. L. Vijaya Kumar, Waltair; M. P. Singh, Dehradun.

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too young to be a grandma

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G.K.
GENERAL KNOWLEDGE TODAY

JANUARY

MON	TUE	WED	THU	FRI	SAT
				1	2
4	5	6	7	8	9
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FEBRUARY

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OCTOBER

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NOVEMBER

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DECEMBER

MON	TUE	WED	THU	FRI	SAT
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Facing The Interview Board

(Right Approach)

The Candidate

Kozhikode Verghese George Mathews, our candidate for interview, radiates an air of cool confidence with his good carriage, firm steps, deliberate movements and polished conduct. He looks smart and well attired in his good-fitting, properly tailored safari suit of light colour. He sports shining high-heeled shoes which add to his height and make him look tall and impressive. He keeps his abundant black curly hair somewhat long but it is well-trimmed, shampooed and combed to indicate care and discipline. The thin moustache on his face gives him a handsome appearance emphasising his youth and likeness to a TV model. He enjoys a warm and cheerful disposition and his large, dark eyes reflect keenness and interest. One is able to perceive instantly in his appearance and conduct certain urge, liveliness, assurance and enthusiasm which remain the hallmarks of his personality and attraction. He is fully at ease in meeting, mixing, moving and conversing with the other candidates, be they of his own or of the opposite sex. He shakes hands firmly with the other candidates and greets the lady-candidates with a namaste. His jovial attitude is noticed when he laughs heartily enjoying the jokes cracked by his companions. He also keeps others regaled and amused with his own humorous anecdotes and narratives. His answers to the questions posed to him by the other candidates confirm that he has taken his interview and the IAS career seriously and has done his homework and preparations thoroughly and systematically.

Pre-Interview Dialogue

Miss Shobha Khanna : Mr. Mathews, you just mentioned that a candidate must spend at least as much time reading the newspapers, periodicals, etc. as he does reading his special academic subjects. Can you explain why?

Mathews : (Smiling) Well madam, I would say that 60 per cent of the questions, if not more, are devoted to general matters, current events and general knowledge topics during the interview. There are instances, though rare, where the candidate was not asked even a single question on his optionals. Next, and more important, you can always use your general knowledge to advantage in the course of the interview when opportunities present themselves.

Mr. Hussain : Which items of news, you think, one should pay special attention to? You see, there are many things in the newspapers, mostly politics and mudslinging.

Mathews : I would say all burning national and international topics should get priority. If you take the present situation disarmament and the INF treaty between the Super Powers is holding the centre stage. Afghanistan and Kampuchea, human rights and reduction of strategic missiles in terms of their numbers as well as the Star Wars programme are associated topics. On the economic front the dollar crisis, North-South dialogue, bilateral aid in place of multi-lateral aid are important. The West Asian crisis with special emphasis on continuing Iran-Iraq war and decline in OPEC influence are also very much in the news. U. S. military and economic aid to Pakistan despite Pakistan's frantic efforts to go nuclear and America's covert and overt efforts to compel India to sign the NPT, in my view is a burning topic. Indo-Sri Lanka accord and India's emerging role in South Asia is also a subject we should take note of. As regards national topics, Centre-State relations in the context of several non-Congress (I) governments in States, combating terrorism, ending corruption, containing population explosion, mounting inflation, managing droughts and floods and the like are in the headlines. The lady candidates in particular can expect questions on 'Sati' and dowry deaths. Well I have given you as examples what came to my mind. There could be other topics also.

Sen : What about questions on the candidate's own State?

Mathews : You are right. There will invariably be one or two questions on the candidate's own State and he must, therefore, be fully prepared for it.

Miss Uma Sharma : What happens when you give some incorrect answer or information inadvertently and the Board catches you on your slip up?

Mathews : The best thing is to avoid such a situation where you are caught on the wrong. We must tell only what we know to be correct or a fact. Where we are not sure, we can say so and qualify our answer by saying that we are not certain but so far as we could recollect the position is so and so or such and such. You see, in such a case, you have already admitted the possibility of some error. However, as you said, if we have slipped up inadvertently, the best thing to do is to say sorry and tender an apology straightaway. We must be frank and honest and avoid the guessing game.

Shobha : For how long one can keep pleading ignorance. Won't that go against you?

Mathews : (Smiling) Well Shobaji, let me assure you that one will not be required to keep pleading his ignorance or lack of knowledge or information for long. The Board will find out the areas where you will be able to express your ideas and seek your views on those topics or subjects.

Sen : Would you say that the Board, by and large, is interested in eliciting your views, ideas, comments and attitudes rather than seeking mere information?

Mathews : That is correct.

Hussain : How can you offer comments or views or pass judgements unless you have the required information and know the facts?

Mathews : You are perfectly right Sir. Knowledge is the basic and first requirement for anyone to express any views or opinions at all. But, as I mention, the Board will find out the areas where you do have knowledge and seek your views in those areas. Hence everyone will be able to offer his views.

Miss Uma Sharma : Can you please give some examples where the candidate would be required to express his or her opinions and how it could be done without incurring the displeasure of any of the Members?

Mathews : You see Miss Uma, in certain controversial issues the Board may be interested in your personal views and which side you support. I can cite some simple controversial topics. Let us take State autonomy, Hindi as the only national language, Linguistic Provinces, Sons of the soil policy, Non-alignment, Prohibition, Public Sector, Presidential form of government, Gandhian economy etc. On these subjects the Board could seek your personal preferences. Here you must give your sincere preferences, explaining at the same time the reasons for the same. If you oppose prohibition you must say why with convincing and rational reasons. It is quite possible that some Members of the Board may hold rather strong views to the contrary. Hence you have to be tactful and explain yourself that under the present circumstances and for the reasons adduced your preference or choice happens to be what it is. However, you have no objection to change your ideas in case your assumption or logic could be shown as incorrect. Thus you can leave the option to the concerned Members to argue out their own case. But it is prudent not to enter into counter arguments, or for that matter any arguments whatever. We must show respect for the views of the Members.

Shobha : Shall I say that you want to convey to the Board, you are not rigid but you are flexible and open to convictions.

Sen : I should add that we should not get worked up, because emotional or show bias. We must approach the issue on merit and with detachment.

Mathews : Both of you are correct I cannot agree with you more.

Uma : Thank you very much Mr. Mathews. We all have benefited a lot by your ideas. They are now summoning you for the interview and we wish you the very best.

Mathews : Thank you and wish you all the same. *(Mr. Mathews proceeds to the interview room briskly and walks in after observing the formalities of seeking and obtaining due permission. After approaching the Chairman and Members of the Board, he stands to attention and greets them with warmth.)*

The Interview

Mathews : Good morning to you all Sirs.

Chairman : Good morning to you Mr. Mathews. Please take your seat. *(He indicates the chair meant for the candidate.)* Please relax and be at ease.

Mathews : Thank you, Sir. *(He occupies the chair without unnecessary movements or noise. He remains seated in an attentive manner with his mind relaxed awaiting the next observation of the chairman.)*

Chairman : *(Smiling)* I find you have mentioned in your bio-data that your interests are reading as well as outdoor activities. How do you reconcile these two? Am I to understand that you do all your readings outdoors? *(He laughs.)*

Mathews : I am sorry Sir and my apologies to have caused confusion. I wish to clarify that I read newspapers, magazines, periodicals etc. regularly and also some books at least for an hour for relaxation as well as for acquiring some knowledge. However, I am also fond of outdoor activities and I indulge in them with my friends, again on a regular basis.

Chairman : Have you any favourite newspapers or magazines which you would not like to miss.

Mathews : Yes Sir. At home we subscribe to 'The Hindu' of which I am a regular reader. Our neighbours subscribe to 'The Indian Express' and we exchange our newspapers, I can say I am also a regular reader of the Express. At the college library we get all the leading newspapers of the country and I glance through them and read any articles, editorials and other items which interest me. As for magazines and periodicals I like *Frontline*, *India Today*, *Illustrated Weekly* and the *Time* magazine. Of course we subscribe to the *Readers Digest*. Since I have been going through these fairly regularly I will certainly miss them. But the magazines and periodicals can be had anywhere in India and in the

North there will always be the leading local newspapers.

Chairman : Now, what can you tell us about your outdoor activities?

Mathews : I should say that I spent most of my spare time or leisure hours on outdoor activities and in the company of my friends. We spent an hour in the morning for jogging and physical exercises. In the evening we have games at the college. On Sundays and holidays we have league cricket fixtures. Then, there are occasional picnics, cycle treks and the like. I also do not miss college excursions, NCC camps etc. During summer vacations we go visiting our relatives in distant places like Delhi, Calcutta, Bombay etc.

1st Member : Can you mention some items of news or current topics which you found interesting or significant in recent weeks?

Mathews : Sir, the Super Power summit held in Washington during December 1987 and the signing of the INF treaty by President Reagan and Mr. Gorbachev which marks a significant advance towards disarmament is a major event. Linked to this summit are the problems of Afghanistan, Kampuchea and human rights. The problem of apartheid and Britain's refusal to go with other Commonwealth countries for imposing sanctions against South Africa is another interesting factor. The dollar crisis and North-South dialogue on trade and development are also important. India's relations with the U.S.A., the Soviet Union, China and Pakistan are of special interest to us. The Indo-Sri Lanka agreement or accord is another current topic. U.S. military and economic aid to Pakistan despite Pakistan's efforts to go nuclear and the pressures being applied on India to sign the NPT are also significant. Internally we have the Fairfax, Bofors and West German submarine kick-back issues, Centre-State relations, drought and flood factors, terrorist and insurgency menace, mounting inflation, population explosion and so on. On the lighter side we have the Russian cultural fair in India and on the sports arena we had the Reliance Cup cricket and our Tests and one-day series with the West-Indies. In Tennis we could make it up to the finals of Davis Cup where we lost to Sweden.

1st Member : You were referring to floods as well as droughts. Isn't that contradictory?

Mathews : Well Sir, India is a large country and it is really a subcontinent. We have floods in the East, in Assam, U.P., Bihar and so on, while we have drought in the South and in the West and North. While floods have been a regular annual feature in those regions, the drought has been very severe this year.

1st Member : Do you feel that flood waters can be controlled and used for irrigation in drought prone areas?

Mathews : Certainly Sir. It may be difficult

and costly but we should attempt it. Already a Ganga-Cauvery canal link-up scheme has been thought of and I feel we must try and implement it.

Comments : The Chairman started the interview with some general and casual questions, mainly with a view to put the candidate at ease and make him feel relaxed. We find the candidate answering the questions freely and frankly without inhibitions. However, the examiner and also the 1st member, subsequently attempt to probe the candidate at length in regard to his reading habits and knowledge of current events. The candidate is frank and admits that his reading is not too extensive and his main interest is in outdoor activities. He subtly conveys that he reads the newspapers and periodicals with the chief purpose of keeping himself informed and abreast of current events. He also reveals a selective approach and indicates his preferences without hesitation. It is seen that he is sure of himself, makes up his mind firmly when required to choose and displays consistently a logical, rational and intelligent approach. His behaviour is natural and normal and there are no affectations, air or superficiality. It is obvious that he speaks the truth and comes out with actual facts. Thus the initial assessment can be that the candidate is an intelligent person who takes pains to keep himself well-informed of the goings-on around him. He keeps an open mind and bases his views and conclusions on facts and figures and does not allow himself to be influenced by untested or hearsay information. He is methodical and systematic in his habits, knows what he wants and puts in sustained efforts to accomplish his chosen objectives. As he is able to manage his time and resources fruitfully his organisational ability can be rated high. It has also been brought out that the candidate is physically fit, essentially an outdoor man and sociable.

2nd Member : Would you say the December 1987 Super Power summit meet between President Reagan and Mr. Gorbachev has made major contribution towards lasting world peace.

Mathews : Well Sir, I would say it is a welcome beginning towards disarmament and world peace. At this summit the two leaders formally signed the INF treaty which has already been worked out at the official level. In fact, this treaty could have been signed during the 1986 summit itself, had not Mr. Gorbachev linked it to America suspending or abandoning its Star Wars project. Later during early 1987, Mr. Gorbachev agreed to delink the Star Wars project from the INF treaty. Soon the details like numbers, inspection etc. were worked out and ultimately the treaty was signed. The two leaders have agreed to have the next summit in Moscow during mid-1988 when they would consider reduction in the number of strategic missiles or ICBMs. However, they could not agree on

Afghanistan, Kampuchea and human rights factors. America will go ahead with its Star Wars project. Thus we cannot say that there was a major breakthrough towards world peace. But I feel this is a good beginning and we can hope for more in the next summit.

3rd Member : Do you feel that Soviet withdrawal from Afghanistan and Vietnamese withdrawal from Kampuchea would solve the long term interests of India.

Mathews : If Afghanistan and Kampuchea could remain totally free of all outside interference and if they remain genuinely non-aligned, I feel it would serve the interests of India and also the cause of world peace. But America and Pakistan would want Afghanistan on their side. Similarly China and America would want Kampuchea on their side. Such interference will not be in India's interests. Besides, even without the Afghanistan problem, America will continue to give military aid to Pakistan. Therefore India should insist on the true non-aligned status of Afghanistan and Kampuchea under international guarantee.

3rd Member : Do you feel that Sri Lanka would prove India's Vietnam or Afghanistan?

Mathews : It cannot be because of the clash we had with LTTE. The Tamil speaking people in the North and East Sri Lanka want peace and the end of discrimination. India can cope up with the LTTE and the Indo-Sri Lanka accord takes care of the interests and aspirations of the Tamil-speaking population. But if President Jayawardene encounters difficulties in getting the accord accepted by the Sinhalese, India may face problems.

Comments : The candidate has an excellent grasp of complex international current topics. He approaches the issues in an objective manner, analysing the developments and inter-connected factors objectively, logically and rationally. He views the various issues in their proper perspectives and draws valid conclusions after systematic and thorough examination. He is able to think clearly and analytically and his answers indicate that he can grapple with complicated problems with imagination and competence. He reveals self-confidence and optimism and faces new challenges with resourcefulness, courage and determination.

4th Member : What do you understand by vertical and horizontal nuclear proliferation? Which you feel is more dangerous and which one the NPT attempts to control?

Mathews : Vertical nuclear proliferation relates to more and more stock-piling of nuclear weapons and devices with higher and higher destructive capacity, by the existing nuclear nations. Horizontal proliferation refers to acquisition of nuclear weapons capability by non-nuclear powers of today. Pakistan's efforts to go nuclear is

an attempt towards horizontal proliferation. Next, I would say horizontal proliferation is more dangerous. If countries like Iran, Iraq, Libya etc. acquire nuclear capability, they may start a nuclear war which would ultimately threaten this planet itself. It does not mean that vertical proliferation is not dangerous but during the last forty years or so the nuclear deterrent appears to have averted the Third World War. At this point of time the Super Powers seem to be moving towards disarmament as evidenced by the INF treaty though simultaneously vertical proliferation is also going apace with the Star Wars programme. The NPT aims to stop horizontal nuclear proliferation.

5th Member : India strongly supports disarmament and total ban on nuclear weapons. Why then it is not subscribing to the NPT?

Mathews (Smiling) : As you correctly said Sir, India is all set for total ban on nuclear weapons. Unfortunately NPT does not at all subscribe to the total ban. It allows the Big Five not only to possess but further develop nuclear weapons, in other words permitting vertical nuclear proliferation. China is a nuclear power and it taught us a bitter lesson in 1962 when we neglected our military build up. Now with its nuclear capability it can hold us to ransom again and we will be at the mercy of China. To avoid such a contingency we had acquired nuclear capability on our own without external aid by conducting the Pokhran nuclear explosion. Since the NPT is discriminatory and makes us vulnerable we are right in not signing the same.

Comments : The candidate displays excellent knowledge and grasp of current topics and burning issues in the international arena and their impact on India. He has studied the complex topics at considerable depth and examined their several implications in detail. He also displays the ability to think independently and objectively and arrive at valid as well as original conclusions. He is faithful to his convictions and succeeds in presenting his views with force and sincerity. He speaks fluently and there is clarity and brevity in his presentation. He is able to think on his feet, make up his mind with speed and take his stand boldly displaying readiness to accept responsibility. He can think ahead and plan with imagination and enterprise. At the same time he is flexible and has no rigid or predetermined views. Thus he can cooperate and carry his men with him through persuasion and motivation.

6th Member : How do you account for the high rate of literacy in Kerala, which is your native State?

Mathews : Sir, I wish to confess that I am not able to give the exact reason or reasons. But if you permit me I can give the reason which I consider as most probable.

6th Member : You are welcome to advance your views which you feel could be relevant.

Mathews : I would say that the influence of Christianity in Kerala has contributed to a great extent for the high rate of literacy in Kerala. Christianity came very early to Kerala, may be in the very first century AD itself. The Christian missionaries have started many schools and played a significant role in spreading education. Thus Kerala had an early start and education was not confined only to the higher castes. Secondly part of present Kerala State was in the Madras Presidency of the British period and enjoyed better educational facilities.

Chairman : But the higher rate of literacy has not resulted in limiting population explosion in the State. Why?

Mathews : As you know Sir, the Roman Catholic Church is not in favour of family planning as we term it. Further Kerala has also sizeable Islamic population where a man can take legally four wives at a time. May be the Hindus, under the circumstances did not want to lag behind. (He smiles disarmingly). However, I feel the new generation is gradually accepting family planning and I am confident of better results in the future.

Final Comments

An intelligent and well-informed candidate. Mr. Mathews displays awareness, zeal, imagination and industry. He enjoys a wealth of ideas and has excellent grasp. He can discuss the essentials of a problem quickly and face the challenges boldly and successfully. He seizes the opportunities with initiative, anticipation and enterprise revealing dynamism, self-confidence and optimism. He takes reasonable risks unhesitatingly and accepts additional responsibilities readily and cheerfully. He is able to decide on the priorities with speed and accuracy and utilises the resources at his disposal to ensure optimum results. Physically fit and mentally alert, this candidate of affable nature and cheerful disposition gets along harmoniously with others. Flexible, considerate and convincing he has significant capacity to motivate and carry his team-mates with him. With his hard work, dedication and determination he will prove a real asset to the organisation. Selected with top position.

(Continued from page 13)

special responsibility for the success of the INF treaty. Joint endeavours by these two countries can certainly give a fillip to the nuclear disarmament process that has been started by the treaty. The Prime Minister, Mr. Rajiv Gandhi, has described the treaty as a "truly momentous development". In a statement in the Lok Sabha, which was greeted by loud thumping of desks, Mr. Gandhi said the significance of the event was that this was the world's first arms reduction agreement.

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Nature And Scope of GD Test

Currently the Group Discussion Test is widely used both as a screening and a selection technique whether for officers selection in the Armed Forces, Executives selection in Public Sector, Managerial appointments in Private Enterprise, Probationary Officers selection in Banks or even for admission to post-graduate and professional courses like the MBA etc. and award of scholarships, fellowships, stipends and so on. In other words, where a large number of candidates have to be tested to assess their managerial or leadership potential, the GD test has been found to be the ideal tool. The popularity of this test is due to its simplicity, reliability and the facility it affords not only to compare a candidate with several of his competitors during the test itself but also the advantage of testing 10 to 12 candidates simultaneously, thus saving valuable time and money. To ensure his success with top position in this test the candidate must know precisely how it is conducted and what its logic and rationale are. In other words, the candidate should understand the 'Dos and Don'ts' of the exercise, grasp their significance in practical situations and observe them with ease and consistency to make the grade.

Methodology

In the GD Test, a group consisting of 8 to 12 candidates, competing for the same job, post or award will be constituted by the examiner. The group as a whole will then be asked to discuss a given topic or subject in an informal, open, free and friendly manner for about 20 to 30 minutes. The 10 or 12 candidates who make-up the group will be seated in a closed circle formation, each facing all the others in the group. For the sake of easy recognition and identification, the members of the group will address and refer to each other by their roll numbers, often also called as chest numbers. The candidate will be displaying his roll number in his chest and back as the participants in a football or hockey match do. The discussion will take place normally as a leaderless exercise and no chairman, leader or speaker will be appointed by the examiner. The group will have full freedom to frame any rules if it so wishes and

proceed with the discussion in whatever way it wants. There will be no outside interference whatever and the examiner will retire from the scene after announcing the subject to be discussed.

Rationale

The logic of the test lies in the principle that a group or team of human beings cannot successfully accomplish an assigned task, especially when under stress to beat the clock, without having a leader or some leaders to co-ordinate the group activities. When a leader is not officially appointed, the vacuum will automatically be filled by those who enjoy natural leadership abilities within the group. Since the candidates are competing for the same job or post, there would be competition and rivalry among them. The restricted time factor will also exert pressure on them. The controversial nature of the topic to be discussed will generate a

GROUP DISCUSSION

good deal of heat and interest. Since the age, educational qualifications, and background experience of the candidates would more or less be on par, all would be competing on equal footing. These would create the ideal background of field conditions and each candidate will display his natural personality traits during the test.

Presentation

We are happy to present to our readers here a tape-recorded 'live' Group Discussion which just took place in our Competition Success Institute. The participants are those appearing for Management Trainee selection of a leading and reputed private sector multi-crore turnover firm. For this management cadre this company selects every year smart and talented young graduates and post-graduates and the candidates are availing of the facilities of the Competition Success Institute to better their prospects. This GD took place before the commencement of training to assess the present levels of the aspirants and our expert examiners/observers have given their valuable comments to help the readers

understand and appreciate the salient aspects of this test.

Progress

When the examiner retires to the background after announcing the topic for discussion and asking the group to proceed with the discussion, the pin-drop silence prevailed till then gives way to asides and cross-talks among the candidates. Some speak to their neighbours, others indulge in cross-talks with those seated further away and in no time the tempo picks up leading to much noise and confusion. At this stage we find No. 2 raising his voice over the din so that he could be heard by all addresses the group as a whole. His pleasant tone of voice, self-confidence, inviting smile, warmth and friendly attitude enable him to obtain the group's attention.

No. 2 : Friends! may I have your kind attention for a few seconds please. Kindly pardon me for the interruption but I wish to make a small submission. I am certain you will find what I say is of much interest and importance to our group. You all will be doing me a great favour by suspending talking with others for a minute and listening to what I have to put across to you. *(Everyone who was busy with his asides or cross-talks, though taken by surprise, is nevertheless attracted by the appeal of No. 2 and motivated to listen to him. All eyes turn towards No. 2 and the asides and individual conversations cease automatically. There is silence once more and No. 2 has the floor.)*

No. 2 : *(Taking advantage of the opportunity afforded to him by the group)* Thank you, one and all for responding to my appeal. Now, you all heard the examiner telling us that we must complete our Group Discussion in 25 minutes at the maximum. May be we have already used up five minutes or so of this allotted time in our individual chit-chats and consultations. Therefore, unless we begin the exercise immediately and get on with the discussion properly, we will run short of time and not complete the task. You see, it is an absorbing topic we have been given and I am sure everyone of us would like to say quite a bit on the subject. It is important that all get equal opportunity to present their ideas. Hence, I seek your co-operation and request that we begin the exercise straightaway without wasting any further time in asides and cross-talks.

No. 5 : *(Laughing indignantly and patronisingly)* I say, old man, I mean No. 2, it is all right man. Not to worry, not to worry at all. They all will say 25 minutos and 30 minutos but no one will stop us when we are talking whether you talk for 40 minutos or 60 minutos. Besides, I am ready to take a bet that there is nothing much to talk about on this dry and drab topic. I think we should relax a bit and take it easy. No point in getting worked up.

No. 3 : Hoy! No. 5! What the hell are you talking about? This is not a fish market or for that matter an election meeting, where time is of no consequence. We are being examined and listed for job selection. They have to decide through this test, whether we are suitable or not. I tell you, when they say 25 minutos, they mean 25 minutos, and no more or no less. I am with No. 2 and support him in toto.

No. 5 : Oh, shut up No. 3 and you don't have to act smart. I know what I am talking about and I don't need to be educated by anyone, least of all by you. And another thing, so what if we don't complete the exercise? Heavens are not going to fall down. I told you guys to relax and take it easy and that is what you should do.

No. 7 : No, no, Number 5, that is not correct. You see we are here to get selected for the job. We have got a task in hand and no question of relaxing. I suggest we heed No. 2. Come on No. 2. I think you are right and we should not take unnecessary risks. Let us complete the task first and relax later.

No. 1 : *(Looks unsure of himself and speaks haltingly and hesitatingly)* Please, please. Can I say something please. I feel it would be better if we first consult our friends, neighbours etc. so that we can get enough ideas on the subject. Then we can talk more on it. In fact I asked my neighbour No. 8 to explain the topic to me. After listening to No. 8, I would like to hear my other neighbour No. 2 also. Right now the subject doesn't make head or tail to me.

No. 5 : There you are. Thank you No. 1 for hitting the nail on the head. You see, I am glad there are some sensible chaps, besides myself of course, in this group who are ready to relax, take things easy and go about the job in the right way. You see, we must first get to know our neighbours as human beings before we embark on a mundane discussion on a dry and boring topic like ours. For instance, don't you chaps want to hear about my pretty girl friend, I mean the one I just made here yesterday. We have planned to see a movie this evening, and let us hope we could make it. Of course, I would love to hear about your girl friends. I think we should start with No. 1 and he should first tell us everything about his girl friend. Come on No. 1, shoot.

No. 1 : *(Looks confused and blushes. Mumbles to himself inaudibly)* Sorry, you are mistaken please. I did not say anything about my girl friend. I mean *(he blushes)* I

have no girl friend.

No. 5 : Oh, oh! Come on No. 1. Be a sport and don't act secretive. You let the cat out of the bag all right. You admitted that you do have a girl friend. Now tell us about her vital statistics. *(At this stage No. 2 intervenes firmly but in a friendly and jovial manner.)*

No. 2 : My dear No. 5. I am sorry, but if I am not mistaken, no one in the group seems to share your views that we should first relax and then tackle the exercise. You will agree that it is better to relax after completing our job. We will be in the right mood to relax then. I promise to reveal you all about my girl friends, including of course their vital statistics, after we have completed this G D test. Right now, I seek your cooperation to get going with our job on hand. Let us not take unnecessary risks and waste the time. Do you all agree with me?

No. 3 : Yes No. 2. We all agree with what you said. Now please outline your plan as to how we should go about this discussion.

No. 2 : Thank you. I suggest we start with No. 1 and proceed anti-clockwise one after another till it would be my turn as the last speaker to complete the first round. I don't mind being the last speaker and if you all exhaust the topic before my turn, it is all right with me. All the same, I suggest each speak only for two minutes and no more during the first round. That would ensure everyone gets at least one chance to express his views. With your permission, may I request No. 1 to start the ball rolling?

No. 1 : No, no, please. I told you. I do not want to be the first one to speak. To be frank I want to be the last speaker myself. After listening to you all it would be easy and I will have a lot of ideas.

No. 5 : I feel No. 1 is right. No. 2, I can't understand why you are forcing No. 1 to speak first. Anyway why he should be the first speaker? Why not myself?

No. 2 : Very good No. 5. I am so happy you have volunteered to be the opening speaker. There is no question of forcing anyone to do anything. I thought of No. 1 as his roll number comes first. Now you can open the discussion and No. 6, 7, 8 and so on follow you one after another.

No. 3 : I wonder No. 5 will be able to do justice to this rather involved subject, as the opening speaker. You see, a lot depends on the opening speaker who has to explain properly the nature and scope of the subject and do the introduction. From what we saw, may be No. 5 would be the ideal opening speaker if the topic dealt with film stars, beauty queens or even 'red light' areas.

No. 5 : I challenge you No. 3. Are you ready to take a bet?

No. 3 : I acknowledge you as the authority on matters concerning 'red light' areas. I am sure it is your speciality.

No. 2 : Please friends, I am afraid we are straying out from our task and subject. Let us concentrate on our task. Come on No. 5,

please give your ideas on the subject to the group.

No. 5 : *(Showing annoyance and irritation)* Oh, hell. No. 3 has spoiled my mood. Now I have changed my mind. I won't speak first. For that matter I may not care to speak at all. I don't care what you people do or don't do. It is all the same to me. Do whatever you want. I am not bothered.

No. 2 : I am sorry, but as you said earlier yourself, there is no question of compulsion or coercion. Now let us see whether there are any other volunteers. Those who wish to speak first, please raise your hands.

(No one comes forward and No. 7 intervenes)

No. 7 : I think it would be ideal No. 2, if you open the discussion yourself. After you it would be the turn of Nos. 3, 4, 5, 6 and so on in that order and No. 1 could speak last as he wishes. What do you say?

No. 2 : Thank you No. 7. I have no objection and if you all want me to start the discussion I shall gladly do so. I am here to do the bidding of the group.

No. 3, 7 and 8 : Yes, yes. It is settled. Please start the discussion No. 2.

Comments : We find during the preliminaries in this group, No. 2 emerging as the natural leader and coordinator. He displays initiative and enterprise and addresses first the group as a whole with confidence and success. He is keen to shoulder additional responsibilities and makes full use of the opportunities to establish himself as the leader. In the beginning he encounters some opposition from No. 5 but overcomes the same with tact and understanding. When others also jump into the fray and make efforts to register their impact, No. 2 gives them fair chance and all encouragement. However, when he finds No. 5 bullying others and ragging No. 1, he asserts himself and puts No. 5 firmly in his place. His courage combined with sincerity enables him to win the support of the group and he has no difficulty in containing No. 5. At the same time he tries his best to keep No. 5 as an important member of the team, offering him several opportunities. Unfortunately No. 5 turns sulky and refuses to cooperate. Despite his capacity to assert and create a strong impact No. 5 fails to emerge as a leader as he proves offensive, rigid and also selfish. He proved to be rude and insulting and insisted that all should relax when the need of the hour was working hard towards the fulfilment of the group task. He was also found to be irresponsible and undisciplined, taking things too lightly. Nos. 3 and 7 gave constructive and positive support to No. 2 and helped him to overcome the antics of No. 5. Candidate No. 8 displayed some interest and awareness but did not make much visible contribution. No. 1 proved to be feeble, uncertain and under confident. He wasted the opportunities which came his way. Nos. 4 and 6 remained as mere spectators and

did not make any contribution at all.

No. 2 : Friends, I thank you all for granting me the honour and privilege to be the opening speaker in this group discussion. The subject assigned for our discussion reads : "Economic betterment of the poorer nations is as important as disarmament to ensure lasting world peace." Before offering my own views on this subject, I seek your permission to say a few words on the nature and scope of the topic. I feel it will be helpful if I first explain the major implications of this profound statement briefly. It will help to generate a very interesting discussion on a topic which sounds somewhat imposing and distant. First of all, this subject is highly topical as disarmament is very much in the news and only recently the two Super Powers in their November 1987 summit meet in Washington have signed the INF Treaty for the elimination of the medium range nuclear missiles. America will be destroying 400 such missiles and Russia 1600, in the course of next three years. In their next summit to be held in 1988 President Reagan and Mr. Gorbachev will discuss the possibility of reducing the number of ICBMs or strategic nuclear missiles. Thus for the survival of the world, disarmament is regarded as vital. But our proposition says, economic betterment of the poorer nations is as important as disarmament. To achieve this goal of economic betterment there is an ongoing dialogue between the industrialised and affluent nations of the North and the Least Developed or Developing poorer nations of the South. Unfortunately the rich countries of the North are exploiting the economically weaker and poorer countries of the South. They do not want to set apart even one per cent of their GNP for providing aid to the poorer nations. This refusal is all the more glaring as the rich countries are spending as much as 20 per cent of their GNP on developing and producing armament and military weapons and accelerating the armament race. America and its NATO and other allies want to stop Russia winning over and annexing those countries which today are independent and non-aligned or neutral. The nuclear deterrence and arms pile-up are to be geared for this purpose. But if the non-aligned countries remain poor and poverty stricken, they are bound to be carried away by propaganda and fall a prey to the Communist philosophy on their own. If majority of the human race continue to be exploited and made to rot in poverty and hunger, the world cannot escape a bloody revolution on the models of the French and Russian ones. Thus disarmament alone cannot guarantee world peace. The Super Powers should divert the funds saved through disarmament to better the economic lot of the poorer countries. The exploitation of the poorer nations should stop. The Super Powers and other developed countries should not sell military hardware to the poor countries and thus

make them fight among themselves. The Iran-Iraq war which has lasted over seven years is an example. Instead of providing and selling arms, the rich, industrialised countries should give economic, technological and scientific aid and support to the poorer countries. Thus the funds saved through disarmament should be diverted towards the economic betterment of the poorer countries. If this is not done disarmament will be transient. What is more it will not lead to world peace.

Comments : A brilliant and capable candidate with exceptionally high level of leadership qualities. He has amply demonstrated his ability for organisation and coordination. He is dynamic and decisive and faces all challenges with courage and confidence. His views indicate that he has grasped fully the essentials of the subject and his ideas have extensive range and depth. He is persuasive and succeeds in convincing and carrying his audience with him. He has created a very strong and highly favourable impact on the group. Selected with top position.

No. 3 : Gentlemen, first of all, on behalf of the group I wish to thank No. 2 for his clear exposition of the topic and highlighting its implications. While agreeing with the proposition that economic betterment of the poorer nations is equally important as disarmament for world peace, I feel the countries of the South can and should do a lot on their own to improve their economies. To begin with they can put an immediate stop to the quarrels and fightings they are having among themselves. They should also abandon their craze to obtain military hardware from the affluent industrialised countries and diverting a substantial portion of their meagre resources for this purpose. Iran and Iraq are wasting their oil wealth in a futile war, providing in the process a roaring business to the armament industry of the affluent North. Likewise India and Pakistan are engaged in a mini-armament race in the sub-continent and Pakistan is hell-bent to become nuclear at any cost. The countries of West Asia and the South East Asia are likewise diverting their resources to buy and pile-up arms. The position is no better in Africa and Central America and South America. All these countries are being used as mere pawns by the Super Powers in their cold war confrontation. This unhappy situation has arisen as there is no unity among the poorer countries of the South. Even the non-aligned movement has been divided as the Super Powers have succeeded in establishing their camp-followers in it. Hence, the poor nations, instead of begging help and aid from the industrialised rich countries can do a lot on their own for their economic betterment. If the OPEC countries stand united as they were in 1973, they can get a better price for their petroleum crude. In my view the poorer countries should stand on their own legs, instead of being dependent on the

countries of the North. In that case their prosperity and economic well-being need not be linked to the disarmament between the two Super Powers. I am sure you all will agree with this approach. Thank you.

Comments : This candidate displays a positive approach and involvement. He is eager to contribute to team work and evinces noticeable cooperation and interest. In his speech the underlying theme is unity, self-help and industry. While agreeing with the views expressed by No. 2 and appreciating his reasoning, No. 3 tactfully advances his own original arguments in a rational, eloquent and convincing manner. He has kept himself abreast of current events and his knowledge has depth as well as coverage. He is ready to accept responsibilities and face challenges with enterprise and enthusiasm. He makes honest and sincere efforts to better his lot. Selected and awarded high grading.

No. 4 : Well, sorry folks. You see, I really do not know what I can say more than what No. 2 and 3 have said so well and comprehensively on the subject. Of course I agree with them hundred per cent. I am also very grateful to them for enlightening the group so much on this quite involved topic. We are all for disarmament and world peace. However, I am also eager to hear the views of the other members of the group, especially those who do not support the proposition. After hearing you all, I shall decide whom I should support. At present I am neutral.

Comments : A dull and insipid candidate who lacks ideas, urge and dynamism. He is confused and wavering and attempts to cover up his shortcomings by offering far-fetched excuses. He wishes to play safe and is scared of taking risks. He has not made any worthwhile contribution at any stage to promote the group task. He kept himself in the background throughout as a disinterested and silent onlooker. Rejected.

No. 5 : Comrades, let me tell you to your face that I am totally opposed to the proposition and completely and unreservedly disagree with all the highbrow talks and aristocratic views of Nos. 2 and 3. Their arguments underline weakness and fear when the occasion demands courage and bold action. This is no time for sweet words and flowing language. I tell you no amount of dialogue between the haves and the have-nots is going to be of help. Disarmament is a pipe dream and in any case is irrelevant to our context. I want to pose one simple, straight question to you all. Just tell me how Russia has become a Super Power. How China has become a big power. When the industrial revolution was sweeping Europe, did it touch Russia or China. For your information, the glorious 1917 October revolution of Russia was only peasant revolution. The same is the case of the great revolution led by Mao-tse-Tung in China. Russia and China were industrially

backward. I would say they both were in a far worse state than what we and many other developing nations are today. Russia and China industrialised themselves by hard work and self-effort. They had their seven or five-year plans which they strictly implemented. The Russians made their country a Super Power and the China made themselves a big power without outside help. They did not beg for aid from any rich countries. They did not talk about disarmament or armament. They believed in action and not in words. They went about their business with single-minded concentration and have become great and powerful today. Russia talks about disarmament from a position of strength. Why can't we also do likewise. We want results, not words. We want to see action. The great Mao-tse-Tung proved that power flows from the barrel of the gun. Where are we today after 40 years of independence? What is our strength? We are wasting time and money in elections. We waste words in the legislatures. We go to the courts for everything. We have no unity or purpose. We are corrupt and want to make money. It is nonsense to talk about disarmament when we have no arms or weapons. It is foolish to talk about economic prosperity when we are stricken by dire poverty. I say it is all humbug. We are only wasting time. I have said my piece. You can like it or lump it. I just don't care.

Comments : This candidate is very assertive and enjoys strong expressive faculty. He has some ideas and reveals fair grasp of the subject. He has originality and strikes out an independent path with courage and conviction. But his attitude is rigid and lop-sided. He is overbearing and inflexible. He prefers to brow-beat and bulldoze others than convince and carry them with him willingly. He is intolerant of criticism and lacks flexibility and understanding. A dominant individual who is obstinate and quarrelsome. His presence in the team will lead to friction and quarrels. Rejected.

No. 6 : Friends, the main goal of our proposition is lasting world peace. Next it says that to achieve this goal economic betterment is as important as disarmament. Thus it is already taken for granted that disarmament is a must for world peace. No one has disputed that economic betterment of the poorer nations is essential for world peace. Otherwise we have to face revolutions and wars. If we have industry, wealth, riches and so on, we have something at stake and will think before breaking-up peace. Now I am not so sure that disarmament is going to guarantee peace, particularly nuclear disarmament. Till 1945 there were no nuclear weapons, but was there world peace? On the contrary with the advent of nuclear force, we are having peace, in that there are no world wars. Only non-nuclear countries are waging war among themselves. Let us therefore, not mix-up the two. Let us leave

disarmament to the Super Powers. Let us see how we can better our economic lot. I hope you agree with me here. Thank you.

Comments : This candidate displays good comprehension of the subject and his approach is analytical and systematic. He reveals original ideas and argues his case logically and convincingly. He associates himself with group deliberations with keenness and enthusiasm. We find him flexible and adaptable. He is enterprising and seeks out opportunities. Displays dedication and perseverance. Selected and recommended.

No. 7 : Friends! In my view there is intimate correlation between disarmament and economic betterment of the Least-Developed and Developing countries. As one of our friends earlier pointed out, the affluent countries refuse to divert even one per cent of their GNP towards economic development of the poorer countries whereas they are wasting as much as 20 per cent of the GNP on producing weapons. If disarmament is accepted and enforced then a sizeable chunk of this 20 per cent of the GNP would be available and this could be put to good use to make the earth a better, healthier and happier place to live. After signing the INF Treaty in Washington, Mr. Gorbachev has said that the funds diverted from arms production would be utilised for the welfare of the mankind. Now about 2000 medium nuclear missiles produced at great cost are going to be destroyed. It is a colossal waste. But America is determined to spend more money on its Star Wars programme. Therefore Russia will be compelled to launch its own Star Wars programme. In my view the medium range nuclear missile have become redundant. They cannot be gifted or sold to Third World countries. Hence America and Russia have decided to destroy them. Soon a similar fate will fall on ICBMs. But the armament race will always be on, swallowing more resources. Japan and West Germany enjoy great economic prosperity because they are not in the armament race. Here is a lesson for the Third World countries. They should unite, accept disarmament among themselves, and use the money thus saved for economic betterment.

Comments : This candidate displays clarity, logic and originality. He has comprehended the complex issues involved and outlines the limitations with good understanding. He can cope up with complete problems and come out with workable solutions. His reasoning is sound, logical and convincing. Earlier during the preliminary stage, he gave good support to No. 2 and helped the group to get on with its task. Selected with merit and awarded higher grading.

No. 8 : Well gentlemen, I grant there is a lot in what you all have said and I thank you for making me a wiser man. No one will dispute that poverty should be eliminated from this planet and all should have food,

clothing, shelter, health and comfort and enjoyment. If we limit the population, this should be possible even without disarmament. However, war and armament can also contribute to technological and scientific advancement at a much faster pace. You see, we would not have had the nuclear missiles, satellites, moon landing, or even radar etc., but for World War II. The Star Wars may unveil the secrets of space and universe to us. If the world has to perish, it has to perish. So what. The best thing is to enjoy and make hay while the sun shines.

Comments : This candidate is confused and is not clear about his priorities. He prefers to take things easy and avoid responsibilities. His attitude is also somewhat negative. Instead of making things happen as per a well drawn out plan, he seems to believe in letting things drift and follow their own course. He cannot provide leadership and lead the team to its chosen destination. Rejected.

No. 1 : Thank you friends. At last my turn has come and I am obliged to you all, in allowing me to speak last. It makes my task easy. I fully endorse what you all have said. I am also happy that you all have exhausted the topic and left nothing for me to add. Thank you again.

Comments : A diffident and dull candidate lacking in ideas and effort. He has shown neither interest nor involvement. He is allergic to exert himself and wastes all opportunities afforded to him. Even as a worker he is useless to the team. On the other hand he would prove to be a burden. Rejected.

Concluding Observations : This 'live' GD gives a good insight of the strengths and weaknesses of the candidates who took part in the exercise. Knowledge plus the ability to influence others is the real key to success.

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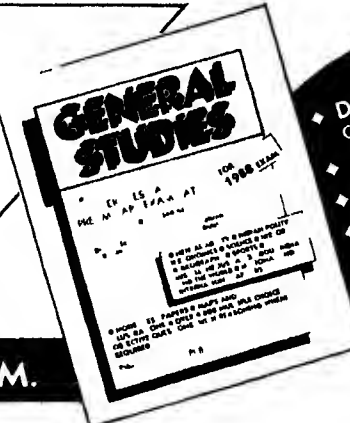
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Word Power

OBJECTIVE TYPE

*Against each key word are given five suggested meanings.
Choose the word or phrase which is nearest in meaning to the key word.*

- | | |
|--|--|
| (1) tactl —A: formula. B: understood. C: oppressed. D: bankrupt. E: dramatic. | (11) temperate —A: concerning temperature. B: mechanical. C: unrestrained. D: dispassionate. E: irritation. |
| (2) tactlurn —A: reticent. B: noisy. C: saturnine. D: sullen. E: stingy. | (12) tempest —A: comedy. B: drama. C: violent storm. D: lucky. E: sober. |
| (3) talnted —A: contaminated. B: confused. C: dangerous. D: intoxicated. E: silenced. | (13) temporal —A: priestly. B: scholarly. C: secular. D: sleepy. E: sporadic. |
| (4) tallman —A: dramatist. B: clown. C: charm. D: uneasy. E: trap. | (14) temporize —A: soothe. B: infuriate. C: procrastinate. D: inflame. E: deify. |
| (5) tantallze —A: humiliate. B: suspend. C: protest. D: amplify. E: tease. | (15) tenacious —A: fast running. B: international. C: obnoxious. D: holding fast. E: collecting. |
| (6) tantamount —A: mountebank. B: repetitious. C: highest peak. D: unequal parts. E: equal. | (16) tenet —A: decimal. B: grasp. C: joint. D: doctrine. E: dissent. |
| (7) tardy —A: prostitute. B: prompt. C: sluggish. D: small shield. E: sustenance. | (17) tense —A: relaxed. B: insensible. C: adopted. D: wry. E: experimental. |
| (8) tawdry —A: orderly. B: gaudy. C: humorous. D: wholesome. E: sense of touch. | (18) tentative —A: prevalent. B: certain. C: mocking. D: dangerous. E: necessary. |
| (9) temerarious —A: rash. B: unknown. C: humorous. D: filtered. E: proper. | (19) tenuous —A: vital. B: thin. C: careful. D: dangerous. E: necessary. |
| (10) temerlty —A: caution. B: tolerance. C: honesty. D: foolhardiness. E: strength. | (20) tepid —A: futile. B: spiritual. C: lukewarm. D: enraged. E: trenchant. |

ANSWERS

- | | |
|---|---|
| (1) B: Understood. Expressed or carried on without words or speech; implied; unvoiced or unspoken. | (11) D: Dispassionate. Moderate or self-restrained; not extreme in statement, opinion, etc. |
| (2) A: reticent. Inclined to silence; temperamentally disinclined to talk. | (12) C: Violent storm. An extensive violent current of wind accompanied by rain, hail or snow. |
| (3) A: Contaminated. Having the trace of infection, contamination or the like, or a trace of something bad, offensive or harmful. | (13) C: Secular. Pertaining to or situated near the temple; relating to earthly life. |
| (4) C: Charm. Anything whose presence exercises a remarkable or powerful influence on human feelings or actions. | (14) C: Procrastinate. To comply with time or occasion; yield temporarily or ostensibly to prevailing circumstances or opinion. |
| (5) E: Tease. To torment with the sight of something desired but out of reach; to tease or harass by repeated disappointments in attainment of some object. | (15) D: Holding fast. Keeping a firm hold; grasping and retentive; opinionated. |
| (6) E: Equal. Equivalent in value, significance or effect. | (16) D: Doctrine. A principle, belief or doctrine generally held to be true. |
| (7) C: Sluggish. Moving or acting slowly; not on time; slack. | (17) E: Rigid. Stretched tight; in a state of mental or nervous tension. |
| (8) B: Gaudy. Cheap and showy in appearance and quality; flashy. | (18) E: Experimental. For trial, experiment or attempt; provisional; temporary. |
| (9) A: Rash. Rashly or presumptuously daring; reckless; foolishly venturesome. | (19) B: Thin. Having little substance or strength; not dense; insignificant; trifling. |
| (10) D: Foolhardiness. Unreasonable or foolhardy contempt of danger or opposition; recklessness. | (20) C: Lukewarm. Moderately warm; half-hearted. |

Forthcoming Examinations

CIVIL SERVICES EXAMINATION, 1988

The Union Public Service Commission will hold the Preliminary Examination of the Civil Services Examination for recruitment to the Indian Administrative Service, the Indian Foreign Service, Indian Police Service and certain Group A/Group B Central Services on June 12, 1987 at various centres.

2. Number of Vacancies : Approximately 800.

3. Age Limits : A candidate must have attained the age of 21 years and must not have attained the age of 26 years on August 1, 1988, i.e., he must have been born not earlier than August 2, 1962 and not later than August 1, 1967. The upper age limit is relaxable in respect of certain categories of candidates, e.g., Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, ex-servicemen, etc.

4. Educational Qualifications : A candidate must hold a degree of a recognised university or equivalent qualification. Candidates who have appeared at an examination the passing of which would render them educationally qualified for the Commission's examination but have not been informed of the result as also the candidates who intend to appear at such a qualifying examination will also be eligible for admission to the Preliminary Examination. Candidates possessing professional and technical qualifications which are recognised by Government as equivalent to professional and technical degree would also be eligible for admission to the examination.

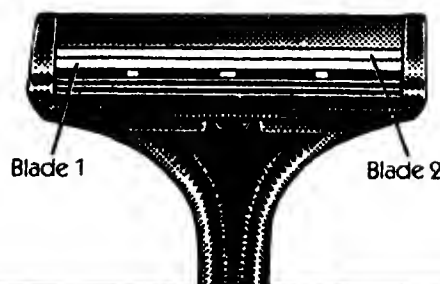
5. Restriction on Applying for the Examination : A candidate who is appointed to the Indian Administrative Service or the Indian Foreign Service on the result of an earlier examination before the commencement of the examination and continues to be a member of that Service will not be eligible to compete at this examination.

6. Plan of Examination : The competitive examination comprises two successive stages: (i) Civil Services Preliminary Examination (Objective Type) for the selection of candidates for the Main Examination; and (ii) Civil Services Main Examination (Written and Interview) for the selection of candidates for the various Services and posts.

The Preliminary Examination will consist of two papers of Objective Type (multiple choice questions) and carry a maximum of 450 marks. Paper I will be on General Studies (150 marks) and Paper II on one subject to be selected from the list of 22 optional subjects (300 marks).

7. How to Apply : A candidate seeking admission to the Preliminary Examination must apply to the Secretary, Union Public Service Commission, Dholpur House, New Delhi-110011 through the application form published in the notification as appearing in the daily newspapers and *Employment News* of December 19, 1987. This notification contains complete details of the plan of examination, list of optional subjects, application form, attendance sheet, etc. Candidates need not apply to the UPSC for getting the application form. There is no objection to candidates using printed application form, attendance sheet, if available, from private agencies, as long as the format is exactly the same as published in the above mentioned notification.

8. Last Date : February 1, 1988 (February 15, 1988 for candidates residing in Assam, Meghalaya, Arunachal Pradesh, Mizoram, Manipur, Nagaland, Tripura, Sikkim, Ladakh Division of J. & K. State, Lahaul & Spiti District and Pangi Sub-Division of Chamba District of Himachal Pradesh, Andaman and Nicobar Islands or Lakshadweep and for candidates residing abroad from a date prior to February 1, 1988 and whose applications are received by post from one of these areas).



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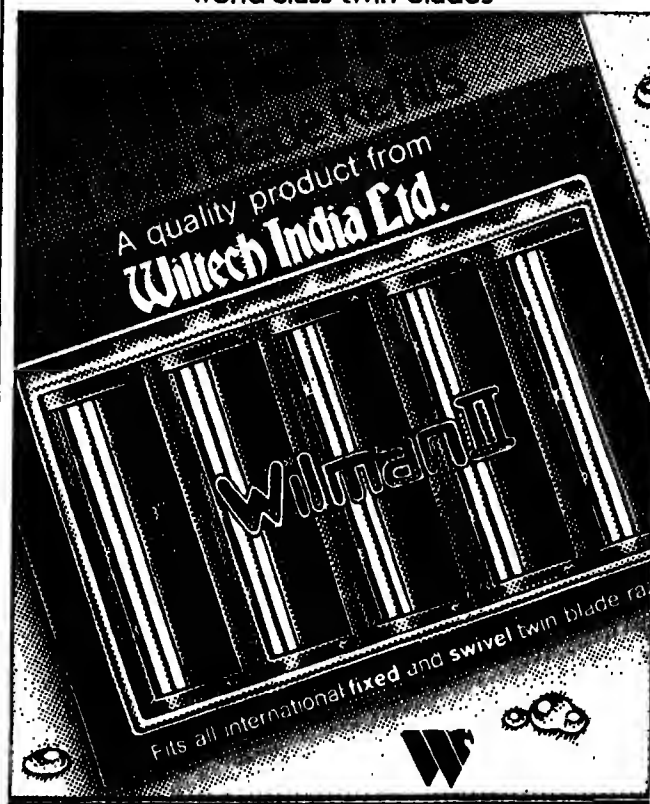
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Q. 1. Hypochondria is a

(a) Disease of eyes (b) Disease of sexual organs (c) Disease of low blood pressure (d) State of morbid anxiety about one's own health, with complaint of imaginary disorders

Q. 2. Hormones which are necessary for the development of the human body are secreted by

(a) Thyroid gland (b) Pituitary gland (c) Parathyroid gland (d) Exocrine gland

Q. 3. Which of the following subjects is included in the Union List of the Constitution of India?

(a) Posts & Telegraphs (b) Police (c) Land Revenue (d) Criminal Law

Q. 4. Who said: "I have nothing to offer but blood, toil, tears and sweat?"

(a) Subhash Chandra Bose (b) Adolph Hitler (c) Winston Churchill (d) Benito Mussolini

Q. 5. The President of India may resign his office by writing under his hand a letter of resignation addressed to the

(a) Vice-President (b) Prime Minister (c) Speaker of the Lok Sabha (d) Chief Justice of India

Q. 6. Which of the following is not the career highlight of Sunil Gavaskar?

(a) He has made the maximum number of Test runs in cricket (b) He has made the maximum number of Test centuries in cricket (c) He has maximum appearances in Test cricket for his country (d) He has made maximum runs in One-Day Internationals

Q. 7. Dr. Shankar Dayal Sharma, who was sworn in on September 3, 1987, is the Vice-President of India

(a) Seventh (b) Eighth (c) Ninth (d) None of the above

Q. 8. The 58th Amendment to the Constitution provides for which of the following?

(a) It makes special arrangements with regard to reservation for Scheduled Tribes in the north-eastern States of Arunachal Pradesh, Nagaland, Mizoram and Meghalaya (b) It confers Statehood to the former Union Territory of Arunachal Pradesh (c) It confers Statehood to the former Union Territory of Mizoram (d) It authorises the President to publish an authoritative Hindi translation of the Constitution

Q. 9. Which of the following States/Union Territories tops with per capita income as per available figures of 1985-86?

(a) Punjab (b) Delhi (c) Haryana (d) Goa

Q. 10. Mr. Anerood Jugnauth became the Prime Minister of Mauritius for the time

(a) Second (b) Third (c) Fourth (d) None

of the above

Q. 11. The first woman, who climbed the Mount Everest, was a national of

(a) England (b) Poland (c) Japan (d) New Zealand

Q. 12. Alternating Current cannot be used in

(a) Electroplating (b) Lighting (c) Heating (d) Refrigerator

Q. 13. Who among the following was not the recipient of "Bharat Ratna"?

(a) B. C. Roy (b) Indira Gandhi (c) Jawaharlal Nehru (d) Jayaprakash Narayan

Q. 14. When did the Indian National Congress adopt the resolution of "Purna Swaraj"?

(a) 1929 (b) 1942 (c) 1927 (d) 1931

Q. 15. Diamond glitters due to the phenomenon of

(a) Reflection (b) Refraction (c) Total internal reflection (d) All of the above

Q. 16. Which of the following countries, besides France, Japan and the Soviet Union, has been given the right to explore Indian Ocean by the United Nations?

(a) Pakistan (b) China (c) India (d) Australia

Q. 17. Mr. David Lange was sworn in the Prime Minister of New Zealand in August 1987 for the term

(a) First (b) Second (c) Third (d) Fourth

Q. 18. Which of the following was not associated with the Bhakti Movement?

(a) Ramanuja (b) Kabir (c) Nanak (d) Dayanand

Q. 19. Which of the following rulers did not belong to the Mughal dynasty?

(a) Aurangzeb (b) Sher Shah Suri (c)

Humayun (d) Jahangir

Q. 20. When is Teachers' Day celebrated?

(a) November 14 (b) November 19 (c) September 5 (d) None of the above

Q. 21. The aircraft carrier INS Viraat has been acquired from which of the following countries?

(a) United States (b) Soviet Union (c) United Kingdom (d) Japan

Q. 22. Who is the recipient of the Dada Saheb Phalke Award for 1986?

(a) B. N. Roy (b) L. V. Prasad (c) Satyajit Ray (d) Durga Khote

Q. 23. Who is the recipient of the Bharatiya Jnanpith Award for 1986?

(a) Pannalal Patel (b) Satchidanand Rautroy (c) T. Sivasankar Pillai (d) None of the above

Q. 24. What is the rate of expenditure tax levied for services provided in a hotel for accommodation, food, etc.?

(a) 5 per cent (b) 7 per cent (c) 10 per cent (d) 15 per cent

Q. 25. Who has set the Asian record in swimming the English Channel in 1987?

(a) Anita Sood (b) Bijoy Jain (c) Arti Pradhan (d) Rajiv Jain

ANSWERS

- | | | | |
|---------|---------|---------|---------|
| 1. (d) | 2. (b) | 3. (a) | 4. (c) |
| 5. (a) | 6. (d) | 7. (b) | 8. (a) |
| 9. (b) | 10. (a) | 11. (c) | 12. (a) |
| 13. (d) | 14. (a) | 15. (c) | 16. (c) |
| 17. (b) | 18. (d) | 19. (b) | 20. (c) |
| 21. (c) | 22. (a) | 23. (b) | 24. (c) |
| 25. (a) | | | |

Competition Opportunities

Grade 'D' Stenographers Competitive Examination, 1988
(February 7, 1988)

Probationary Officers' Examination by BSRB, Bangalore
(February 14, 1988)

SBI Associate Banks Probationary Officers' Examination
(February 21, 1988)

Combined Medical Services Examination, 1988
(February 28, 1988)

GIC Assistant Administrative Officers' Examination
(February 28, 1988)

Joint CSIR-UGC Junior Research Fellowship Examination, 1988
(March 27, 1988)

Officers, Field Supervisors and Clerical Cadre Examination for RRBS by BSRB, Chandigarh
(March 27, 1988)

Auditors/Junior Accountants/Upper Division Clerks Examination, 1988
(April 3, 1988)

Assistants' Grade Examination
(April 24, 1988)

N. D. A. Examination, May 1988
(May 22, 1988)

Bank Clerical Exam. by BSRB, Bhopal
(May 29/June 5, 1988)

Civil Services Examination, 1988
(June 12, 1988)

Last date: February 1, 1988
Bank Clerical Examination by BSRB (N. E. Group) for Eastern States
(July 16 and 17, 1988)

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Letters

TOWARDS UNIVERSAL DESTRUCTION

Charles Dickens begins his novel "A Tale of Two Cities" with the dichotomy "It was the best of times, it was the worst of times, it was the age of freedom, it was the age of the slavery, we had everything before us, we had everything before us, we had nothing before us." This description ominously fits the present day world.

We have made phenomenal progress in science and technology. We have unravelled the mysteries of nature as never before in the history of man. We have split up the atom and are in a position to utilise the energy so released to make this earth a veritable paradise or a horrendous inferno, and fools as we are we have chosen the latter course.

The means by which we live have outdistanced the ends for which we live. Our scientific power has outrun our spiritual power. We have guided missiles and misguided men. We have powers fit for the gods but our petty minds are working in the same old grooves. We pounce on our neighbours as naughty children do, little realising that our silly behaviour can lead to universal destruction. We are on the brink of disaster and do not know it.

Ubaldu-Rahman

Macharhata, Ghazipur

SATI

The golden pages of history of India have once again been stained with the most ridiculous and barbarous act of the villagers of Doorala in Rajasthan. The supporters of this heinous act are still the denizens of the middle ages. A lot has been said and done to eradicate this evil custom from the society. How can it be believed that the men of flesh and blood can stand as silent spectators in front of the funeral pyre? It clearly reveals that these iron-hearted people will not feel the slightest hesitation to see even when their own children and kith and kins are being burnt before them. Time can only tell how much enforcing the laws in this direction to curtail the same will be successful unless the orthodox-minded people are imparted the light of education. At this crucial juncture, if our government does not take any firm step, this frequent occurrence of

'Sati' will certainly spread like a cancer in every nook and corner of the society. To discourage 'Sati' the law should provide deterrent punishment like death sentence or life imprisonment to the abettors of sati.

Sukumar Chakraborty

Bagdanga (W.B.)

DESTABILISATION

With the end of Second World War, imperialism all over the world came to an end. In most of the cases the freedom acquired by former colonies was against the wishes of the imperial nations. Hence they wanted to keep their control over their former colonies by various means. The other Super Powers also wanted to step in the vacuum. Thus started the era of economic and military aid. The countries like India, Yugoslavia, Egypt gave birth to the concept of non-alignment to fight these tendencies. The enraged western powers thus started using other overt and covert methods to destabilise the newly independent nations so that they can have a foothold in these countries.

It goes to the credit of Indian democracy, its people and leadership that we have wanted several such efforts at destabilising our democracy, unity and integrity.

A. Santosh

Bangalore

ARUNACHAL PRADESH

In your Special Feature, 'India : States and Union Territories' (CSR, December 1987) you have mentioned Bengali as one of the principal languages of Arunachal Pradesh. This is not correct. Bengali is not at all spoken in Arunachal Pradesh. In addition to the other dialects you should have mentioned Assamese as one of the principal languages. Moreover, you should include Hindi also as a principal language as it is compulsorily taught as second language upto 10th standard and acts as a bridge between different dialects spoken in Arunachal Pradesh.

Tangu Dabi

Pasighat

Kendo Zirde

Itanagar

SWEETEST DAYS OF OUR LIVES

Sweetest days of our lives are those
When rocked and rolled by our parents' arms;

With innocent faces wreathed in smiles
We radiate elegant angelic charms;
When we are children of love and laughter
And cannot look before and after.

Sweetest days of our lives are those
When conquered by our sweethearts' kisses,
We taste the softness of their flesh
To realise our robust romantic wishes;
When we are full of fun and frolic
And share our youth through dance and music.

Sweetest days of our lives are those
When mellowed by our mature years,
With language of love, faith and hope
We wipe off weeping mankind's tears;
When we are servants of humanity
And pray for its peace and prosperity.

Sweetest days of our lives are those
When no more worried by any strife,
With languid limbs and hoary hair
We keep aglow our lust for life,
When we are a picture of perfection
And inspire many a younger generation.

Narsin Lodha

Pilani

IAS TOPPERS TALK TO YOU

Your regular feature 'IAS Toppers Talk to You' is no doubt a noble and unique one, which gives valuable information about the toppers not to be found in any other magazine.

However I wish that the Toppers provide more information about the books read by them for their compulsory as well as optional papers. This will give your readers a better choice. Moreover you should ask more detailed questions about the optional papers so that the readers of *Competition Success Review* may get an insight into the Topper's preparations.

N. S. P. Ramakrishna

Hyderabad

Edited and Published by Surendra Kumar Sachdeva for Competition Review Pvt. Ltd., 604, Prabhat Kiran, Rajendra Place, New Delhi-110008 and printed by him at Rajeshwari Photosetters (Pvt.) Ltd., 2/12 East Punjabi Bagh, New Delhi-110026.
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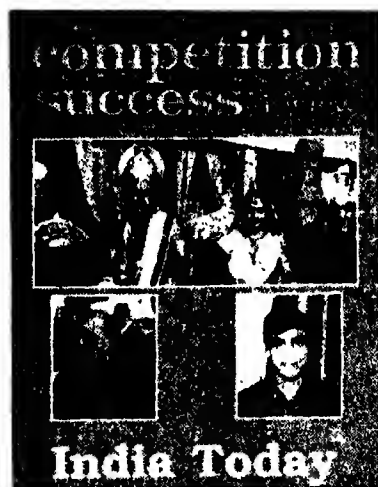
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March 1988

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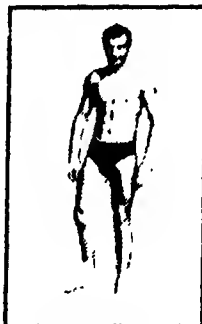
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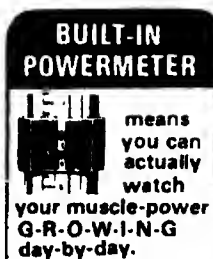
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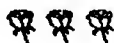
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Think & Act

*It is good to see ourselves
as others see us.
Try as we may,
we are never able
to know ourselves
fully as we are,
especially the evil side of us.
This we can do only
if we are not angry
with our critics
but will take in good heart
whatever they might have
to say.*

--Mahatma Gandhi



Essay Contest 398

Announcement

Subject:

*Is The Public Sector Eating Up The
Wealth Of The Nation?*

Length: 500 Words

Prizes : I. English Conversation Rs.18.00

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Competition Success Review also awards merit certificates to those who win prizes or commendations in the various essay contests. This attractive certificate serves as a lasting and useful testimony of distinction to the successful participants. All those whose names appear in the list of Prize Winners will receive their certificates soon.

LAST DATE : MARCH 31, 1988

Entries should preferably be type written and accompanied by a passport size photograph. Full name and address must be written on the first page of the essay. Prize winning essays will be the exclusive property of Competition Success Review. Examiners will pay special attention to the candidate's grasp of material, its relevance to the subject chosen and his ability to think concisely, logically and effectively. Entries should be marked: 'ESSAY CONTEST-398' and addressed to Competition Review Pvt. Ltd., 604 Prabhat Kiran, Rajendra Place, New Delhi-110008.

From Editor With Greetings

MAKE THINGS HAPPEN YOUR WAY AND WIN

Dear Friend,

Your future presents a world offering greater opportunities than any mankind has hitherto beheld. The heights of tomorrow beckon those youngmen and women who have the faith, the courage and the urge to start climbing toward them today. Instead of waiting for something to happen you can seize the initiative, grab the opportunity and make things happen your way. Only one thing can limit your achievement and success and that is yourself only. Identify your special interests, strengths, skills and talents and harness them to accomplish your ambition. The first step toward realisation of your ambition is to wake up, get up and spring to action.

The establishment of a goal is the golden key to successful living. The beginning of any journey is deciding first your precise destination. This is the first step in making a success of your life. Decide then what you want to do and concentrate on it. Set your goal and drive for it through every obstruction, past every discouragement and over every temptation to stop or turn aside. Set your face to the chosen goal and let not your eyes wonder nor your mind waiver nor your will falter. One can succeed in every undertaking if one sets doggedly to it.

Focus on one objective at a time. The one indispensable prerequisite of success is the will concentrated and riveted to a single goal. Your will is the master key to all your accomplishments. When your will takes command, your success is sure and certain. It will make you to resolve into yourself, 'I am in earnest; I will not equivocate; I will not excuse; I will not retreat a single inch; and I will make it.' The minute you say, 'I will' and mean it, a three fold magic combination clicks in you. Your doubts have vanished and a strong new force propels you. Your powers are no longer at loose-ends but get welded into one unified driving force. You are at once anchored, no longer uncertain or unsteady but firm on your feet and set in your direction. You are instantly energised as your will turns on the switch in the motor of your personality and you roar with power.

Once you have decided on what is to be your life's mission, devote yourself to learning all you can and should about it. You study it profoundly and let your mind get pervaded by it. The more you know about your work the more it will take possession of you. The more it possesses you the more your powers will grow for mastering it.

Ultimately it is action that counts. Success calls for effort sustained, determined effort. Effort is work and imaginative work is the beginning, middle and end of success. He who works will succeed in direct proportion to his toils. Effective work has two facets - quantity and quality and success is dependent on a judicious blend of these two. How a man does what he does determines the measure and magnitude of his success.

Striving steadfastly for your success,

Yours sincerely
Surendra Kumar

Population Explosion – Our Biggest Challenge

One of the most alarming and truly challenging problems facing India is its ever-expanding population. Being at the very core of all human problems, it affects every aspect of individual, and national life—economic, social and political and all other problems plaguing the country have direct links with the mounting population pressure. For about two thousand years spanning from first century BC to the start of the 20th century India's population growth was very slow or practically stationary as compared to the growth rate of world population. High birth rates were matched by high death rates mainly due to unending waves of foreign invasions and bitter wars among internal kingdoms. Our population in 1600 AD was estimated as one hundred million and it just rose to 350 million after three and a half centuries when India became free. But within a short period of three and a half decades of our independence the 350 million doubled and became 700 million. In 1986 it crossed the 750 million mark. Since foreign invasions have been less, internal wars absent, more children surviving and more people growing older, India is witnessing a massive population explosion, despite it being the first developing country to take to population control or family planning as early as in 1952, incorporating it in its very first Five-Year Plan. The present rate of population growth is 2.2 per cent or 22 per thousand and if this rate should continue during the nineties India's population would have crossed the billion mark in 2000 AD.

As on date India's share of world population is 15 per cent whereas its total land area works out to only 2.4 per cent and its share of world income is a mere 2 per cent. Thus while India ranks second in the world in population, she ranks seventh in terms of land area. Though India is only two-fifths the size of the United States, her population is triple of that country which is the leading military and industrial giant in the world. This massive population explosion has adversely affected our per capita income, consumption levels and magnitude of employment besides aggravating further the poverty, hunger, malnutrition and overall standard of living. The consequences of our steep and continuing increase in numbers include a high percentage of illiteracy, inadequate and substandard housing facilities, urban deterioration, rural blight, incredible over-crowding, high incidence of pollution, a vicious rat race for the dwindling resources, growing frustration, increasing deterioration in law and order and total satisfaction with the political institutions. As

BURNING TOPIC

population explodes and mushrooms in geometrical proportions it is a monstrous cancer like a nuclear explosion and unless we put an end to it now when it could be managed it will sweep us off our feet and swallow us totally on its own momentum. The population growth rate in India today is almost one per second round the clock.

The scale at which the human stock in India is being augmented is simply mind-boggling. We added, on an average, every year net 7 million during 1961-71, 13 million in 1971-81 and we are currently multiplying at the rate of 16 million during 1981-91 and the forecast for 1991-2001 is 19 million per year. At this staggering accelerated rate of growth in a few years from now we will be saddled with an army of unemployed, hungry and desperate people who will threaten the very foundations of our social, economic and political edifice. Population is the basic "push" factor of the nation's economy. Its tremendous impact and multi-sectoral fall-out have an awesome numerical dimension. Whether it is food, housing, water supply, health, education, employment or any other factor, the first and foremost question is for how many. When as much as 40 per cent of today's teeming 780 millions are rotting below the poverty line, it is foolish and futile to talk about food for all, health for all, education for all, shelter for all or jobs for all by 2000 AD when our population figure would have overtaken the one billion mark.

To underplay the threat of population explosion in India some argue that we possess plenty of reserve and untapped resources which could be harnessed to meet the needs of the growing human species. The fallacy here is that we need money, skills and technology besides time for such development and as it is all our developmental efforts have proved inadequate as they are unable to keep pace with the population growth. Thus this argument just begs the question and will lead us nowhere. Another argument is that industrial development and economic growth by themselves with attendant benefits in abundance of other human needs will automatically result in population control as has happened in the developed countries. Here we are putting the cart before the horse. With continuing population

explosion industrial development and economic growth will be mere mirage. The pressure of mounting population with fifty to sixty children being added each minute will not allow such industrial development and economic growth. The basic truth is that our present resources are too inadequate and will continue to remain so forever at the current rate of population increase.

The only way to overcome the problem is to go in for effective and immediate population control on a war-footing, bring down the birth rate and ensure that demand does not increase but remains stabilised and constant. To balance any economic equation, we can either increase the supply which depends on financial and physical resources and other constraints or reduce the demand which depends on the number of people wanting the available goods and services. Since population is multiplying in geometrical proportions, the production of goods and services cannot catch up with the demand especially due to dwindling financial resources.

The problem can be best appreciated by citing the illustration of an author on the housing sector. Rs. 3,000 crore would be needed to build 3 million houses for the 16 million people now being added each year. But through effective population control if we arrest the population explosion and keep the growth to say 5 million per year then we need only Rs. 1,000 crore and 5 million houses. If the population growth is kept at zero level, then the entire Rs. 3,000 crore can be diverted to other developmental projects. The same thing can be said about education, health, employment, nutrition and so on. Thus poverty will be automatically eliminated, standard of living will go up substantially and development would take place at a much faster pace.

Having seen that the salvation not only to India's economic and industrial development and eradication of poverty and illiteracy of her teeming millions but also her very survival and preservation of her democratic institutions, are riveted to family planning or control of population growth, it would help us to learn how China who had similar or even worse situation has successfully tackled it in much shorter a period than us. China has made astonishing progress in evolving a comprehensive family planning programme and achieving spectacular reduction in her population growth-rate within a very short span of a single decade. China's remarkable success in family planning is the direct result of the universal concern in that country about the challenge of population. China's national

family planning programme was launched only in 1973, two decades after India adopted it. Having fully realised the danger of the growing mismatch between population and resources, the Chinese leaders incorporated family planning as a key factor in their five year plans for socio-economic transformation. As a result from 1973 to 1987 the population increase has been brought down from 21 per 1,000 to 13 per 1,000, by successfully adopting the 'one child' drive. The basic principles of China's population policy aim to limit the size of population while at the same time improving its quality by concentrating on health and social development aspects. Thus the infant mortality rate which was 200 per 1,000 births in 1949 has shrunk to 34 per thousand in 1986. The average life span has increased from 35 years to 70 years. Improvement in literacy as well as in the status of women is phenomenal. China whose population today is 1.02 billion is resolved to stabilise it at 1.2 billion by the year 2000 AD. The government will mobilise all the social forces to support and take part in the nationwide family planning programme according to the principle of integrating government guidance with voluntary support.

Thus, the success of the Chinese family planning programme is due to the clear enunciation of goals and a precise spelling out of action strategies. It is a movement backed by firm commitment and sustained through massive publicity, active group dynamics and excellent communications. The government encourages late marriages, late child-bearing and fewer but healthier children. Married couples are motivated to have one child only unless special circumstances dictate otherwise, through skilful manipulation of incentives and disincentives. In the urban centres single child families get special monthly health care subsidies until the children reach the age of 14 and the mothers enjoy longer maternity leave with full pay. In the rural areas such families get more land on lease contracts and are allowed to retain more of the grain produced for free sale. Other benefits include special priorities in securing loans and agronomic facilities, preferential treatment in getting medicare, school admissions, housing and employment. Awareness of the necessity for family planning is generated and maintained by the use of mass media and community forums. Family life education imparted at the high school and college levels stimulates a strong motivation for late marriages. Contraceptives are given free of cost to married couples of child-bearing age and counselling on family planning is provided by various agencies like hospitals, clinics, health clubs and community centres. As a result as much as 85 per cent of Chinese couples have taken to contraceptives of one kind or another. Chinese women who are educated and employed opt for late marriages and fewer

children fully supporting the one-child policy. Improvements in education and employment and economic betterment act as multiplier effect through community pressures to make couples conform to the one child norm more than the government pressure which can also be applied at will without being inhibited by the lure of votes.

The reasons for the phenomenal success of the family planning programme in China and its tardy progress in India are obvious. In China the people have taken to the programme with zeal and enthusiasm despite the fact that the Chinese programme being restricted to the one-child norm calls for greater discipline and sacrifice. In India, in the early stages, the eligible couples were exhorted to limit the children to two but never to have more than three. Now our family planning programme is pegged to the two children norm. Despite the flexibility and latitude in India's programme, the people are not enthusiastic about family planning in our country. What is worse, the rural population and the poorer strata of the society which account for the vast majority of our masses seem to be opposed to the concept of family planning. These rural poor are ignorant and illiterate and unable to understand and appreciate the benefits that family planning can confer on them. In due course of time as there are no immediate, visible and sizeable gains, either in cash or in kind. Since child labour is the order of the day in India, more children mean more income to the poor and in the context of high infant mortality there is a strong tendency to insure oneself by producing as many children as possible.

Politically, the compulsory male sterilisation attempted during emergency had backfired disastrously. The opposition parties misled the masses to believe that sterilisation meant castration as in the case of cattle and even today men are afraid of going in for sterilisation fearing it would make them impotent. Influenced by the same incorrect notion the women folk also do not want their men to go in for sterilisation. Socially the communal, caste, linguistic and religious factors militate against family planning. The minorities influenced by the feeling of insecurity are intent on increasing their numbers. Those in the majority are equally keen to maintain their present status. Thus the race is on to multiply to the maximum numbers possible.

In China the women now enjoy almost equal status with men in areas of education, employment, earnings, property rights, marriage and divorce laws, franchise and so on. They can decide when to marry, whom to marry and when to have the child. In our country women's equal rights are more in the statute book than in practice and in the rural areas where feudal customs like sati still prevail women are treated more as chattels or cattle than as human beings. Their economic dependence on men is total and even where the enlightened judiciary decides in their favour, the government

nullifies the same by new legislation so that it might not lose the votes in the next election. As for the mass media, electricity and TV are yet to reach most of our villages and the transistors cannot be that effective. In India cinema can serve as an excellent medium to carry family planning messages to the masses but our government has completely failed to tap it. They seem to be more obsessed with film censorship and entertainment tax than utilising cinema to educate and motivate people in the right direction to achieve decisive national goals.

Next, as regards incentives there are hardly any and disincentives definitely nothing. With prevalent corruption, even the funds allotted for incentives are swallowed by the middlemen and officials and those who undergo vasectomy or tubectomy receive a pittance as one time allowance which may not even buy a good meal.

To have a real breakthrough the family planning programme should concentrate on women and by directing the incentives to women, we can realise the twin objectives of population control and enhancing the status of women. The incentives should be given on a continuing and accelerated basis with a major benefit for those who undergo tubectomy. The one-child mother can be given in kind subsidised rations, clothing, free tailoring machine, washing machine, fan, radio, TV, bicycle, moped, employment, medicare, refrigerator, furniture etc. on graded basis as an annual feature as long as she retains the one-child status. If she undergoes tubectomy with only one child she may be allotted a house or a flat or land as per her choice. Similarly some favours can be conferred on the single child like free education, guaranteed employment and the like. The father also could be afforded some facilities like free holiday with family, interest free loans and so on.

The disincentives will be the stoppage of all the benefits, the moment the mother goes in for a second child. Psychologically people accustomed to various benefits and comforts would not like to forego them if they can help it. Hence we must now invest more on family planning and tackle it with the speed and urgency, mounting a multi-pronged attack as we would be fighting a devastating fire. We must also rope in the public sector and private sector industries to play their part in this vital field.

If we do not act now we will end up with the dubious distinction of being the most populous nation in the world with our population exceeding two billion in the next century and with most of them condemned to rot and die being unable to get over the poverty line. There will also be the grave threat of a violent revolution shaking the very foundations of our present political, economic and social structure. The challenge of population explosion is therefore a challenge to our survival as a nation and free people. Let us awake, arise and act at once to meet and master this challenge with sure success.

Success Is A Confluence of Several Factors

Q. What is the secret of your success in the Civil Services Examination ?

A. Given the nature of the exam, I feel there can be no magic formula for success. However, if I were asked to pin down the factors that made it possible in my case I would list them as follows, in the order of their importance: Luck (or God or Fate or Destiny), very understanding and supportive superiors at BHEL, a great deal of encouragement from my family and friends, a planned, systematic and uncompromisingly meticulous approach to the 'Mains' and finally, a fair measure of good, old fashioned hard work.

Q. What prompted you to choose Civil Services as your career ?

A. I have always been restless, keen on doing several different things in a lifetime learning through a variety of experiences. I think the Civil Services, particularly the IAS and IFS, offer a wide variety and also a chance for personal growth through experiencing this variety. Other important factors are the interesting job content, the prestige attached to the job, the opportunity for travel, and the opportunity to serve the country in a more direct manner.

Q. How your parents/family contributed to your success ?

A. My parents and other members of my family helped me tremendously in terms of strengthening my will and enhancing my self-confidence. They allowed me to take my own decisions at every stage, with an implicit trust in my judgement. One such radical decision which my folks backed, was to forego more lucrative jobs in the private sector and try for the Civil Services. During my preparations, my family helped boost my morale.

Q. Had you not been selected in the Civil Services Examination, what would have been your reaction? Which other service/career would you have gone in/opted for ?

A. I had already got admissions and full Fellowships to/from American Universities for a Doctorate in Management. Hence, if I had not cracked the exam this year I would have been mildly disappointed but not heart-broken. I would have comfortably pursued my alternative career of academics and management consultancy. But the Civil Services were my first priority.

Q. How do you visualise your success ?

A. I see my success as a happy confluence of several factors. And Luck or Fate or random, uncontrollable forces have undeniably played a large role. Therefore, I accept my portion with a certain degree of humility. Also, I see my new career in the

Civil Services as only a beginning, where success would not be automatic, but a result of conscious, committed endeavour.

Q. When did you begin your preparations seriously for this examination ?

A. My preparations for this year's examination were, really speaking, a part of the process that began with preparing for the previous year's examination. For the Prelims, I read for about 4 days and for the Mains I worked for about 6 hours a day for 3 months.

Q. What were your optionals at the Civil Services Examination ?

A. For the Prelims I took Economics. For the Mains I had Economics as one optional and 'Management and Public Administration' as the other.

Q. What was your criterion for the selection of the optional subjects ?

A. My choice was dictated by the very simple factor of convenience. I had done my graduation in Economics and my post-graduation in Management. And since I was working with BHEL while preparing for the

exams, I decided to take the easy way out and pick up these subjects as my optionals. In retrospect, however, I feel that Economics is not a wise optional to take for the Civil Services exams.

Q. How did you prepare for your compulsory papers ?

A. For both the papers, I just analysed carefully the syllabus and its relation to the past 5 years' question papers. I discussed the syllabus with several successful candidates of previous years and also with friends taking the exam with me. Then, we broke up the syllabus into various parts and made very short notes in the point form on each topic. I consulted mainly books by Indian authors and tried to pick the best portions from various text books. Since the course was very vast, we made a list of expected topics based on past trends and focussed our efforts on these. In the last 15-20 days before the exam, I simply read and re read my notes.

Q. Which magazines and books have you been reading for the General Studies



and other papers ?

A. For the GS paper, I mainly studied Rau's Notes & Kay's Unique G.S. Guide. I also read regularly *The Times of India*, *The Economic Times*, *India Today* and *Competition Success Review*.

Q. Which books did you study for your other papers ?

A. Economics: • H. K. L. Ahuja – Microeconomic Theory • M. C. Vaish – Macroeconomics • H. L. Bhatia – Public Finance • Beekerman – National Income Accounting • Indian Economy – Misra & Puri • Bo Soderston – International Economics • Vaish & Sudama Singh – International Economics.

Management & Public Administration: • L. M. Prasad – Organisational Behaviour • S. Noelamegham – Marketing & the Indian Economy • Philip Kotter – Marketing Management • S. C. Kuchhal – Financial Management • Levin & Kirkpatrick – Quantitative Methods in Management • Public Administration – Maheshwari • Indian Administration – Maheshwari & Awasthy.

Q. How did you prepare for your interview?

A. I read consistently and analytically the following newspapers and periodicals – *The Times of India*, *Economic Times*, *India Today*, *Illustrated Weekly of India*.

I also had detailed discussions with several friends, both aspirants and successful candidates of previous years. I then made a list of probable questions dividing them into 'General', 'Academic' and 'Personal' categories. A group of 4-5 of us then discussed these questions amongst ourselves and also tried out the answers on some senior IAS Officers. In the week before the interview, I simply reviewed my file of notes on probable questions.

Q. How did *Competition Success Review* help you in your preparation for the interview?

A. I went through *Competition Success Review* and I found the interviews with successful candidates quite interesting. Also, the list of the first 20 successful candidates for each year's exam, with their backgrounds, was very useful.

Q. What is your opinion about *Competition Success Review*?

A. Although there has been a vast improvement in the standard of *Competition Success Review*, I feel there still is room for embellishment. *CSR* has a fairly comprehensive coverage of current events. But I find the mock interviews and group discussions somewhat contrived.

Q. What do you think is a better way of preparation between a selective intensive study and wide extensive study?

A. The best way, I feel, is the golden mean. To use another cliché, knowing something of everything and everything of something is perhaps the best approach.

Given the incredible vastness of the course and the general predictability of trends, a selective intensive study is inevitable. But there must be a very sharp

BIO-DATA

Name : AJAY BISARIA

Educational Qualifications:

School : Modern School, Barakhamba Road, New Delhi. All India Senior School Exam. – 84%.

College : St. Stephen's College Delhi University B.A. (Hon.) Economics – 64%.

University : Indian Institute of Management, Calcutta, Post-Graduate Diploma in Management.

Awards, Gold Medals and Scholarships Won : (i) National Talent Scholarship, Awarded by NCERT. (ii) Rector's Prize for General Knowledge and Ability, Awarded by Delhi University. (iii) B.C. Roy Memorial Prize for 'The Most Outstanding Contribution to Campus Life', Awarded by IIM, Calcutta.

Earlier Selections : Indian Defence Accounts Service, Group 'A' on the basis of C.S. Exam. 1985-86. (Did not join).

Experience : (i) American Express Bank, New Delhi – 3 Months (Summer training). (ii) Bharat Heavy Electricals Limited, New Delhi – 2 years, Marketing Officer in the New Business Department.

focus on expected topics. A general feel for the entire syllabus is however essential to counter the unexpected or extremely general questions.

Q. Is this pattern of the examination appropriate for selection? Would you recommend any other improvement?

A. The present pattern of examination is inappropriate because (a) it admits too many random, and luck-based factors (b) it puts too much emphasis on academic learning (c) it rejects a large number of brilliant people (d) the tediousness of the exam propels several young people into alternative professions.

The catch, of course, lies in recommending an alternative approach

because one is aware of the numerous constraints. Still, I feel a personality test (based on the NDA pattern) might be a viable alternative.

Q. Do you think that the lowering of the age limit from 1986 examination onwards, will affect brilliant and highly educated youth of India?

A. Not at all, I think reducing the age limit to 26 is perfectly valid.

However, I feel it may be a good idea to experiment with having a second level of mid-career entry into the Civil Services say between the ages of 35 & 40. When brilliant people from other professions keen on serving the country more directly, could be given the chance to join in senior positions.

Q. With the decrease in age limit, do you feel that there should be no restriction on the number of attempts?

A. I feel that restricting the number of attempts to three is the correct thing to do.

Q. How do you think *Competition Success Review* could be more useful to the candidates appearing in the Civil Services and various other competitive examinations?

A. *CSR* could take up a career counselling approach by giving more details about the relative merits of various Civil Services for which the exam is held. I feel that most people know very little about these services and dissemination of information by the UPSC is poor.

Q. What is your advice to the readers of *Competition Success Review*?

A. Giving advice carries the risk of appearing presumptuous. I would only like to make a down-to-earth suggestion to those keen on taking the CS exam. The Civil Services could be an ambition but should never become an obsession. One must recognise the inherent uncertainty of the exam system and be very clear in one's mind about an alternative career or profession in case one is unfortunate enough not to make it to the Civil Services.

Statement about ownership and other particulars about

COMPETITION SUCCESS REVIEW

FORM IV

- | | | |
|---|---|---|
| 1. Place of Publication | : | New Delhi |
| 2. Periodicity of its Publication | : | Monthly |
| 3. Printer's Name | : | Surendra Kumar Sachdeva |
| Nationality | : | Indian |
| Address | : | 48/4, East Patel Nagar, New Delhi-110008 |
| 4. Publisher's Name | : | Surendra Kumar Sachdeva |
| Nationality | : | Indian |
| Address | : | 48/4, East Patel Nagar, New Delhi-110008 |
| 5. Editor's Name | : | Surendra Kumar Sachdeva |
| Nationality | : | Indian |
| Address | : | 48/4, East Patel Nagar, New Delhi-110008 |
| 6. Name and address of individuals who own the newspaper and partners or shareholders holding more than one per cent of the total capital | : | 1. Surendra Kumar Sachdeva,
48/4, East Patel Nagar, New Delhi
2. Vijay Lakshmi Sachdeva,
48/4, East Patel Nagar,
New Delhi-110008 |

I, Surendra Kumar Sachdeva, hereby declare that particulars given above are true to the best of my knowledge and belief.

SURENDRA KUMAR SACHDEVA
Publisher

My Personality Test

Mr. Ajay Bisaria, IAS

I was not particularly surprised on receiving the UPSC Interview call since I had received it the previous year as well. Since my interview was scheduled for the first day, I had only two weeks to brush up my preparation. However, I had been reading, discussing and jotting down points on expected questions since the beginning of the year. So I used the two weeks essentially to consolidate the preparation of the previous months. The only special activity in the fortnight was reading five newspapers instead of the normal two.

For the interview, I dressed casually in a cream full-sleeved shirt, dust-brown trousers and brown leather shoes. I decided against wearing a tie since it was fairly hot day.

At the UPSC reception, I met several old acquaintances from college and spent the time chatting with them, and also reading carefully my copy of the *Times of India* and the *Economic Times*.

I was fairly cool and very comfortable before the interview since I had faced about 20 interviews before that one for various purposes. There is always a moment of tension as one enters the interview room, and there was no exception this time. But the tension dissolved the moment I began speaking.

My Board had Mr. Qazi Mustafa Ahmed as Chairman, and the other members were Mr. A.S. Gill (a retired bureaucrat), Mr. Shraavan Tandon (a retired IPS Officer), Mr. Hari Narain (don't know his background) and a fourth gentleman whose name I don't remember.

The general mood of the interview was extremely relaxed, perhaps because it was the first day and the Chairman was chairing his first interviews. The questions covered an amazingly vast ground with personal, general and academic questions being balanced marvellously. There were very few probing counter-questions and I was pleasantly surprised to find that I had anticipated about 80 per cent of the questions.

I shall try to list most of the questions I was asked along with the general shape of my response.

Chairman : (Reading from bio-data) What have you been doing since you finished your post-graduation in 1985?

A. I told him I'd been working with BHEL.

Chairman : Please elaborate on that.

A. I explained the exact nature of my work in BHEL as Marketing Officer.

Member 1 : You've mentioned one of your hobbies as share markets. What is the difference between a share and a



debenture?

A. I explained the elementary difference.

Member 1 : What is the difference between Convertible and Non Convertible Debentures?

A. I answered this simple question comfortably.

Member 1 : How come you picked up a hobby like share markets?

A. I explained how it was an excellent avenue to invest small savings.

Member 1 : You've mentioned another hobby as broadcasting. What do you do?

A. I explained how I was working as a casual News Reader and Comper of programmes with AIR.

Member 2 : Half of India's population lives below the poverty line. Do you think Planning has failed?

A. I argued that it was unfair to blame Planning alone there had been many successes due to Planning.

Member 2 : Can you list the major successes and failures of Planning?

A. I listed the successes citing the example of the current healthy state of the economy. And I listed poverty as the single largest failure.

(There were some more questions on Planning which were fairly straightforward)

Chairman : What is growth?

A. This question was very simple for a student of Economics.

Member 2 : What did the First Plan envisage?

A. I answered that the first Plan was basically a collection of Projects, particularly Irrigation and Power. It focussed on Agriculture.

Member 2 : Was Nefru's Second Plan approach a mistake?

A. I argued that it was not a mistake. But an economic strategy that is paying dividends today.

Member 2 : (Apparently running out of questions) Say something more on Planning.

A. Although somewhat surprised by this question, went on to argue that there was no basic change in the philosophy of Planning with the Seventh Plan.

Member 3 : What is IRDP?

A. Integrated Rural Development Programme.

Member 3 : What does it Integrate?

A. I explained how it integrated the various programmes of the past.

(There were several more questions on IRDP. I could not answer one of them)

Member 4 : You said broadcasting is your hobby. What do you think of Autonomy for Radio?

A. I argued in favour of complete autonomy to Radio and T.V.

Member 4 : Do you feel there is a conspiracy to destabilise the country?

A. There is no evidence to prove it either way ...

Member 4 : What do you feel?

A. I don't think there is any conspiracy.

Member 4 : What are the issues and confusions involved in the separation of religion from politics?

A. I mentioned some of the issues but the Member was not satisfied.

Member 3 : Why do you want to join the IAS?

A. I explained the various reasons ranging from variety, job content and job significance to authority and prestige.

Member 3 : How did you study Management at IIM, Calcutta?

A. I explained in some detail.

Member 4 : Which is your favourite TV Programme?

A. News, since I'm a news-reader myself.

Member 4 : Do you watch Ramayana? Is it right to use electronic media to show Ramayana?

A. I said I watched the serial and that it was perfectly valid to use modern media to increase consciousness of our ancient culture.

Chairman : Is it wise to promote one religion this way?

A. I argued that the Ramayana represented not only the Hindu religion but India's composite culture. Also, if a serial on the great Mughals were made it would represent the history of India, not of the Muslims.

Chairman : Thank you. Good interview.

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INDIA

President's rule imposed in Tamil Nadu

The Tamil Nadu Assembly was dissolved and President's rule imposed in the State on January 30, 1988 by the President, Mr. R. Venkataraman, under Article 356 of the Constitution, dismissing the 24-day-old Janaki Ramachandran Government.

The Union Government had no option but to accept the Tamil Nadu Governor's recommendation for imposing President's rule in the State. The Union Cabinet had considered the report of the Governor, Mr. S. L. Khurana on incidents of January 28 in the Assembly and the political situation arising out of the controversial vote of confidence secured by Mrs. Ramachandran. The Governor had recommended that the Assembly be dissolved and President's rule promulgated "since there was a breakdown of constitutional machinery in the State and a situation had arisen in which it has become impossible to carry on Government in accordance with the provisions of the Constitution."

With the imposition of President's rule in the State, speculation about the fate of the Janaki Ramachandran Government, that "won" the confidence vote by evicting practically the entire Opposition from the Assembly, morcifully lasted only for two days. After installing the Government of Mrs. Janaki Ramachandran on the basis of the support of only 97 AIADMK legislators, the Governor realised that his action reduced the vote of confidence, which she won by 99 votes to eight. She did not have an absolute majority which required the support of 112 MLAs in a House with an effective strength of 223 members.

The Centre's decision came in response to the disgraceful spectacle presented by the State Assembly on January 28 when the Speaker, Mr. P. H. Pandian, declared carried the motion of confidence in the Janaki Ramachandran Government, after disqualifying several members and accepting the resignation of some others on the basis of telephonic messages—all in the midst of pandemonium, attacks on Opposition members and a police lathi-charge in the precincts. The proclamation by the President, announcing the take-over of the State's administration, was in the usual form containing a pointed reference to the breakdown of the Constitution.

What has happened in Tamil Nadu during the month of January should not be

dismissed as just an aberration, which has no bearing for the rest of the country. Rather, the sordid politics that surfaced after the death of M. G. Ramachandran on December 24 comes as an eye-opener. The drama that the State has witnessed recently and finally the dismissal of the 23-day-old Janaki Ramachandran Government suggests that the void created after the death of the late Chief Minister is rather difficult to fill. Although one is not certain whether stability would finally emerge after the Assembly elections in Tamil Nadu, it is nevertheless obvious that in the absence of an elected Government, the situation is likely to worsen further. It is in this context that one should expect that the elections are held as early as possible.

This is the third time Tamil Nadu has been brought under President's rule. The Centre took over the State's administration for the first time during the Emergency on January 31, 1976. It was lifted on June 30 the next year after the elections following the revocation of the Emergency. The AIADMK, led by M. G. Ramachandran, was swept into power. The second spell of President's rule was brief—between February 17, 1980 and June 9, 1980. Ramachandran returned to power with an absolute majority. The latest was the 72nd instance of the Centre taking over the administration of a State or Union Territory after the Constitution came into force.

The Janaki Ramachandran Ministry was the shortest lived Ministry Tamil Nadu has ever had.

New Governments in Tripura and Meghalaya

The 10-year-old Left Front rule in Tripura came to an end with the Congress-Tripura Upajati Juba Samiti (TUJS) combine securing a razor-thin majority in the Assembly elections and a 16-member two-tor coalition ministry, headed by Mr. Sudhir Ranjan Majumdar, was installed in Agartala on February 5, 1988. Mr. Majumdar was earlier unanimously elected leader of the Congress (I) Legislature Party at a joint meeting of the Congress (I) and TUJS legislators. The Governor, Mr. K. V. Krishna Rao, administered the oath of office and secrecy to the new ministry, having seven Cabinet Ministers and nine Ministers of State.

The Congress (I) gets the major share in the ministry with 13 members—five of them with Cabinet rank. The TUJS has three Ministers, two of them holding Cabinet rank.

For the Congress-TUJS alliance, which secured just 31 seats of the 59 seats contested in the 60-member House, any dissidence can lead to serious repercussions. The election from one constituency has been countermanded following the death of the CPI(M) candidate.

Mr. Nripen Chakraborty submitted his resignation as the Chief Minister to the Governor on February 5. Addressing a news conference, he alleged "extensive rigging" of the elections by the Congress (I) and the TUJS. He described the role of the Election Commission as "shameless" and said that it clearly played a partisan role. He said that in at least half a dozen constituencies, the Congress (I) or the TUJS candidates were declared elected following recounting of votes.

The former Chief Minister stressed that the new Government was a "minority Government" as the "Left Front has actually received over 50 per cent of votes." He alleged that Congress (I) and TUJS workers attacked supporters and workers of the Left Front at several places and expressed the apprehension that more attacks would follow. He strongly criticised the extension of the Disturbed Areas Act to the entire State on the eve of the elections and said that the "actions of the Centre" on the eve of the elections were "unconstitutional, undemocratic, arbitrary and nakedly communal."

In Meghalaya, for whatever reasons, the electorate did not seem to believe in returning any party with an absolute majority and the latest poll held on February 2—the fourth since the formation of the State—was no exception. The ruling Congress (I) emerged as the single largest party in the Assembly where it secured only 22 in the 60-seat House followed by the Hill Peoples Union with 19 seats.

The Union Labour Minister, Mr. P. A. Sangma, was unanimously elected leader of the Congress (I) Legislature Party in Meghalaya. His name was proposed by the outgoing Chief Minister, W. A. Sangma, and seconded by the Home Minister, Mr. P. R. Kydiah, the Planning Minister, Mr. D. D. Lapong, and the Industry Minister, Mr. R. C. Lalhu. He later quit his Parliament seat.

An 11-member Congress (I) ministry, headed by Mr. Sangma, assumed office in Shillong on February 6 with the support of the HPU and some Independents. The Governor, Mr. Bishma Narain Singh, administered the oath of office and secrecy to the new Ministers, 10 of them of Cabinet rank and one Minister of State.

Polling amid insurgency in Tripura

Tripura went to the polls on February 2, 1988 to elect a 60 member Assembly amid stepped up insurgency that claimed 95 lives before the elections. However, polling was reported to be peaceful when nearly 80 per cent of the 13,43,868 voters including 6,38,439 women cast their votes to elect their representatives to the eighth Assembly of this strategic north eastern State. It was the fourth Assembly election since the princely State turned Union Territory attained Statehood on January 21, 1972.

The Centre had on January 29 declared the entire State of Tripura as a "disturbed" area and assigned a predominant role for the armed forces in the maintenance of law and order which followed big spurt in the murderous attacks by the Tribal National Volunteer (TNV) gangs. Even as the Prime Minister, Mr Rajiv Gandhi, was rounding off his election tour several persons including five children, fell victim to guerrilla violence. The TNV rebels' idea behind all this was obvious, i.e., to unleash terror and disrupt the poll.

While the latest security steps will undoubtedly be generally appreciated cynics may argue that the timing was dictated more by electoral considerations than anything else. Obviously, the TNV threat had reached such proportions that the State Government had no alternative but to drop its earlier objections to enforcing security belts and deploying the army. If these measures had not been taken, the State Government might have found it extremely difficult to conduct the elections in an atmosphere free from terror.

The Centre's accord with the Tripura Government for jointly fighting the threat from the outlawed Tripura National Volunteers is sound evidence that TNV insurgency has acquired an international dimension which can no longer be ignored. For the first time since the CPI(M) dominated Left Front came to power in Tripura over 10 years ago, it has come to an agreement with the Centre on jointly attacking the TNV insurgency in the State. However, the settlement came not a day too early last year TNV guerrillas killed 77 non-tribals, this year too the killings have exceeded this figure.

The problem is deeper and largely socio-political. The tribes in Tripura have become a minority with the influx of mainly Bengali speaking settlers from Bangladesh. That they experience a sense of alienation is a fact which we can hardly deny. This, however, does not justify the TNV politics, their blood lust, their cruelties and cowardly killings of a large number of poor people who are mostly undefended and defenceless.

Sarkaria panel report

The Sarkaria Commission on Centre-State relations has rejected the demand for curtailing the powers of the Centre saying that a strong Centre is necessary to preserve national unity and integrity. In its voluminous report submitted to the Government recently, the Commission did not find any need for drastic changes in the Constitution. In its view the fundamental provisions of the Constitution have done reasonably well and withstood the stresses and strains of the heterogeneous society in the throes of change.

In the financial sphere also the Commission does not see any justification for major modification in the basic scheme of the Constitution dividing the fields of taxation between the Centre and the State. It has, however, favoured amendments to provide for sharing of corporation tax and levy of consignment tax and tax on advertisement and broadcasting.

The Centre feels that the supremacy of Parliament envisaged in Articles 246 and 254 is essential and needs no modification. The only suggestion given in this respect is that residual matters other than taxation could be in the Concurrent List. Without directly referring to Anandpur Sahib resolution the Commission has opined that there should be no limiting of the powers of the Union. The various suggestions asking for transfer of subjects to the State or Concurrent List have been rejected. The Commission has, however, commended a process of consultation by the Centre on all concurrent subjects which is not being done at present.

The Commission has recommended that the inter-State council called the Inter-Government Council (IGC) proposed to be set up under Article 263 of the Constitution should be a permanent body. It has recommended that the IGC should be charged with duties set out in clauses B and C of Article 263 other than socio-economic planning and development.

The National Development Council (NDC) should maintain its separate identity but should have a formal status and its duties should be reaffirmed through a Presidential order under Article 263 of the Constitution. The NDC should be renamed as the National Economic and Development Council, the Commission has recommended.

The Commission has dealt with financial relations between the Centre and the States in detail. The suggestion to provide for levy of additional sales tax in lieu of excise duty has been rejected. It is reported to have rejected almost all the suggestions to shift the taxation powers of the Centre to the State. Some of the subjects suggested for such shifting are terminal taxes on goods and passengers by railways, estate duty, banking, etc. However, it has recommended that the Constitution should be amended to

provide for sharing of the corporation tax between the Centre and the States.

The Commission has recommended legislation to levy consignment tax and constitutional amendment to enable levy of tax on advertisement in broadcasting.

Observing that the need for national planning is undisputed, it has stated that planning and implementation should be a cooperative process between the Centre and the States.

On the question of deployment of Central forces, it has recommended that the Centre should have full powers to decide on such deployment. The State concerned should cooperate. The deployment could be made regardless of the wishes of the State Government, if necessary. However, there should be no change in the relationship between the Union armed forces and the State civil authorities.

The Commission has expressed itself against dissolution of a State Assembly straightaway or imposition of President's rule before securing the approval of Parliament to the proclamation. It has recommended that in the event of a political breakdown necessitating Central intervention under Articles 352, 355, 356, the possibility of forming an alternative Government should be first explored.

The Commission has, however, turned down the demand for the abolition of the institution of Governor. It has also rejected the suggestion that the Governor should be chosen from out of a panel of names given by the State Government.

On the Governor's functions, the Commission has said that he should appoint as Chief Minister either the leader of the majority party or (if no majority obtains for any party), the person who in his (Governor's) judgement, is most likely to command a majority in the Assembly. In the latter case, the person so appointed should seek a majority vote in the Assembly within 30 days. In summoning the House, the Governor should go by the advice of the Government commanding the confidence of the majority. However, under certain circumstances, the Governor can himself exercise his jurisdiction to summon the House.

On the language question, the Commission has stated that the three-language formula should be implemented in its true spirit uniformly in all States. The Commissioner of Linguistic Minorities should be activated.

Dealing with the civil services, the Commission has said that there should be no move to disband the all-India services, as it would undermine the integrity of the country. The Union Government should dissuade the State Governments from using their powers of making transfers, promotions in order to "discipline" the officers.

The Commission headed by Mr Justice R. S. Sarkaria as Chairman and Mr. B. Sivaraman and Mr. S. R. Sen as members

was set up in June 1983 to examine and review the working of the existing arrangements between the Centre and the States on powers, functions and responsibilities in all fields and recommend such changes or steps as may be appropriate. The report of the Commission running into nearly 5,000 pages includes memoranda and representations received by it from State Governments, political parties and others.

Steep rise in petrol price

The Central Government announced an increase by a rupee per litre exclusive of local taxes, in the prices of petrol to fetch an additional income of Rs 260 crore. The increase became effective from January 8, 1988. There was, however, no increase in prices of other petroleum products like diesel, kerosene and cooking gas. The latest price hike makes petrol in India the costliest in the world.

It was announced that the increase had been necessitated by the steep increase in consumption of petrol in the current financial year. The present consumption of petrol in the country is estimated at 2.6 million tonnes. In 1987-88, the use of petrol would rise by 13 per cent as compared to the 8.7 per cent to 10.2 per cent level in the previous three years.

The last increase in petrol prices was in February 1986, when the rate had gone up by an average of 50 paise per litre. The present increase is the highest in recent years. The hike came about soon after the hike in steel and coal prices announced in December. Steel prices were increased by 16 per cent on an average from December 24 and coal prices went up by 15 per cent from December 23. The Government had also recently raised the prices of sugar and edible oils.

The decision on the latest price hike of petrol is understood to have been forced by the Finance Ministry to boost the Central revenues. The Petroleum Ministry had expressed serious reservations on the issue and argued against any price increase in the backdrop of falling international oil prices. Oil experts feel that the hike has come paradoxically at a time when oil exploration activity in the country is in full swing.

India is probably the only country which has been increasing the price of petrol since 1986 when prices of crude oil and petroleum products have been declining in international markets. Many other developed and developing countries had announced cut in petrol prices ranging from 15 per cent to 30 per cent in the past two years following the fall in crude oil prices. The international prices of crude are coming below the benchmark price of \$18 a barrel.

The successive price increases of petrol have not brought down the rate of growth in consumption in India mainly because of the

massive expansion of the automobile industry including cars and two-wheelers. On the other hand, the auto-rickshaw and taxi drivers have been permitted to pass on the burden of the increase in petrol prices to the customers. The internal price rise was also not justified on grounds of energy conservation and foreign exchange saving, for the demand for petrol has proved to be price inelastic in view of the preponderance of institutional purchases.

The instrument of increasing the price of petrol had not made much impact on the total consumption because the Government departments including Defence are the biggest consumers of petrol. Therefore, it is a question of only recovering with right hand what is paid with the left hand. The other bulk consumers of petrol are cars belonging to the private and public sector companies. In this case too, the price increase matters little in curbing consumption. If the Government were earnest about curbing the consumption of petroleum products it should have aimed its guns at diesel which accounts for a far higher share of the petroleum bill. While petrol accounts for 2.6 million tonnes of the total consumption of petroleum products of 47 million tonnes, diesel and kerosene on the other hand account for more than 50 per cent of the total.

Growth in banking

The banking scene in 1986-87 (July-June) was characterised by continued growth both in deposits and in credit, according to a report on "Trend and progress of banking in India 1986-87" released by the Reserve Bank of India (RBI) in January 1988.

The profit performance of banks showed improvement and the spectrum of banking activities expanded with a larger interface with capital markets. Deposits of scheduled commercial banks rose by 16.9 per cent and bank credit by 11.4 per cent during the year.

While there was a fall in food credit, the expansion in non food credit was larger both in absolute terms and in terms of rate of expansion as compared with the previous year, the report said. The share of priority sector advances in total bank credit reached a new high of 43 per cent and the banks exceeded the sub-sector lending targets, the report said.

In the area of branch expansion, the emphasis was on consolidation and the number of new branches opened was, therefore, lower compared to the expansion during more recent years. Steps were also taken during the year towards rationalisation of the branch networks and operations of public sector banks abroad.

In the monetary sphere, a downward adjustment in the interest rates structure, raising of reserve ratios and the rationalisation of selective credit controls were the more important developments, the

report said. The expansion in bank credit was larger in absolute terms, but the growth rate was lower, bank credit which expanded by Rs 6,308 crore or by 12.4 per cent in 1985-86 increased by Rs 6,324 crore or by 11.4 per cent in 1986-87, the report said.

This slow down in the rate of expansion in bank credit was a result of a sharper fall in food credit by Rs 1,454 crore as against a decline of Rs 354 crore in the previous year. The sharp decline in food credit was due to the return flow of funds from the Food Corporation of India to the banking system following the soft loan made available by the Government of India to the FCI, it said.

Non food credit, however, showed a larger rise of Rs 7,978 crore in 1986-87 as against Rs 6,662 crore in 1985-86, in percentage terms also the expansion at 15.7 per cent was marginally higher than the rate of 15.1 per cent in the previous year, the report said.

In the sphere of cooperative banking, the NABARD took major policy initiative during the year in providing refinance facilities to the State and district level credit institutions for non farm activities. Further, the level of refinance for non farm activities was stepped up from 90 per cent of bank loans to 100 per cent.

It also sanctioned a separate line of credit for providing refinance for the national oilseeds development programme, it said. In the sphere of industrial finance, total assistance sanctioned by the all-India financial institutions during 1986-87 (April-March) was higher than the previous year, the report said.

The report said during the year 1986-87 (July-June) aggregate deposits of scheduled commercial banks recorded a higher rise in absolute terms but the rate of growth was lower—deposits increased by Rs 15,517 crore or 16.9 per cent, as against an increase of Rs 14,753 crore or 19.1 per cent in 1985-86. The decline in the rate of growth of deposits was attributable to time deposits which decelerated significantly from 20.6 per cent in 1985-86 to 17.5 per cent in 1986-87. In contrast, demand deposits rose by 14.1 per cent as compared to 13 per cent increase recorded during the previous year.

The report mentioned that though there was a deceleration in the rate of growth of deposits, bank deposits as a percentage of total savings in financial assets by the household sector rose from 67.5 per cent in 1985-86 to 69 per cent in 1986-87. The ratio of deposits to net national product at current prices had also risen to 47.6 per cent in 1986-87 from 38.4 per cent in 1982-83, it said.

Political drama in Haryana

Haryana witnessed the high political drama in January 1988. All Cabinet colleagues of the Haryana Chief Minister, Mr. Devi Lal, and heads of State

undertakings submitted their letters of resignations to him on January 7 in a dramatic turn of events. The move was aimed at "strengthening the hands of the Chief Minister" and was sequel to the resignations of Mr. Devi Lal's two sons from their respective posts.

The seven-month-old Ministry in Haryana was reconstituted on January 16 with the induction of a Cabinet Minister and the dropping of five Ministers of State. Mr. Devi Lal replaced the Chief Parliamentary Secretary and dropped five Parliamentary Secretaries. The new Ministry has 18 members, including the Chief Minister. The BJP has four Cabinet rank Ministers, including Mrs. Sushma Swaraj, of the first Devi Lal Government in 1977. The Haryana Finance Minister, Mr. B. D. Gupta, has been redesignated as Deputy Chief Minister.

The move for a complete rehaul of the Cabinet came just six months after Mr. Devi Lal formed his Government. His sons, Mr. Om Prakash Chautala, President of the Haryana Lok Dal (B), and Mr. Ranjit Singh, Member of the State Legislative Assembly, had come to play an increasingly important role in the State's politics during this time and the Chief Minister, in an attempt to curb their growing influence had asked them to resign. But several Cabinet colleagues were pressuring the Chief Minister retract his decision and the consequent delay in accepting the resignations had begun to water down the impact of Mr. Devi Lal's action against his sons.

One of the main charges levelled against Mr. Devi Lal by his opponents was nepotism. He was accused of appointing his friends and relatives to positions of power in the State. By getting the resignations of his 12 Cabinet Ministers and 10 Ministers of State as well as one Chief Parliamentary Secretary and five Parliamentary Secretaries, Mr. Devi Lal demonstrated his strength.

Over the period, Mr. Chautala and Mr. Ranjit Singh have become controversial figures in the politics of the State, emerging as some sort of extraconstitutional centres of authority—their father's post-election illness aiding the process. Between them, Mr. Chautala, the elder son, is credited with good organisational capability and at the time of the Lok Dal split following Charan Singh's death he proved a rallying force against the Ajit Singh faction. Some see the two as rival claimants to power.

That the fate of the Ministers was decided largely by the need to keep the elder son in good humour was tacitly admitted by the Chief Minister when he said that the dropped Ministers were neither inefficient nor corrupt. In the process, Mr. Devi Lal chose to discard even trusted right-hand men whose places were filled by the proteges of Mr. Chautala. Viewed in this light, the recomposition of the Cabinet may help the elder son, whose expertise in managing the party and the political skill seem to have tilted the outcome of the

succession battle at least in his father's eyes.

Although Mr. Devi Lal is now the State Lok Dal (B) President and his eldest son's resignation has been duly accepted, this does not amount to much. Mr. Chautala is likely to wield the same authority that he had so far been wielding, whether or not he holds the party office. Mr. Devi Lal cannot do without his son's expertise and organisational ability. He has removed the nomenclature, not the person, in an effort to give the illusion of having made a substantive change. But there is no denying the fact that he had lent greater legitimacy to his own administration by keeping his sons away from the corridors of governmental power. Mr. Ranjit Singh, the Chief Minister's youngest son, retains his Assembly seat. All in all, Mr. Devi Lal has achieved a compromise between his own helplessness and his image as a principled patriarch of Haryana politics.

Change of guard in Rajasthan

In a smooth change-over of power, the Rajasthan Chief Minister, Mr. Harideo Joshi, bowed out of office in deference to the wishes of Congress (I) President and Prime Minister, Mr. Rajiv Gandhi, who was dissatisfied with his performance on several counts and Mr. Shiv Charan Mathur took over as the new Chief Minister after he was unanimously elected leader of the Congress (I) Legislature Party on January 20, 1988. Mr. Mathur was administered the oath of office by the Acting Governor, Mr. J. S. Verma, in Raj Bhavan. He has assumed office of Chief Minister for the second time in three years.

The curtain came down on Mr. Joshi's second stint as Chief Minister after three days of intense speculation over his future. Despite Mr. Joshi's claims that he had resigned on his own, it is well known that the party high command had been displeased with his handling of State affairs. The Prime Minister was particularly unhappy with Mr. Joshi's management of the drought situation and the elaborate arrangements made during the Union Cabinet meeting at Sariska in December. The Deorala sati incident had also gone against him.

Mr. Joshi had become the target of a powerful section of the legislature party. Two former Chief Ministers and some senior Ministers in his Cabinet had also risen in revolt. Mr. Joshi was sworn in for the second time as Chief Minister on March 10, 1985 after a lapse of eight years in political wilderness. He has ended his political career with a whimper.

The change of leadership of the Rajasthan Congress Legislature Party and the turn of Mr. Mathur to the seat of power after a three-year gap can at the best be termed a banal exercise. Though at 62 the

new Chief Minister is known for his administrative capabilities, the fact remains that there was no concrete reason for the removal of an experienced hand like Mr. Joshi. The Central leadership, the observers who came to oversee the election of the new leader and the new incumbent, Mr. Mathur, himself are at pains to explain that the election was unanimous but the partymen and the common people believe otherwise.

Mr. Mathur's perseverance has paid off finally. If one's memory serves right it was in February 1985 that he had gone out, in utter ignominy, following the ghastly murder of Raja Man Singh, a sitting MLA from Deeg constituency in Bharatpur district, on February 2, 1985, just before the last Assembly elections, allegedly by the State police on February 21, 1985, whose only crime had been his feudal rage against then Chief Minister's helicopter. Since then Mr. Mathur has been attempting to come back. Unlike many other politicians in Rajasthan, Mr. Mathur did not sit back and brood over his fate but turned a watchdog of the Government's performance.

Mrs. Krishnendra Kaur, independent MLA from Deeg constituency and daughter of late Raja Man Singh, along with 30 persons staged a token hunger strike before Raj Bhavan on January 27 protesting against the installation of Mr. Mathur as Chief Minister whom she considers the "real murderer of her late father." Those who joined the hunger strike included Mr. Chandan Singh whose brother and nephew were among the three killed along with the Raja.

Representatives of the various opposition parties including the Jan Morcha who were present to express their solidarity with Mrs. Krishnendra Kaur's "cause", wanted to take up the issue further and wondered how Mr. Gandhi, who had removed Mr. Mathur holding him responsible for the killing, has now reappointed him for declaring "not guilty". Mrs. Krishnendra Kaur and her sympathisers alleged that the new developments would "kill" the whole case investigated by the CBI whose trial is yet to begin.

PM wants public units to raise own funds

The Prime Minister, Mr. Rajiv Gandhi, has dispelled the impression that the Government was lukewarm about the public sector. He reaffirmed his Government's commitment to the public sector and said it occupied the "commanding heights" of the economy. He, however, added that public sector units should raise their own resources instead of depending on budgetary support.

Speaking at the inauguration of the fourth conference of public enterprises chief executives in New Delhi on January 14,

(Continued on page 89)

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The World

Jayewardene visits India

During his six-day visit to New Delhi in the last week of January 1988, the Sri Lankan President, Mr. J. R. Jayewardene, who was the chief guest on the Republic Day parade, struck a note of confidence that the proposed elections to the provincial councils in the island would be completed by the middle of this year, even if the LTTE and the JVP boycotted the polls. The Sri Lankan Parliament has already passed the controversial law enabling the minority Tamils to elect a council to run their own affairs.

Before his departure for Colombo on January 30, 1988, Mr. Jayewardene, however, indicated to the newsmen in New Delhi that he was not inclined to accede to demands from a section of his own party and ministers and the opposition parties for advancing the presidential and parliamentary poll. The poll would be held in December or January next as due, he said. The Sri Lankan President, who described his visit as successful and expressed happiness at the outcome of bilateral talks, also ruled out modifications and amendments in the package of devolution of powers to the provincial councils until elections were completed.

The visit of Mr. Jayewardene and his talks with the Prime Minister, Mr. Rajiv Gandhi, gave shape to the future strategy for reviving the political processes envisaged in the Indo-Sri Lanka agreement. For the first time, after the schedule specified in the agreement was upset, a clear indication was available of the time-frame for the elections to the provincial councils.

The accord was meant to ensure, within Sri Lanka, a self-government for the Tamils in areas where they enjoy a majority and to end discrimination which had dogged them for many years. The Tamils, by and large, accepted it in the hope that the hostilities would end and they would be able to lead a peaceful life. The situation would have been different if the LTTE had gone along with the Indian Government in implementing the accord.

India's main concern was the return of the Sri Lankan Tamil refugees, now lodged in Tamil Nadu in conditions of safety and security. At the meetings of the ministers from the two sides, specific measures like arrangements for a regular shipping service, were worked out for early implementation.

The issue of some 20,000 Sinhalese who had fled from the Eastern Province because of threats of violence also figured in the discussion. The Indian Peace Keeping Force (IPKF) and the Sri Lankan authorities will coordinate to ensure their return.

The IPKF in Sri Lanka is expected to continue its operations to contain the Tamil militants in the Northern and Eastern Provinces in the next few months on the same level as of now. India feels that the commencement of the electoral process and the prospect of the creation of democratic institutions will by itself have a salutary effect on the situation and that an announcement of the dates of the elections will induce the more moderate sections of the LTTE leadership to return to mainstream politics. Similarly, the elections may also make a qualitative change in the situation in the South where the JVP cadres have unleashed terror during the past few months.

The situation in Sri Lanka continues to be strife-ridden and violence is the order of the day in the Eastern and Southern Provinces, although the Northern Province is relatively calm. However, the impression is that intensification of terrorism by Sinhalese extremists in the South has added a new dimension to the situation, which may probably involve an extension of the IPKF operations to the South as well. The peace-keeping force is at present occupied in combating violent activities of the LTTE cadres in the Eastern Province, having more or less secured Jaffna and its surrounding areas.

Six-nation summit

The six-nation five-continental peace Initiative summit has chalked out a specific agenda for a major push to the nuclear disarmament process, based on the consolidated gain of the Reagan-Gorbachev accord on dismantling Intermediate-range Nuclear Forces (INF). The top men from the six countries—Mr. Rajiv Gandhi, Prime Minister of India, Mr. Ingvar Carlsson, Prime Minister of Sweden, Mr. Andreas Papandreu, Prime Minister of Greece, Mr. Miguel de La Madrid, President of Mexico, Mr. Julius Nyerere, former President of Tanzania and Mr. Dante Caputo, Foreign Minister of Argentina—adopted a declaration in Stockholm, the Swedish capital, on January 21, 1988, the third since they began their labours in May 1984.

Unlike earlier meetings in New Delhi and Ixtapa (Mexico), the Stockholm meet has put out an appeal which has come at a time when qualitative foundations are being laid for genuine reductions in nuclear arsenals. The December 8, 1987 summit between the leaders of the United States and the Soviet Union set a three-year time limit for the elimination of all medium and short range missiles. The INF treaty has been hailed as a step in the right direction, although this does not take away the threat of nuclear weapons or, for that matter, fears of a nuclear holocaust.

The summit urged the nuclear weapon states to fulfil obligations to pursue nuclear disarmament. It called for the setting up of an integrated system within the United Nations for verification of nuclear testing. The declaration said establishment of a multilateral verification system was an essential part of a strengthened framework required to ensure peace and security during the process of disarmament as well as in a nuclear free world.

The declaration strongly criticised the U.S. Star Wars programme and said military competition must not be introduced into new fields. It said "space belongs to all of us, and the number of countries growing more and more dependent on the benefits of peaceful utilisation of outer space is increasing. It must not be used for destructive purposes."

It described the INF treaty as a historic step and said the treaty's provisions on verification provided useful guidelines for future agreements. The six leaders, however, noted that the INF treaty would not reduce the total number of nuclear weapons by more than four per cent and called for expeditious efforts for far reaching nuclear disarmament agreements. Pending the signing of a comprehensive test ban treaty, the six leaders said an immediate suspension of nuclear testing by all States was necessary.

Making a forceful plea for the Super Powers to honour the agreed principle of 50 per cent cuts in strategic arsenals, the six nations asked the leaders of the United States and the Soviet Union to sign a treaty to that effect by the first half of 1988. They also called for complete abolition of nuclear weapons without delay and stressed the need for substantial reduction in conventional forces on priority basis.

The declaration, thus, listed the tasks for the period ahead, regarded by the six as a

blend of hope and challenge—hope because of the encouraging resolve of the Super Powers to dismantle a whole class of weapons and challenge because of the stupendous task of building upon it, so as to cover the 97 per cent of the nuclear arsenal which had yet to be taken care of. "Recent development," it said, "gives rise to hope. It is now of utmost importance that the opportunity be seized to halt and decisively reverse the arms race. Creating a nuclear-free and non-violent world calls for even greater imagination, energy and determination."

Protests against Israeli repression

The mass uprising taking place in the Israeli-occupied West Bank and Gaza Strip since December 1987 has led to indignation against the occupying power. A report said that the Israeli movement "peace now", organised large peace demonstrations in Tel Aviv on January 26, 1988 in which 50,000 people participated and according to assessments, they were the largest in the past 20 years. The demonstrators demanded unconditional withdrawal from the occupied territories.

Arabs also organised a protest meeting against Israeli occupation in Nazareth on January 23. This meeting, the largest held in the past 20 years, called for an end to occupation of Palestine lands. Even the United States, the traditional ally of Israel has condemned the repression by supporting a UN Security Council resolution against Tel Aviv's actions. It is the first time since Israeli invasion of Lebanon in 1982 that the U.S. has supported an anti-Israeli resolution at the UN. The UN resolution, passed on January 5 with the support of the non-aligned members of the Security Council, demanded Israel to rescind its decision to expel nine young Palestinians in accordance with the 1949 Geneva convention on the protection of civilians in territories under military occupation.

The Palestinian uprising has snowballed into the worst and most prolonged unrest in the occupied territories since the six-day war of June 1967. The writing on the wall is clear: the 1.5 million Palestinians under occupation have run out of patience and it is high time Tel Aviv shed its fanaticism and took a realistic view of their inalienable right to self-determination. But the myopic National Unity Government, dominated by the hawkish Likud bloc, has chosen to continue on a confrontational course.

Violence took place in the Israeli-occupied territories of West Bank and Gaza Strip as a result of which Israeli troops shot and wounded at least eight Palestinians in the two weeks ending January 1988. The U.S. is now looking for a "transitional arrangement" in the Israeli-occupied West Bank and Gaza Strip to try to resolve the situation quickly. The Secretary of State,

Mr. George Shultz, feels that the "transitional arrangement" would improve the living conditions and increase self-government and freedom for the Palestinians while the territories' final legal status is being determined.

In Jerusalem, the Israeli Prime Minister, Mr. Yitzhak Shamir, said his country is ready for West Asian peace talks within the framework of a U.S.-mediated plan which, he said, is now being worked out in Washington. "We talk about an interim arrangement and of course the issue at present is somehow different from the (autonomy) formula we negotiated several years ago," he said.

"The intention, as far as we understand, is to shorten the time span. Then we spoke of autonomy, as an interim stage that will last five years. Today we mean something less," Mr. Shamir said, deviating from his earlier adherence to the 1979 Camp David autonomy plan. The autonomy plan envisaged by the 1979 Israeli-Egyptian peace agreement proposes five years of limited self-rule for Palestinians in the West Bank and Gaza Strip, after which final settlement would be pursued.

World military spending

Military spending world-wide soared a new high of about \$ 930 billion in 1987, according to a compilation by a former U.S. official which was released in January 1988. But along with the increase of \$ 50 billion from 1986, the United States and the Soviet Union agreed for the first time in history to scrap an entire category of nuclear weapons—their missiles with ranges of 500 to 5,000 km.

There were more wars under way than at any previous time in history, but also several promising breakthroughs for peace, said Mrs. Ruth Leger Sivard who compiled the spending figures. As potential turning points in the arms race, she cited the Washington summit meeting in December 1987 which produced the treaty, a proposed withdrawal of Soviet troops from Afghanistan and efforts to reduce tensions in Central America and the Persian Gulf. Mrs. Sivard found cause for optimism in the Soviet leader, Mr. Mikhail Gorbachev's policies and the U.S. President, Mr. Ronald Reagan's final year in the office.

In 1987, Mrs. Sivard reported, the United States spent \$ 293 billion on its military and the Soviet Union \$ 260 billion. Together, this represented 59 per cent of the world's military expenditures. U.S. military spending went up by \$ 13 billion from 1986 and Soviet spending by \$ 15 billion. Overall, the developed countries spent \$ 790 billion on the military in 1987, a boost of \$ 76 billion, while developing countries spent \$ 140 billion, a five billion dollar decrease.

There were 26.6 million men and women in armed forces all over the world last year, an increase over 25.8 million in 1986. The

Middle Eastern countries reached a peak of 3 million, while there were decreases in China and Africa. The United States trimmed its forces to 2.16 million from 2.4 million and the Soviet Union increased to 3.8 million from 3.66 million.

A major part of the unproductive expenditure to maintain and enhance the military status of the countries concerned, could have immensely benefited the poor and developing countries if diverted to finance their resource-starved developmental activities. However, those engaged in siphoning off these huge sums from state coffers, do argue that apart from the question of security, high-tech R&D will achieve tremendous spin-off benefits for the civilian population as well. The so-called spin-off effects of defence R&D have, however, proved progressively illusory. Today's military R&D—such as the SDI programme of the U.S.—is geared mainly towards perfecting the lethal capabilities of nuclear weapons, which has little relevance to the civilian needs.

Plans for Soviet pull-out from Afghanistan

The Soviet forces are expected to start leaving Afghanistan some time after April 15 or from May 31, 1988 following some understanding between the Soviet Union and the United States. According to Pakistan daily *Jang*, the Soviet forces will completely leave Afghanistan by December 31. The daily said the understanding between the two countries had increased and both were now serious that the next round of talks in Geneva must sort out all modalities, including the interim arrangements.

The countries concerned—Pakistan and Afghanistan—are expected to sign the final agreement on the pull-out of the Soviet forces. The two countries have already reached an agreement on three important instruments and the only thing left was the time-frame. The time-frame will spell out the time of start of the pull-out and the final date for the complete withdrawal.

It may be added that the Soviet Foreign Minister, Mr. Eduard Shevardnadze, who recently visited Kabul, has informed the Afghan leader, Dr. Najibullah, about the Soviet plans and the probable date of the withdrawal of the Soviet forces. Mr. Shevardnadze is understood to have informed Dr. Najibullah that the Soviet Union will not insist on retaining the Communist Government in Kabul.

India has undertaken a significant initiative on the Afghanistan issue for establishing an acceptable, interim arrangement in Kabul following the proposed withdrawal of Soviet troops. New Delhi has been in touch with a whole spectrum of the Afghan leadership, including the Mujahideen guerrillas and the former monarch, Mr. Zahir Shah, in an effort to arrive at a consensus.

on a new power structure. The Indian effort, which has been going on concurrent to the main initiative by Mr. Diego Cordovez, special representative of the UN Secretary-General, has been welcomed by all the parties.

Although the withdrawal of Soviet troops from Afghanistan is imminent, the shape of an interim set up is yet to be agreed upon by the various parties. The Afghan President incumbent, Dr. Najibullah, who was in New Delhi on a transit visit on December 26, is understood to be willing to stop down and accept a reduced role in any new formation that will see power being shared by the various political elements.

The Pakistan President, Gen. Zia-ul-Haq and the Prime Minister, Mr. Mohammed Khan Junejo, have indicated their willingness to accept an interim Government for Afghanistan that would include the ruling People's Democratic Party (PDP), though not necessarily the Afghan ruler, Dr. Najibullah. They told the *New York Times* in separate interviews in Islamabad that only the setting up of an interim Government comprising all the warring factions, including some PDP members, could persuade the Soviet Union to pull-out from Afghanistan, implicitly implying, for the first time, the rebels would have to compromise stand.

Whether the Soviet troops will really begin to pull out by the date announced by the Soviet Union, however, remains to be seen and will depend on the way the projected Geneva proximity talks proceed between Pakistan and the incumbent PDP Government of Afghanistan. Since three of the four instruments required for the settlement of the issue have already been finalised, the only issue now left is the one relating to the time-frame for the Soviet pull-out. And since the Soviet Union has now indicated that it will be willing to accommodate Pakistan and the United States by agreeing to a shorter time-frame than the 18-month one it had offered earlier, there is every possibility of the Pakistanis and the Afghans clinching a deal at Geneva.

U.S. ready to sell missiles to India

The United States is willing to sell certain types of missiles, radar-related equipment and software systems for the Indian armed forces following the recent decision of the two countries to expand their defence cooperation. However, Washington is said to be reluctant to supply some highly-sophisticated defence items, including sea-bed sensors used to detect mines, laser-guided bomb kits and air combat simulators, it was reported. But the U.S. is willing to discuss the issue in the hope that some satisfactory agreement can be reached.

The Indian Government had approached the U.S. a few months ago with a request for sophisticated electronics and other defence items including sonars for its Navy.

Washington's initial reaction has been to indicate that it would be willing to supply some but had reservations about others. An Indian defence delegation is likely to visit Washington shortly to discuss the issue in detail.

After his talks with the U.S. President, Mr. Ronald Reagan, in Washington on October 20 last, the Prime Minister, Mr. Rajiv Gandhi, had announced that the two countries had agreed to explore "other avenues" in the field of defence in addition to their cooperation in the Light Combat Aircraft (LCA) project. Mr. Gandhi had also indicated that while the U.S. was likely to supply some sophisticated defence equipment, it had not cleared the complete list submitted by India. Washington had said clearly that some of the items India wanted had not been given over to close American allies, he added.

It was reported that Washington was hesitant about only the most advanced items such as air combat simulator and certain types of sea-bed sensors for the Navy. However, it is prepared to give the Indian Navy certain types of missiles. The Reagan administration is also understood to have indicated to India that it would provide radar-related equipment for the Indian Air Force, Navy and the Army. It may also give advanced communication equipment.

Pak a haven for terrorists

The U.S. State Department now regards Pakistan as "the sixth most dangerous country for international terrorist attacks." The Department said in an annual review of global terrorism that "incidents in Pakistan accounted for much of the year's increased (terrorist) activity (in Asia). Twice as many international attacks occurred there as in 1985.

These 47 incidents (in Pakistan in 1986) represented more than half of Asia's total and made Pakistan the sixth most dangerous country for international attacks (in 1986). Most of these attacks occurred in the North West Frontier Province.

The most daring terrorist attack in Asia in 1986 occurred on September 5, when four Abu Nidal Organisation-Palestinian (ANO) gunmen stormed a Pan Am 747 jet in Karachi. The attack eventually left 21 persons dead and nearly 100 others wounded. The hijackers had threatened to kill a passenger every 10 minutes unless they were provided a flight crew to fly the plane to Cyprus. Two deadlines passed without further incident before the airplane's lighting failed and the gunman opened fire on the passengers. The four gunmen, along with a fifth conspirator arrested afterwards in Islamabad, were taken into Pakistani custody.

Karachi was also the scene of other airline-related international terrorist attacks. In May, a series of four bombs exploded in a 15-minute period at four separate locations,

killing a local security guard and wounding two other persons. The targets included the cargo office of Pan Am and three offices of Saudi Airlines. No groups claimed credit for the blasts, but police suspected Iranian involvement.

The State Department says that in India, Sikh militants proved throughout 1986 that they "intended to use terrorism to press their case for an independent State." The Department added "they continued to target the Prime Minister, Mr. Rajiv Gandhi, Sikh moderates, Hindus and Government security forces, but unlike 1985 when Sikh terrorists bombed an Air India jet killing 329 persons, in 1986 they undertook no attacks that affected foreigners.

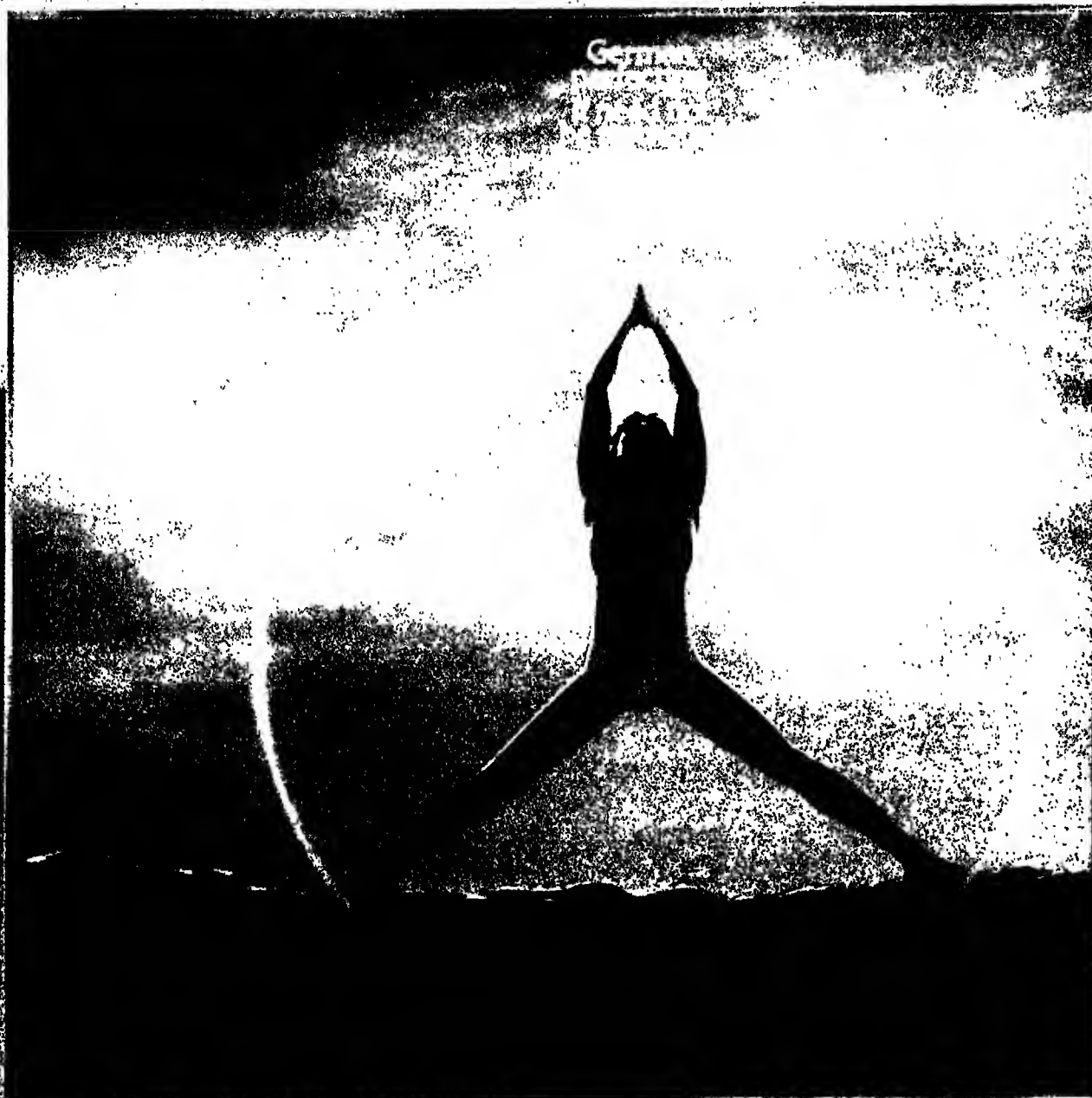
In Sri Lanka, the publication noted, two spectacular attacks in 1986 represented a new level of violence for the Tamil insurgency. In early May, a bomb blew the tail off an Air Lanka passenger jet preparing to take-off from Colombo for the Maldives, killing 16 persons, most of them foreigners, and injuring another 41. The bomb probably was intended to go off shortly after take-off while the plane was over Sri Lankan territory. If the plane had been airborne, as many as 150 persons could have been killed. "The leading suspect," the publication said, "is the Tamil Eelam Army, a group thought to be responsible for an aborted 1984 bombing of another Air Lanka jet.

A few days later, a large bomb demolished Colombo's central telegraph office, killing at least nine persons and wounding some 50 others. No group claimed credit in the telegraph office bombing, but the Liberation Tigers of Tamil Eelam—the most lethal and hardline insurgent group—probably was responsible. "Both bombings came just after an Indian Government delegation had arrived in Colombo to explore ways of restarting stalled peace talks between Colombo and Tamil moderates. The attacks probably were intended to torpedo the Indian-brokered peace talks."

On the whole in Asia, according to the publication, although international terrorist incidents there during 1986 nearly doubled over the previous year—from 41 in 1985 to 77 in 1986, international terrorist attacks "occur in Asia at a rate far below the levels of such activity in other regions of the world. Only Pakistan experienced a marked increase in activity. Most political violence in Asia is domestic rather than international and occurs mainly in the context of insurgencies."

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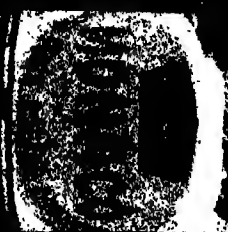


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How To Interview And Be Interviewed

MICHELE BROWN and GYLES BRANDRETH

Employment Interviews

The purpose of the employment interview is to select the right person for the job. Failure to do so is expensive, in financial and human terms. Inability to select the right people is considered to be one of the major weaknesses of management, a weakness with a hidden cost of many millions of rupees a year.

Employing the wrong people will be a waste of the organisation's time and assets, and will put pressure on existing staff who may have to work with unsatisfactory newcomers. It will also be unfair to the new employees. They will be put under the strain of doing jobs for which they are unsuited and as a result will either leave after a short time, have the humiliation of being told they are unsuitable, or cause difficulties for other staff who have to rely on them or cooperate with them.

Poor selection is largely the result of poor interviewing techniques. A bad interviewer can give a potentially excellent employee such a negative impression that he or she loses interest in the job. The keys to good interviewing in all cases are thorough preparation, knowing exactly what you are looking for and having confidence in your own judgement. In the article that follows are some of the methods and ideas which should be regarded as basic guidelines and adapted to the many possible variables such as type of employment, level of responsibility, age, experience of the candidates, etc. These are useful for the interviewer as well as the interviewee.

Application Forms

Using application forms : Application forms are not just a routine procedure. They fulfil a very necessary two-fold function. They are documents of record and they provide basic information for an initial selection or 'interview'. In this article we are dealing with the second function; application forms as a means of making an initial selection. Use them intelligently by asking the right questions on the form, interpreting the answers correctly and comparing the candidates' qualifications to the job and personnel specifications you have drawn up. You can then eliminate all

but the genuinely suitable applicants without having to interview an enormous number of people in person.

When application forms are not necessary : You will not need to use application forms if you are employing people where skill in reading and writing are not important. If you want their details for records then it is simpler to fill in the form yourself while conducting the interview rather than submit the candidates to the unnecessary stress of coping with a form. Equally you will not need an application form, except possibly for the record, if you are seeing a single applicant who has applied for the job 'on spec'. Private/domestic employers will not usually need to use application forms, although they should use letters of application to make a preliminary comparison and selection of candidates, rather as though they were using application forms.

Using standard forms : Because application forms provide the basis of what is in reality a preliminary round of the interview they should be well thought out. Questions should be formulated with a definite purpose and not just asked as a matter of course. It is possible to buy well-designed general purpose application forms. These are adequate for most purposes if they are used properly, since different people will be able to deduce from the answers information which is relevant to the job they want to fill.

Designing your own forms : If you have very specific qualifications and abilities in mind then you may need to devise an application form of your own. If you do remember to keep it simple and

straightforward. It is better to manage without sections for office use, which candidates may find confusing and alienating. Always leave plenty of space for answers—some forms seem devised to eliminate anyone with normal or large handwriting.

Below are some points which you may wish to include in your application form. You should add your own questions to ascertain the candidate's technical knowledge and expertise in the field in which you are dealing.

Personal details : Name, address, telephone number, date of birth, marital status, number of children, state of health, height/weight.

Job application : Name of job, where seen advertised, date available to start, any previous applications to the same company.

Education : Schools attended and dates, examinations passed and dates, examinations tried unsuccessfully and dates, any awards/prizes, extracurricular activities, any responsibilities. University/college attended and dates, course taken, examinations passed and grades, awards/prizes, extracurricular activities, any responsibilities.

Training : Type of training (college, part-time, night school, etc.), courses taken (including apprenticeships, articles, etc.), professional qualifications achieved and dates, membership of professional bodies (if so, which level), additional skills/training, for example, foreign languages, specific machinery.

Family background : Occupations of parents and brothers and sisters, any relatives employed in the same trade/profession, any relatives employed by the same company.

Work history : Chronological record of employment, details of work involved and areas of responsibility, reasons for leaving, current employment, current salary, reasons for leaving present job.

Leisure interests : Hobbies, membership of organisations, travel, etc.

General information : Major areas of interest at work and leisure, self-assessment of strengths and weaknesses, ambitions.

Technical questions/specific requirements : (Detailed questions relevant to the

Michele Brown is an extremely successful writer. Gyles Brandreth is an authority on the subject of interviews. This British team of wife-husband authors, look at interviewing from both sides of the desk.

requirements of the job.)

Photograph : (A passport-size photograph can be extremely useful if you have a number of people to interview. It will literally put a face to a name and be a useful memory aid when you compare notes and come to a final decision after the interview.)

Application forms are preferable to c.v.s : Of course you can make a preliminary selection using c.v.s compiled by the applicants themselves, but this allows candidates to present information in a way which suits them. A standardised application form makes direct comparisons much easier.

Sending out application forms : When applicants respond to an advertisement they should be sent an application form to fill in unless the initial letter was so poor that it warrants an immediate rejection.

If a letter is very good and the applicant clearly fits the job/personnel specification fairly well you may wish to send out an appointment for an interview at the same time as the application form.

In the majority of cases you will simply send the application form and use the completed forms as the means of eliminating the applicants who are clearly unsuitable.

To make these decisions you will have to do very much what you will be doing during the interview itself. That is, going through various categories—education, qualifications, experience, etc., and seeing how they match up with the picture of the ideal candidate which you built up. In some sense it will be more difficult because you will not be able to ask for further details. On the other hand you will be able to be much more objective and not allow yourself to be unduly influenced by personality when the fundamental qualifications and expertise are missing.

If the essential educational standard or technical skills required by the job/personnel specification are not there then the candidate can be quickly rejected. It would be a waste of time for both of you to go on to an interview. Answers about personal qualities and abilities are harder to interpret, although experience does make it easier. Do not be surprised if you reject as many as 50 per cent of the candidates at this stage.

If you are in two minds then give the candidate the benefit of the doubt and allow him or her to come for interview and elaborate on the details given on the form. Although application forms can be very thorough and very revealing there are some questions which can only be asked face to face, and in an interview where a good rapport has been established. For example, people may be understandably reluctant to commit their personal financial details to paper or discuss the real reasons why they may have left one of their previous jobs.

Using the application form to plan the interview : Application forms (or c.v.s if

application forms are not available) should be used as the basis for the candidate's interview. This will be a far easier task if the initial advertisement/job description has been accurate enough to attract people with the right qualifications and experience. These candidates will then have been able to gauge their answers to give information which is closely relevant to the job.

You should structure your interview round the information you have been given and not waste time asking again what you already know from the form. Pay particular attention to any areas which may be problematic—unexplained gaps in work sequence, poor examination results, etc. Notes of questions arising out of the application form should be attached to it and used as a memory aid during the interview.

Take up references : Once you have decided to see an applicant, any references given in the application form (or c.v.), including telephone references, should be taken up before the interview.

Arranging the interview

Arranging the interview in an organised fashion and making sure it takes place in relaxing circumstances, are very important if you are to see the candidates at their best and so be able to make a well-informed decision.

If you are delegating any of the responsibility for these arrangements be sure to make a list so no one is in any doubt about their particular tasks and you can check they have been done.

Making an interview schedule : The first thing is for the interviewer to find a time and date which are suitable. Of course as the interviewer you basically arrange the interview to suit yourself. You are the person who has the initiative, so you should never need to arrange interviews, even one-off interviews, when you are pressed for time. Having to check your watch will have a bad effect on the way you handle the interview and what you learn from it.

It is also up to you to allot time for the interviews so that you can send candidates accurate appointments. Thirty minutes is usually sufficient for an interview, but allow an hour or even more if the appointment is a high-powered one and the interview will be very searching. You may also need slightly longer for a panel interview.

Leave enough time between interviews : When calculating appointment times bear in mind that you will need five full minutes minimum before and after each interview (ten minutes between interviews). The first five minutes is to enable you to reflect on the candidate who has left and to jot down any opinions and comments which are fresh in your mind. You will then need a further five minutes to look through the application form (or application letter or

c.v.) of the next candidate, and to remind yourself of any particular questions which need to be asked as a result of what it contained. Never go straight on from one candidate to the next without pause for reflection, no matter how rushed you feel. If you do, you will find it almost impossible to differentiate one candidate from another by the end of the day and you will run a very high risk of making a bad decision.

Take a 'tour' into account : Another point to bear in mind when working out your interview schedule is whether or not candidates are to be shown over the work place before the interview. If so, estimate how long this will take, call the candidates for interview that much earlier than you would otherwise have done, and let them know in the letter that they are to be given a tour first.

If you are going to show candidates around then make sure there is someone to do and that anyone whose work/routine might be affected has been given some advance warning. If you will want the reactions of these people to the candidate be sure to let them know that this will be expected.

Consider the possibility of 'out-of-hours' interviewing : It may not always be possible, but consider the feasibility of holding some of the interviews at week-ends or in the evenings. It is often extremely awkward for people to take time off work, and it is probably the very people who would be most reluctant to lie or make excuses for their absence to their present employers who will be the best candidates from your point of view.

Keep waiting to a minimum : You should also take the candidate into account by arranging appointments so that waiting time is kept to a minimum.

Inform everyone who may be involved : Other people apart from yourself and the candidate who may need to be taken into account when fixing a schedule are :

(a) fellow interviewers if this is to be a panel or sequential interview;

(b) members of staff who may be required to brief candidates or show them around;

(c) anyone higher up the scale who likes to oversee any possible appointments.

You should also make sure that the person who will be acting as receptionist is properly briefed. If relevant, inform any peripheral staff such as gate-keepers who will need names or tea boys who may need extra supplies.

If you are going to pay candidates' travelling expenses one of the advance preparations will be to organise these beforehand, ensuring there is cash available or that someone will be there to sign the necessary cheque.

Put appointments in writing : Candidates should always be informed in writing about their appointments. If possible have an alternative date available

(Continued on page 30)

Constitution Of India

Prof. (Dr.) M. V. PYLEE

Former Vice-Chancellor, University of Cochin

Fundamental Rights

The conflict between man and the State is as old as human history. Although attempts have been made for centuries to bring about a proper adjustment between the competing claims of the State and individual, the solution seems to be still far off. This is primarily because of the dynamic nature of human society where old values, ideas and forces constantly yield place to new ones. It is obvious that if individuals are allowed to have absolute freedom of speech and action, the result would be chaos, ruin and anarchy. On the other hand, if the State has absolute power to determine the extent of personal liberty, the result would be tyranny. Hence the eternal problem that faced statesmen and political scientists was how to make a proper adjustment between individual freedom and social control, the need for protecting personal liberty against governmental power and that of limiting personal liberty by governmental power.

This problem assumes extreme difficulty only under a democratic system of government. For, the success or failure of a democracy depends largely on the extent to which civil liberties are enjoyed by the citizens in general. A democracy aims at the maximum development of the individual. Personality of the individual is inseparably bound up with his liberty. Only a free society can assure the all round progress of its members which ultimately helps the advancement of human welfare. Therefore, every democracy pays special attention to securing this bare objective to maximum extent without, at the same time, endangering the security of the State itself. A common device that is adopted by most of them for this purpose is to incorporate a list of fundamental rights in their constitutions and guarantee them from violation by executive and legislative authorities.

The theory of fundamental rights implies limited government. It aims at preventing the executive and the legislature, either separately or together, from becoming totalitarian. And in doing so, it affords the individual citizen an opportunity for self-development. Constitutions which contain no fundamental rights soon degenerate into instruments of totalitarian rule. Hence, the philosophy underlying fundamental rights is that constitutional limitations on the powers of the government are the only way of

ensuring the survival of basic human freedoms.

Man, being what he is, cannot safely be trusted with complete immunity from outward responsibility in depriving others of their rights. In the famous words of Justice Jackson of the Supreme Court of the United States, "our protection against all kinds of fanatics and extremists, none of whom can be trusted with unlimited power over others, lies not in their forbearance but in constitutional limitations on their powers."

Why Guaranteed Rights

What is the purpose of guaranteed fundamental rights? Their very purpose is to withdraw certain subjects from the changing pattern of political controversy, to place them beyond the reach of a majority in a legislature and officials in the government and to establish them as legal principles to be applied by the courts. For if the danger of personal rule by despotic rulers has more or less disappeared as a result of representative institutions coming into their own, that from legislative interference has correspondingly increased because of the high handed manner in which majorities might manage affairs in the legislature. A dominant group of legislators could pass any discriminatory or unjust legislation and prejudice the interests of considerable sections of the people. This meant in reality the substitution of one kind of tyranny by another replacement of personal rule of the monarch by the tyranny of a legislative majority. One's right to life, liberty and property, to free speech and free expression, freedom of worship and assembly, and other fundamental rights are not subjects to be submitted to vote. They should not depend on the outcome of elections.

When legislatures were prohibited from encouraging upon certain rights through constitutional safeguards, the protection of these rights was achieved against the arbitrary conduct of both the executive and the legislature. When an independent judiciary was made the guardian of these rights by the constitution itself, the process of the protection of fundamental rights was complete and the enjoyment of

these rights by all irrespective of wealth or social status, race or religious belief, was fully ensured. Herein lies the importance of fundamental rights. The United States has led many countries in this respect. Today, the idea of a list of written rights as an integral part of a new constitution has been generally accepted. Even the British who have been allergic to the idea of guaranteed rights, do not seriously contest the wisdom of this arrangement and are prepared to concede its value at least to a limited extent.

The Indian Demand For Fundamental Rights

The idea of incorporating a list of fundamental rights in a new constitution of India had excited the imagination of almost all political thinkers and constitutionalists in India from the time the idea of the transfer of power from Britain to Indian hands had taken shape. The American Bill of Rights had a tremendous impact on Indian thinking on this subject. The Indian National Congress, the liberals, the moderates of all shades and the religious minorities like the Muslims, the Christians and the Sikhs, all considered it not only desirable but essential, both for the protection of the rights of minorities and for infusing confidence in the majority community. The British Government, however, never agreed with this idea and, therefore, none of the constitution acts passed by the British Parliament contained any fundamental rights.

When the Constituent Assembly met for the first time in 1946, no member opposed the idea of a chapter of fundamental rights as an integral part of the Constitution.

The real problem that confronted the framers, however, was how to limit their selection of rights to certain categories only. What rights were fundamental and what were not, and why? If the rights to life, liberty and property were fundamental, what about right to employment and education? Has not the traditional concept of fundamental rights in its individualistic setting undergone a change in the modern era of the welfare state? The framers had no doubt about the answers to these questions.

This was because the state in India was

not yet in a position to guarantee the right to employment or education. It was a matter of physical impossibility, not the lack of will. Hence, they divided these rights into two categories, justiciable and non-justiciable. Justiciable rights are those which can be enforced by a court of law. Part III of the Constitution, which is entitled "Fundamental Rights", contains justiciable rights like the right to life and liberty. Part IV, "The Directive Principles of State Policy", contains non-justiciable rights such as right to employment and education. The citizen has no judicial remedy if he is denied the enjoyment of these rights.

General Provisions

Article 12 defines the term "State" as it applies to the provisions of this chapter. According to it "the State" includes the Government (Executive) and Parliament of India and the Government and the Legislature of each of the States and all local and other authorities within the territory of India or under the control of the Government of India. The definition is made so comprehensive that it includes every

governmental authority, legislative or executive, Central, State or local and the rights are guaranteed against violation by every one of these.

Article 13 has two important aspects. On the one hand, it invalidates all laws which were in force at the commencement of the Constitution in so far as they were inconsistent with the Fundamental Rights and to the extent of their inconsistency with those rights. On the other hand, it imposes a prohibition upon the State not to make any law which takes away or abridges the rights conferred by this chapter. The importance of this provision is that it makes express provision for judicial review of legislative enactments as to their conformity with the Constitution.

Article 33 gives the power to Parliament to suitably modify the Fundamental Rights so as to apply them to the members of the Armed Forces or forces charged with the maintenance of public order, with a view to ensuring the proper discharge of their duties and the maintenance of discipline among them.

Article 34 deals with the restriction of Fundamental Rights while martial law is in force in any area. If the right to life and personal liberty cannot be violated except

according to procedure established by law, the application of martial law might become impossible in the country and it would be impossible for the State to restore order quickly in an area which has become rebellious, riotous or in any other way violently disorderly. Therefore, it was thought necessary to make a special provision to permit any act proclaimed by the Commander-in-Chief of the area where martial law prevails, as an offence to be reckoned under the established law. Similarly, the procedure prescribed by him shall be procedure deemed to have been established by law.

Parliament is given exclusive power also for prescribing punishment for those acts which are declared to be offences under the chapter on Fundamental Rights. The Constitution in express terms prohibits the States from passing any law with respect to these items. The purpose of these provisions is clearly to establish uniform standards for the whole country as these are subjects which, if handled by the States, would create different standards which would be detrimental to the ideals of single citizenship and national unity which the Constitution aims to establish.

(Continued from page 28)

and give them the option of telephoning to change their original appointment. This may not be feasible where there are a very large number of candidates, but if people have got through the original application forms stage of selection it will be worth making an effort to see them in person. If revised arrangements are made over the telephone, those, too, should be confirmed in writing.

Confirm telephone appointments : When initial appointments are made over the telephone, for instance if someone telephones to ask about vacancies, these should also be confirmed in writing.

If you yourself have to alter an arrangement try to give as much warning as possible. This will be appreciated by the candidate and prevent any unnecessary bad feeling that would affect the outcome.

Send travel details : When writing you may like to include a simple map and travel details to help candidates arrive on time.

Ensure a relaxed environment : Proper attention should be given to ensuring that the conditions for the interview are as relaxed as possible. There should be a proper waiting room, with chairs, magazines to read and cloakroom facilities easily accessible. Even if this is difficult to provide, candidates should not have to wait around in a very public area. It is unnecessarily unnerving to be waiting your turn while potential workmates eye you up and down.

Ensure that candidates are expected and greeted : You should also arrange for someone to act as a receptionist. This is

essential if quite large numbers of candidates will be coming during the day as they will need to be organised and someone will have to handle any unforeseen changes in schedule. Even if you are only seeing a few people there should be someone to greet them on arrival and make them feel they have come to the right place on the right day. If your organisation is slap-happy it will unnerve candidates and may make them think twice before accepting a job with you.

Avoid noise and interruptions : The room used for the interview should be quiet and away from the general office traffic and bustle. If you are using your own office rather than an interview room, arrange for telephone calls to be intercepted and make sure you are not disturbed or distracted while interviewing.

If you need to book a special interview room in your own building or in a hotel make sure it is done well in advance and before you inform the candidates of the arrangements. Last-minute alterations do not encourage confidence in the interviewer.

Arranging the room layout : The room itself should be arranged to encourage the candidate to relax and talk freely. It should not always be necessary to stick to the traditional layout of interviewer behind a desk and candidate in a chair immediately in front, as if about to undergo an interrogation. Unless you want to intimidate the people you are seeing (and you will get a less truthful picture of them if you do) then consider conducting the interview in two fairly comfortable chairs placed at

angles next to each other. A small table can be used for any notes, water, etc. If you think you will need to write during the interview then attach your notes to a clipboard. This informal arrangement may also help you to relax—interviewers get nervous too!

If you are conducting an interview in less formal surroundings, in your own home for instance, or in a workshop, the same principles apply. Try to find somewhere where the interviewee can feel reasonably relaxed and you yourself can feel confident. If you have no secretary to fend off telephone calls turn the telephone off or take it off the hook while you are conducting the interview. Do not try to hold an interview, however informal, while 'on the run'. Always find time to sit down and devote your entire attention to what you are doing.

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ABSOLUTE DENTAL FACT

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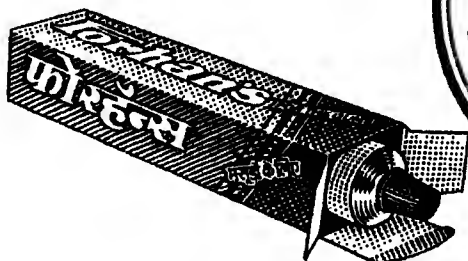
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Starting from January 1988 issue we shall be giving a coupon in the six issues till June 1988. Each coupon is worth Rs. 3.33. These coupons numbered 1 to 6 will appear in six issues, i.e., January 1988 to June 1988. You have to preserve these coupons with you until you get your copy of the June 1988 issue of *Competition Success Review*. Soon thereafter you send these six coupons duly filled in by Post to us and get a copy of *Competition Success Review Annual 1988-89* containing 200 pages (8"x11") worth Rs. 20.00 FREE. The offer is open to first 25,000 readers whose set of 6 coupons are received by us on or before the last date.

Remember, you are entitled to the FREE GIFT only if you send all six coupons No. 1 to 6 published in January to June 1988 Issues together by post before the closing date. Do not send single coupons. All entries, as and when received, will be fed in the computer for serialisation.

First 25,000 readers whose coupons are received will be sent the FREE GIFT of *Competition Success Review Annual 1988-89* which is likely to be released in the last week of September 1988. Decision of the Editor will be final and binding. No correspondence in this connection will be entertained. Please write your name and address in Block letters in the coupons in English in the space provided for this purpose. The last date for the receipt of these coupons in the office of Competition Review Pvt. Ltd., 604, Prabhat Kiran, Rajendra Place, New Delhi-110008 is June 30, 1988. Any coupons received thereafter will not be entertained.

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Assert Yourself

The leader has to be confident, assured, bold and daring. He must be ready to take risks, show initiative and display pluck in seizing the opportunities. He must have determination and perseverance to carry on in spite of difficulties and trials. He must accept new challenges cheerfully and seek out new responsibilities on his own initiative. He must have the courage to face any audience and put across his views eloquently, coherently, logically and convincingly. He must maintain self-control under all circumstances and should be able to assert himself where the occasion demands it.

All these indispensable and extremely important leadership attributes are dependent to a great measure on the self-confidence of the individual. The individual lacking self-confidence will normally be the one suffering from inferiority complex. Shyness, fear, retiring disposition, hesitation, indecision and pessimistic attitude are some of the manifestations of the inferiority complex. The individual suffering from inferiority complex imagines that he is lacking in something. He feels that he has not been inherently endowed with certain gifts or capacities and hence he cannot accomplish certain tasks. He is also plagued by the obsession that others are always observing his deficiency and keep on criticising him or finding fault with him or laughing at him.

Since inferiority complex stands in the way of one's acquiring confidence in himself, it is essential to find out the root cause of the complex and get it out of the system. Psychologists assert that inferiority complex could always be traced back to certain unpleasant incidents of childhood. To get over the inferiority complex, the affected individual should analyse his past and find out the origin. He or she must review the early life in order to pinpoint cause or source. It may be that he was short whereas his brothers or other family members were tall, he was weak but others were strong, he had a stutter and stammered whereas others spoke fluently. In other cases he might have suffered some setbacks or failures and others might have condemned and blamed him and he might have been taken to task.

In other words, for one reason or the other, a deep impression associated with unpleasantness or pain has been made on the young mind and it has eventually grown into a psychological barrier leading to the present lack of self-confidence or inferiority complex. This patient analysis of the original cause will help the individual know and realise that the original

circumstances no longer exist, times have changed and opportunities are now better and favourable.

At this stage to overcome the complex and gain confidence one must do first the very thing he or she is frightened to do. You feel that you are poor in mathematics while good in other subjects. Even this very feeling may be the result of a complex. When you are good in other subjects, there is no reason why you should lag behind in this one field alone. So tackle with determination this difficult subject. Keep tackling the sums. Do more of them. Keep at it. The more experience you gain, the more confident you will grow. In short, the best and most effective way to overcome the inferiority complex is to attempt the very thing you are frightened to do. Are you afraid to speak in public, meet strangers,

IMPROVE YOUR PERSONALITY

touch a dead body, be alone, climb up to big heights and look down, stay by yourself in darkness. There is no way to get over such fears except by learning by experience and that absolutely nothing would happen, no harm will come by doing the very things. The more the experience the more the confidence. In due course you will take them in the stride, they become routine and automatic. It will become a habit and you will no more be conscious of what you are doing.

The second factor which will very effectively help us to shed the complex and gain confidence is a proper understanding of human psychology. Most of us are under the impression, and particularly those who are labouring under some complex or other, that other people are keenly watching us, observing our acts with great interest and minutely note, compare and analyse our activities in order to find fault or pass judgement on us. To understand the validity of this incorrect assumption just ask yourself as to how much, how far and how long you are interested in others and in their activities. You will admit your interest in others is an exception rather than a rule. You are more interested and concerned about yourself than about others most of the time. Your own problems are occupying your mind and engaging your attention.

In order to draw your attention things have to be either abnormal or directly connected with your interests. Something has to catch your eyes, make an impact on your other sense organs, particularly to attract your attention. Could you recall now

whom all you met since you got up this morning? As you walk in the street you rarely take notice of whom you are passing by. Could you recall who was sitting by your side in the bus when you went to the school or office in the morning? You will not remember the individual unless it has been a friend of yours or a very beautiful young girl with plenty of curves and verve. Next, can you recall the dress the people were wearing, in the cases where you are able to remember whom you met? Further still, can you recollect what they did or said? You will find you hardly remember anything. You hardly noticed anything. You were not bothered.

What is true of you is true of others. Others are not at all bothered about you. They have no time for others. They are immersed in their own problems. Do you think that others are worried about your looks, about your height, weight or size, about your clothes, hair style, manner of speaking? If so you are sadly and definitely mistaken. When you make a public speech, you often labour under the impression that people are keenly making note of each syllable you utter. You are worried that they will observe your minor grammatical mistakes and incorrect pronunciations. On the other hand, they are primarily interested in what you say than how you say it. If what you say is interesting their attention is centred on it and not on other minor matters.

When you hear a great orator speaking, you listen to his talk. Your attention is rivetted on the ideas he is projecting. You are not conscious of his appearance, looks, dress and such matters. Most of the complexes of an individual are related to the fear of these non-existent judgements, opinions and views of others. The under-confident individual is afraid of the criticism and adverse comments of others. When he realises that others are not in the least bothered about him, are not interested in his looks, talks or activities, his under-confidence will automatically disappear. Whenever you feel under-confident, hesitant, shy, just stop and ask yourself where is the need. Remind yourself that others are not bothered about your performance. Even if they notice, they would hardly remember it after a time.

Therefore, the problem is to satisfy your own mind than those of others. The others have no time for you. They are bothered with their own problems. They are thinking all the time of their own shortcomings, drawbacks and battling with themselves how to impress others. So why take them

(Continued on page 66)

Test Of Reasoning

State Bank Probationary Officers' Examination, October 1987

Directions : There are two sets of figures. One set is called problem figures and the other answer figures. Problem set figures form some kind of series. You have to select one figure from the answer set figures which will continue the series given in the problem set.

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(Clues on page 85)

INDIA TODAY

Special
Feature

1. CURRENT AFFAIRS HOME AFFAIRS

Janaki Ramachandran Is new TN Chief Minister

An eight member All India Anna Dravida Munnetra Kazhagam (AIADMK) Ministry headed by Mrs Janaki Ramachandran was sworn in for Tamil Nadu in Madras on January 7, 1988. The Governor, Mr S L Khurana, administered the oath of office and secrecy to Mrs Ramachandran and other Ministers. The Governor accepted the resignation of the caretaker Government headed by Mr V R Nodunchezhiyan with effect from January 7. The members of the Nedunchezhiyan faction boycotted the function.

Mrs Ramachandran has succeeded her husband, Mr M G Ramachandran as Chief Minister, who died on December 24, 1987. The 64 year old Mrs Janaki Ramachandran is the first woman Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu. She has retained seven Ministers of the late MGR Ministry who supported her leadership. No new Minister has been included. Mrs Ramachandran and other Ministers took the oath in Tamil.

Mr Marudur Gopalamenon Ramachandran, Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu, who became a phenomenon in the State and elsewhere, passed away on December 24, 1987. He was 70. He was buried with full state honours on the Marina in Madras, besides the samadhi of C N Annadurai, his political mentor. Affectionately called "MGR", he had a massive heart attack while in sleep and breathed his last despite medical efforts to revive him at his Ramavaram Gardens residence on the south western outskirts of the city.

A legend in his own time, Mr Ramachandran first captured the hearts of the people by playing the Good Samantan in his 130-odd films. A trend-setter in Indian politics, Mr. Ramachandran was the first matinee idol to become the Chief Minister of the highly politically conscious State of Tamil Nadu. His example was followed by Mr N T Rama Rao in Andhra Pradesh a

decade later. He made an effortless transition from matinee idol to Chief Minister, ruling the State for three successive terms since 1977, except for a brief spell of President's rule in 1980.

During the last decade, Mr Ramachandran established himself as an active Chief Minister and party chief who kept in close touch with administrative affairs as well as political correlations within his party and in the State generally. He was a master of the politics of checks and balances and an important counterweight to the tendencies of extremism and chauvinism in the regional picture.

While for brief spells he experimented with cooperative relations with left and other non Congress (I) parties, he maintained for most of the period a relationship of close alliance with the party ruling at the Centre—the Congress (I), which returned to power in early 1980. It would be no exaggeration to say that Mr Ramachandran's AIADMK became the most important political ally of the Congress (I) led by Mrs Indira Gandhi and then by Mr Rajiv Gandhi.

After MGR's death the developments in Tamil Nadu took an unfortunate course. With the demise of Mr Ramachandran the State plunged into a phase of serious instability. The power struggle within the ruling AIADMK took a series of complex turns. Mrs Janaki Ramachandran, wife of the departed leader, decided to stand for the leadership of the AIADMK legislature party. On the other hand, the group led by the acting Chief Minister, Mr Nedunchezhiyan, announced that Ms Jayalalitha, Propaganda Secretary of the AIADMK, had been elected General Secretary of the party, a post which had fallen vacant following the death of Mr Ramachandran.

Echoes of the rift in the party were reflected even at the start of the late Chief Minister's last journey when Ms Jayalalitha was pulled off the gun carriage carrying the leader's body. Thus, the split in the AIADMK was complete and parallel meetings were called by both groups to

elect the leader.

Death penalty for Sati abettors

Parliament gave its approval on December 16, 1987 to the provision of death sentence to those found abetting sati with the Rajya Sabha adopting with one voice a major social legislation to give effect to the stiff punishment. The Lok Sabha had already passed the legislation—the Commission of Sati (Prevention) Bill, 1987.

The Bill seeks to provide for more effective prevention of the commission of sati and its glorification including measures for punishment for offences relating to it, powers of Magistrates to prevent the commission of the offence, setting up of special courts, and power to remove structures glorifying sati. The salient feature of the Bill is that it provides for both death sentence and life imprisonment for those found abetting sati. The Bill got support from all sections of the House but some of the Opposition members raised pointed questions which the Minister of State for Social Welfare, Mrs Margaret Alva, replied to their satisfaction. It was only after the reply that the amendments were withdrawn.

The Bill is Government's response to a strong public demand throughout the country that law should provide deterrent punishment to discourage sati. This followed the incident in Deorala in Rajasthan. The legislation proposes to treat attempt to commit sati in the matter of punishment with the attempt to commit suicide under Section 309 of the Indian Penal Code.

According to the legislation, the definition of sati would include not only the burning or burying alive of any widow along with deceased husband but also include burning or burying of any woman with any other relative or with any article, object of thing associated with the husband or such relative irrespective of whether such

burning or burying is claimed to be voluntary or otherwise.

Naxalite drama in Andhra

For full two days Andhra Pradesh's officials were face to face with a new risk. They were taken hostage by hostile groups of the population. In an action unparalleled in Naxalite history, eight officials, including seven of the Indian Administrative Service, were on December 28, 1987 kidnapped in the Rampachodavaram forest area of East Godavari district of Andhra Pradesh in retaliation for the arrest of six of their colleagues. They were released a little before midnight on Dec. 30 following the freeing by the State Government of eight extremist prisoners, who were taken to Rampachodavaram village, 55 km from Rajahmundry, and let off.

The kidnap episode thus ended on a happy note after about two days of intense negotiations between the authorities and the extremists—People's War Group (PWG) of the Communist Party of India (Marxist-Leninist). The senior officers were freed without any physical harm and the State Government held its fire in the face of grim provocation. In fact there was even an element of comradely behaviour as the captors released two women IAS officers and then the District Collector to conduct negotiations with the Government. At one time these three shuttled between the place of captivity and a control room set up by the authorities to secure their release.

The sensational abduction took place near Gurtedu village in the Rampachodavaram mandal of the district when the civil servants were returning to Kakinaada after attending a meeting to review tribal development in a remote village located amidst a notorious Naxalite-infested area. The kidnapping exposed a glaring breach in security arrangements of the police since the officials were travelling without armed escort towards dusk and that too through a place where six police constables were murdered by Naxalites just three months ago.

Hindi Statute Bill

The Parliament has on November 26, 1987 authorised the President to publish an authoritative Hindi translation of the Constitution. The authorisation was given when the Rajya Sabha passed the Constitution (56th Amendment) Bill as adopted by the Lok Sabha.

There were heated exchanges over the Bill in Parliament which is a reminder that the language question still remains unsettled. The main problem is that the pro and anti-Hindi zealots refuse to view the

issue realistically and rationally. The AIADMK and DMK members opposed the new legislation fearing that the move is to impose Hindi on non-Hindi speaking people. It was also opposed on the ground that it discriminated in favour of Hindi to the exclusion of other languages.

The Minister of State for Home, Mr. Chintamani Panigrahi, who piloted the Bill, reminded the House that the measure had the limited objective of implementing the resolution of the Constituent Assembly. He said there was no question of a "stopmotherly" treatment being meted out to any language. Contextually, Mr. Panigrahi reiterated the assurance given by Jawaharlal Nehru, Indira Gandhi and also the Prime Minister, Mr. Rajiv Gandhi, that English would be continued to be used as an official language as long as necessary.

The Constitution Amendment Bill seeks to empower the President of India, to publish under his authority, the translation of the Constitution in Hindi to bring it in conformity with the language, style and terminology adopted in the authoritative text of Central Acts in the Hindi language.

The Bill can by no means be construed as a step against the non-Hindi speaking people. At the same time the importance of Hindi as the national as well as the official language cannot be underrated. A note of caution is, however, warranted. The Government must make it clear that the translation is a convenience and not an imposition. That would mean two things. First, in case of difference of opinion in interpretation, the English text will continue to be the final arbiter and, second, efforts will be made to encourage similar "authoritative" texts to come up in the other major languages listed in the Eighth Schedule of the Constitution.

58th Amendment to the Constitution

Parliamentary approval was accorded to the Constitution (58th Amendment) Bill with the Rajya Sabha passing it unanimously on August 31, 1987. The Lok Sabha had adopted the Bill on August 28. The Bill provides for making special arrangements with regard to reservation for Scheduled Tribes in the north-eastern States of Arunachal Pradesh, Nagaland, Mizoram and Meghalaya, by amending Article 332 of the Constitution for making a temporary provision, until readjustment of seats on the basis of the first census after 2000 AD.

The House also gave its approval to the Representation of the People (2nd Amendment) Bill, a consequential measure empowering the Election Commission to determine the Assembly constituencies to be reserved for the Scheduled Tribes in these States.

Such determination with regard to

Assembly constituencies in the State of Arunachal Pradesh will be done by the Election Commission under powers given to it by Section 14 of State of Arunachal Pradesh Act 1986.

Introducing the Constitution (58th Amendment) Bill, the Home Minister, Mr. Buta Singh, explained that arrangements with regard to reservation for Scheduled Tribes had to be provided in the north-eastern States in view of their historical background and the circumstances relating to development of Scheduled Tribes in these areas. The Bill is necessary to implement the Constitution (51st Amendment) Act, 1984.

The Constitution (51st Amendment) Act, 1984 was enacted to provide for reservation of seats in the House of the People for the Scheduled Tribes in Nagaland, Meghalaya, Mizoram and Arunachal Pradesh and also for reservation of seats for Scheduled Tribes in the Legislative Assemblies of Nagaland and Meghalaya by suitably amending articles 330 and 332.

Even though these States are predominantly tribal areas, the underlying objective of the aforesaid Act was to ensure that the members of the Scheduled Tribes in these areas do not fail to secure a minimal representation because of their inability to compete with the advanced sections of the people.

The Constitution (51st Amendment) Act, though formally enforced, cannot be fully implemented unless parallel action is taken to determine the seats which are to be reserved for Scheduled Tribes in these areas.

The number of seats reserved for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in the Legislative Assembly of any State under article 332 of the Constitution will have to be determined having regard to the provisions of article 332(3) of the Constitution.

The proposed amendment seeks to provide that if all the seats in the Legislative Assembly of such States in existence on the date of coming into force of this Constitution Amendment Act, are held by the members of the Scheduled Tribes, all the seats except one shall be reserved for Scheduled Tribes and in any other case such number of seats as bears to the total number of seats, a proportion not less than the number of members belonging to the Scheduled Tribes in the existing Assembly bears to the total number of seats in the existing Assembly.

The Bill is a sequel to the amendments proposed to be made in article 332 of the Constitution by the Constitution (58th Amendment) Bill, 1987, for the purpose of providing for reservation of seats for the Scheduled Tribes in the Legislative Assemblies of the States of Arunachal Pradesh, Meghalaya, Mizoram and Nagaland.

EXTERNAL AFFAIRS

India, Burma pledge to strengthen ties

India and Burma have pledged to strengthen their ties of friendship as the Prime Minister, Mr. Rajiv Gandhi, offered to assist Burma in its economic development with all the expertise his country has. In a bid to open up Burma, long called the hermit nation, Mr. Gandhi said on December 15, 1987, India's scientists and engineers, experts and entrepreneurs would be glad to participate in Burma's developmental plans.

Burma has responded with considerable enthusiasm to India's desire for increased bilateral relations. Mr. Gandhi stressed that India and Burma should strengthen their cooperation in trade, industry and science and technology. He said interaction between the two countries had not been as extensive as their proximity warranted.

Mr. Gandhi said during his talks with the Chairman of the ruling Burma Socialist Programme Party, Gen. Ne Win, it had been decided to exchange delegations to work out concrete details on economic cooperation, including specific items the two countries could export to each other. Mr. Gandhi said India had offered to buy more rice from Burma but it had some production problems and the domestic consumption had gone up a little bit. It was also offered to purchase timber and non-ferrous metals.

Mr. Gandhi, who had official discussions with the Burmese Prime Minister, Mr. Maung Maung Kha, said the two sides discussed the problem of about 200,000 stateless people of Indian origin in Burma and it had been decided by the Burmese Government that new generation will certainly be granted citizenship rights even if the present one did not get it. The Prime Minister said the representatives of the Indian community had themselves told him that the new citizenship laws of 1982 were adequate but the processing of applications was very slow.

Apparently referring to Burma's policy of isolation towards the comity of nations after it quit the non-aligned movement at the time of the Havana summit, Mr. Gandhi said India sought cooperation among its neighbours in South Asia, a region whose natural geographic frontiers extended from Afghanistan in the north-west to Burma in the south-east. Although Mr. Gandhi mooted the idea that Burma join the South Asian Association for Regional Cooperation (SAARC), General Ne Win did not appear to be particularly enthusiastic about it. This underlined the fact that Burmese leaders are still wary of opening its closed doors to the world.

Nevertheless, the Indian Prime

Minister's talks with the Burmese leaders have ensured one thing: Burma would now at least partially open its doors to India. General Ne Win has responded with considerable enthusiasm to India's desire for increased bilateral relations.

State of Sino-Indian ties

India and China have decided, in principle, to upgrade their official level talks on the boundary dispute to political level, the Prime Minister, Mr. Rajiv Gandhi, affirmed at a meeting of the Parliamentary Consultative Committee on External Affairs on December 2, 1987. However, the talks between the two countries at political level did not preclude official level discussions to deal with the details of the various issues involved, he clarified to the members who welcomed the two countries' intention to upgrade the talks.

Summing up the discussion, which was focussed on Sino-Indian relations, Mr. Gandhi stressed that any solution to the India-China boundary issue "should be equitable" not only to the two Governments but also to the peoples of the two countries. Both sides should, therefore, strive to see that the right atmosphere was created for working towards a just solution to the border problem, Mr. Gandhi said.

In sharp contrast to the downturn in Sino-Indian relations earlier in the year, the eighth round of talks between the two countries, which began on November 15, 1987, concluded on a distinctly hopeful sign. The Indian delegation was headed by the Foreign Secretary, Mr. K. P. S. Menon, and the Chinese team was led by the Vice-Foreign Minister, Mr. Liu Shuqing. The Chinese delegates made a conscious effort to disprove the prophecies of doom which warned of the imminence of an armed conflict on the Sino-Indian border.

Sino-Indian relations have entered a new phase following a tacit agreement between the two sides not to let the border issue cloud the other positive aspects. The hope is that once friendship is restored the boundary will solve itself. The positive phase in the relations with China was the result of painstaking efforts by the two sides.

During the talks, India stressed its intention to reconstruct its relations with China to build a climate of trust and cooperation. China reciprocated these sentiments, saying it attached importance to development of friendly relations with India.

Indo-Pak clash in Siachen area

Heavy fighting had erupted once again on the strategic Siachen Glacier when

Indian troops repulsed a Pakistani attack in battalion strength supported by artillery and missiles. After trying to pulverise several Indian posts on the 19,000 ft Saltoro ridge west of the Siachen Glacier on September 24 and 25, 1987, nearly 900 Pakistani troops tried to overrun them. They were beaten back with heavy casualties.

A spokesman of the Defence Ministry said in New Delhi on September 29 that Pakistani troops retreated after suffering 150 dead when they attempted to take control of the four strategic passes controlling access to the Siachen Glacier. The Pakistani troops made a simultaneous attempt to take control of the Sia La, Indira Col, Bilafond and the Saltoro passes in battalion sized strength, but were repulsed. The most recent clash marks the first time the Ministry of Defence has given a public statement of the clashes that are going on there and taking a steady toll of Indian and Pakistani soldiers.

Pakistan broke its silence on October 1, 1987 and admitted a serious clash in the Bilafond area of the Siachen Glacier on September 24 and 25, but blamed it on "aggressive measures by Indian troops." The Minister of State for Defence, Rana Naaseem Mahmood told the National Assembly in Islamabad that the Pakistani troops defended their positions and inflicted heavy casualties on the Indian side. "The report on the encounter as disseminated by the Indian side was highly exaggerated and the casualties reported on the Pakistani side were preposterous," the Minister said.

The Pakistanis are understood to be using Chinese-made multi-barrel rocket launchers which are mounted on small wheels and can fire a dozen rockets in a salvo. The Indian pickets on the Saltoro heights overlook a deep valley and a tributary of the Shyok river which flows westwards and falls into the Indus a few miles from Skardu. The town of Skardu is the main logistics base for Pakistani operations against Indian defences on Siachen.

This is the first time in three years that Pakistani troops have tried to strengthen to dislodge Indian troops from positions overlooking the main passes—Sia La, Indira Col, Bilafond and Saltoro—to the Siachen Glacier. There has, however, been almost continuous shooting in the area over the past three years.

Pakistani troops keep testing Indian defences and have suffered many casualties and their attempts have only fuelled a bitter debate in Pakistani political circles that the military dictatorship has fallen in its strategy of linking up with Chinese troops who are in illegal occupation of the Aksai Chin segments of Jammu and Kashmir.

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COMMISSIONS AND COMMITTEES

Fairfax panel findings

The Thakkar-Natarajan Commission has severely criticised the role of former Finance Minister, Mr Vishwanath Pratap Singh, in the engagement of the Fairfax group, a United States based detective agency, "which was not consistent with the security of India", and said the entire operation was shrouded in secrecy and surrounded by mysterious circumstances.

In a bulky 293 page report to the Government which was tabled in Parliament on December 9, 1987, the Commission has said engagement of Fairfax or Mr Hershman was "unsafe" as Mr Hershman subsequently administered threats against the Government of India itself and even talks not being afraid of being accused of destabilisation. The report also describes the situation in the Finance Ministry at that time as "prima facie intolerable". It notes with distress that the department had functioned in a "cloak and dagger" atmosphere of secrecy.

The report reveals a "sorry state of affairs" in which "no written record existed about the alleged oral clearance or the alleged engagement of a foreign detective agency during the tenure of Mr V. P. Singh and all post facto records came into existence much later, after the controversy arose and his shifting from the Finance Ministry to the Defence Ministry came about. The services of the foreign detective agency were being utilised in the name of and on behalf of the Government of India and not on behalf of the officials who did so. And yet the Government and even the Prime Minister were totally in the dark about these sensitive matters."

The Commission has, however, made it clear that no payment was to be made to Fairfax until some concrete evidence was made available by it to the Government on Foreign Exchange Regulation Act (FERA) violations by certain companies, and that "no such evidence has been made available and no payment has been authorised to be made to Fairfax or made

so far." Similarly, no information whatsoever has been made available to the Government by Fairfax under the understanding between the then Director of Enforcement, Mr Bhure Lal, and the Fairfax chairman, Mr Hershman, and no information made available by Government to Fairfax, the Commission has noted.

The report has concluded that the agency was hired by Mr Bhure Lal without specific authorisation or permission to the effect from his direct superior, Mr Vinod Pande, the Revenue Secretary, and in this he was guided or "manipulated" by Mr Nushi Wadia of Bombay Dyeing and influenced by Mr Gurumurthy, the Financial Adviser of the *Indian Express*. The Commission has suggested that an inquiry be conducted in public interest into the conduct of Mr Bhure Lal in view of the disturbing features which had emerged from the engagement of the Fairfax group.

The Commission, comprising the Supreme Court judges, Mr M. P. Thakkar as chairman and Mr S. Natarajan as member, was asked to inquire into the circumstances leading to the engagement of Fairfax to collect information regarding certain cases of violations of FERA. The Commission was set up under the Commissions of Inquiry Act, 1952, on April 6 this year and submitted its report on November 30, 1987. The Commission, among other issues, had been asked to investigate as to what information had been made available to the Fairfax group by the Government of India and if the security of the country was prejudiced in any manner in making such arrangements.

Bofors Investigation

A substantive and crucial aspect of the work of the Joint Parliamentary Committee, set up to probe the controversial Rs 1,427-crore gun deal with the Bofors, appeared to have been over with the conclusion of the deposition of Swedish firm's President, Mr Per Ove Morberg, and Vice President of Nobel Industries Mr Lars Gothlin.

Emerging from the three and a-half hour in-camera deposition before the Committee, the two officials told the newsmen on September 19, 1987 that they had tendered "very substantial information" to the Committee.

The information was much more than contained in the Swedish National Audit Bureau's report, and the proceedings before the Committee were "businesslike", they said. But both Bofors men declined to say whether they had disclosed any names of individuals or companies, Indian or foreign, to whom Bofors had made payments in regard to the gun deal with India.

The Government of India's threat to cancel the 155 mm Swedish gun deal apparently forced the visiting high-level Bofors team to give details of the three foreign companies which received substantial payments for securing the Rs 1,427-crore contract.

The team disclosed to both the Government of India and the Parliamentary Committee that an all-inclusive total of 319 million Swedish kronors (SEK) was paid to three non-Indian companies domiciled outside India to terminate international consultancy agreements relevant to the sale of Howitzers to India. The three specific payments were mentioned in terms of the three agreements not limited to India. The officials of the Bofors have given the names of the three recipient companies to the Government of India, but not to the Joint Parliamentary Committee. But the revelation has come orally and not in writing. This is a dicey thing, inasmuch as the company can at any time go back on its word if the situation gets too hot.

The Swedish arms manufacturing company has claimed that no "winding up" payments were made to Mr Vin Chadha's Anatron Corporation which was Bofors' agent in India until the original contract was terminated in late 1985 in the wake of the Prime Minister, Mr Rajiv Gandhi's insistence that there be no middlemen or agents in defence deals.

DEFENCE

MiG-29 inducted into IAF

The MiG-29, the most formidable all-weather multipurpose interceptor aircraft with nuclear capability and an airborne early warning control system (AWACS) capability was formally inducted into the Indian Air Force in Pune on December 6, 1987.

The MiG-29, which is a frontline aircraft of the Soviet Air Force, has been rechristened the "Baaz". The Indian Air Force is

the second in the world to deploy the Paro twin-engined aircraft which has a lethal arsenal of two beyond visual range air to air missiles and four close combat missiles.

Two highly decorated squadrons of the Indian Air Force, the 47th called the "Supersonics" and the 48th called the "Flying Archers", have been equipped with the aircraft codenamed "Fulcrum" by the North Atlantic Treaty Organisation. According to Defence sources, two more IAF squadrons would get the new aircraft by early January 1988.

The aircraft, according to the "Flying

Archers" piloting it, has a thrust weight ratio of more than 1:2, which makes it more than a match to the US F-16s acquired by the Pakistani Air Force. The higher thrust gives the aircraft more manoeuvrability.

The "Baaz" has a very fast climb rate and is ready to combat just minutes after being airborne. It has a look-down shoot-down radar system and a longer lock-on system ranging up to 120 km. However, the aircraft which has intrigued the aviation experts, is still being kept under the wraps. None of its armament systems has ever been displayed. The MiG 29 has still not been



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exhibited even at the international Farnborough air show.

Besides its full complement of electronic counter measures, the MiG-29 has a standby infra-red seeker radar system which allows it to sneak into enemy territory without detection, even if its main radar is jammed. The aircraft can attain speeds ranging from 200 kmph to 1,500 kmph. The aircraft, the Defence experts said, can operate from runways of just 500 metres which means that it can even operate from damaged airfields. The aircraft unlike its sister aircraft in the MiG family can slow down in flight rapidly, which gives it tremendous advantage in dog fights.

'Viraat' comes home

The recently acquired aircraft carrier, INS Viraat, was ceremonially welcomed by the nation amidst a 17 naval gun salute with the Prime Minister, Mr. Rajiv Gandhi, assigning a special task to the Navy to protect the country's economic zone.

Friday, August 21, 1987 was a proud day for the Indian Navy when INS Viraat, the second aircraft carrier, joined the Indian fleet in Bombay. Totally modernised, the Viraat will add to the three-dimensional capability of the Navy.

The acquisition of a second carrier, which had been envisaged almost three decades ago for attaining a balanced and credible naval posture has finally materialised. The Viraat joins the company of INS Vikrant, the Navy's first carrier which arrived in Bombay on Nov 3, 1961.

Commissioned in the Indian Navy as INS Viraat on May 12 this year, the ship had a long and illustrious career with the Royal Navy as HMS Hermes. One of the frontline carriers of the Royal Navy, the former Hermes covered itself with glory in the Falklands war of 1982.

After the Falklands war, she was placed in reserve. It was in April 1986 that India, in quest of a second aircraft carrier for its Navy, signed an agreement with the U.K. for the acquisition of this ship. The Hermes

underwent many modifications to incorporate the latest technological innovations, including the ski-jump fitted in 1981. This 12 degree launching ramp (called the ski-jump) fitted to the bow (front end) of the ship permits the fighter aircraft on board to take off with a greater payload.

The modifications include a modern deck-landing system, a new version of computer-aided action information system and facilities for housing surface-to-air, air-to-surface and air-to-air missiles. Other novel features are a remote control unit for the main engines and boiler room (for use in the event of nuclear fall-out) and associated radiation free air supply systems.

Today, Viraat is a formidable fighting unit displacing 28,500 tonnes. She did her sea trials in the English Channel in May this year and repeated the first full power performance of 1959 with aplomb. She has the latest version of deck approach projector sight to provide a fixed glide path and horizon approach path indicator to give vertical alignment to landing aircraft.

ECONOMIC

1987-88 Annual Plan

The outlay for the 1987-88 Annual Plan has been fixed at Rs. 44,699 crore, an increase of 12.3 per cent over the previous year's outlay. The outlay comprises Rs. 25,042 crore for the Central Plan, Rs. 699 crore for the Union Territories, excluding the outlay for Arunachal Pradesh, Mizoram and Goa, which have become full-fledged States, and Rs. 18,958 crore for States.

It is expected that domestic resources would finance 79 per cent of the Plan outlay, while the inflow from abroad would take care of another 8.3 per cent. The remaining 12.7 per cent of the outlay would be met through deficit financing.

According to the Annual Plan document laid on the table of the Lok Sabha on December 11, 1987, the stress continues to be on food, employment and productivity. High priority has been given to the development of infrastructure and about one-half of the Plan outlay has been allocated for energy, transport and communications to prevent any bottlenecks in the growth of the economy.

Despite the three successive weak monsoons, the agricultural production in 1986-87 has been maintained at the previous years' level, according to the Plan document. The gross domestic product at factor cost is estimated to have gone up by over 4.5 per cent in real terms.

According to the revised index of industrial production (provisional), the growth rate achieved by the industrial sector as a whole was 8.7 per cent in 1985-86 and 8.9 per cent in 1986-87.

The revised estimates of the Plan for 1986-87 at Rs. 40,261 crore consisted of Rs. 23,625 crore for the Centre and Rs. 16,636 crore for the States and Union Territories. As compared to the original outlay, the revised estimates are higher by Rs. 1,325 crore in the case of the Centre and lower in the case of the States and Union Territories taken together by Rs. 116 crore.

Double digit inflation

Inflation touched the double digit figure in more than 20 cities in the year-ended October 1987.

According to the Labour Bureau's consumer price index for industrial workers (1960-100), the highest inflation was recorded at Yamuna Nagar and Amritsar at 16 per cent.

Delhi had an inflation rate of 14.2 per cent, Madras 11.2 per cent and Bombay 11 per cent. In Calcutta, it was 4.6 per cent.

The all-India average was 9.5 per cent.

The other cities where inflation touched the double digit mark with percentage rates in brackets are: Jaipur (15.6), Darjeeling (14.1), Balaghat (14), Ahmedabad (13.4), Ajmer (13.3), Madurai (12.8), Monghyr (12.2), Varanasi (11.9), Bhavnagar (11.5), Asansol (11.2), Jharia (10.9), Jaipur (10.9), Guntur (10.8), Rangapara (10.8), Digboi (10.7) and Srinagar (10.3).

In view of the high inflation rate, the value of the rupee in the year-ended October 1987, declined to 12.22 paise in Delhi, 12.71 paise in Bombay and 13.23 paise in Madras. At the all-India level, the rupee value declined to 13.33 paise. In Calcutta it was worth 13.70 paise.

\$ 350m World Bank aid for India

The World Bank and its affiliate, the International Development Association (IDA) have approved lending \$ 350 million to India, which is striving to overcome the effects of one of the worst droughts of this century, to help finance the urgently needed imports, the Bank said on November 25, 1987. The aid was announced by the World Bank President, Mr. Barber Conable, during his visit to India.

The bank loan is for \$150 million and carries a variable interest rate, currently at 7.76 per cent, while the rest is interest free. The money will be used to finance imports of oilseeds, edible oils, pesticides, veterinary medicines, animal feed, non-ferrous metals and industrial components and spare parts.

The World Bank is also helping speed up implementation of projects it is financing in drought-affected areas and, in some cases, widening the scope of projects to eliminate or minimise the constraints on agricultural production and village water supply caused by the drought.

The Bank plans to advance the release of \$100 million from an ongoing farm credit project approved in February 1986 to enable drought-proofing investments by farmers. This will help farmers prepare for next year's summer crop. Disbursements on other projects will also be speeded up to maintain the pace of key projects affected by the drought.

Expenditure Tax Act comes into force

The Expenditure Tax Bill, 1987, passed by the Parliament in the last session, received the assent of the President. It came into force on November 1, 1987 in the whole country except Jammu and Kashmir.

The levy of the tax will be at 10 per cent

of any expenditure incurred in a hotel where the room charge for any unit of residential accommodation is Rs. 400 or more per day per individual.

The tax base includes any expenditure incurred on any accommodation, residential or otherwise, food or drink or any other services provided by the hotel. The expenditure on food and drinks provided by the hotel at any place outside is also liable for tax. Similarly, any

expenditure on food or drinks in the hotel premises or in a restaurant in the hotel not managed by the hotel shall also be liable for expenditure tax.

This Act will not apply to foreign diplomats. Payment in foreign exchange will be exempt from the expenditure tax. In certain specified cases, expenditure incurred in Indian currency obtained by conversion of foreign exchange will also be outside the purview of this levy.

EDUCATION AND EMPLOYMENT

Scheme for retiring soldiers

The 50,000 armed forces personnel retiring young every year with nothing but a bleak future to look forward to are now being offered a novel scheme in the new year that will take them "from arms to farms" in a bid to resettle them close to their homes in the rural areas.

The scheme (Semtex two—self employment for ex-servicemen 2) to come into operation from January 15, 1988, has been promoted with the assistance of the National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development (NABARD) which will provide finance for agriculture development and 10 allied activities, including marine and inland fisheries and dairy development. In addition the bank would provide financial assistance to servicemen to take up a spectrum of cottage, tiny and village industries also in the rural areas.

The scheme will go a long way in meeting the rehabilitation needs of a large number of former armed forces personnel who were left out by Semtex-1 announced in March 1986 which was somewhat limited in scope.

CBSE test for medical seats

The Central Board of Secondary Education will conduct on May 22, 1988 an all-India pre-medical/pre-dental entrance test for 15 per cent of the seats available.

The test to be held at different centres in Delhi and the State capitals will be for the medical/dental colleges in India, excepting those in Jammu and Kashmir and Andhra Pradesh. The entrance examination could not be held last year due to a Supreme Court ruling.

Big increase in number of unemployed doctors

A glut of medical graduates coupled with an unprecedented level of unemployment is causing concern in many parts of the world, according to a World Health Organisation study. The number of unemployed

physicians is poorly documented, but some data are available which illustrate this frightening phenomenon, it says.

The study showed that 45,000 physicians are unemployed in Italy, 40,000 in India, 23,000 in Spain and 2,500 in Netherlands. The United States forecasts an excess of 70,000 physicians in 1990 and 150,000 in 2000 AD.

The study says that however the shortage of certain categories of health workers is still a major problem in many developing countries and will probably remain for a long time to come.

The study notes that there is frequently a discrepancy between the training health workers receive and the skills they need to provide health care for the needs of the population. Moreover, a few countries have a manpower distribution pattern that conforms to the community needs.

In some countries, including those facing an acute shortage, the so-called brain drain of highly trained health workers to more prosperous surroundings has been a traditionally well recognised phenomenon.

Unique opportunity to pursue higher education

The Indira Gandhi National Open University (IGNOU) offers a unique opportunity to those unable to pursue higher education due to economic constraints or other problems but yearn for it.

Highlighting the university's salient features, the Vice-Chancellor of the IGNOU, Dr. Ram Reddy, said it was established with the basic concept to advance and disseminate learning and knowledge by diversity of means to the disadvantaged groups and to unlock opportunities for upgrading knowledge and skills.

Dr. Reddy said IGNOU offered both short and long-term academic programmes in the areas of general education, continuing education and extension education, to meet the varied requirements of different categories of people living in urban, rural and hill areas, young and old housewives, drop-outs and the employed, etc.

He said the duration of the programmes

was flexible to enable the students to move from a lower level programme to higher level one as the courses were organised in a modular form.

Dr. Reddy said the university proposes to offer courses in a large number of subjects and the emphasis would be on inter-disciplinary programmes. He said the schools of studies in the university would utilise the best talent available in the country in preparation of the course material.

Fewer SC, ST takers for UPSC jobs

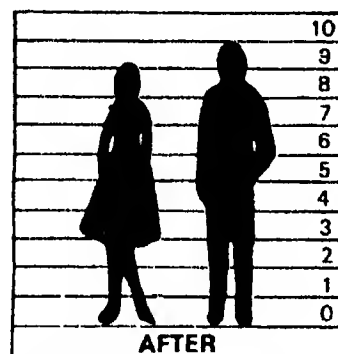
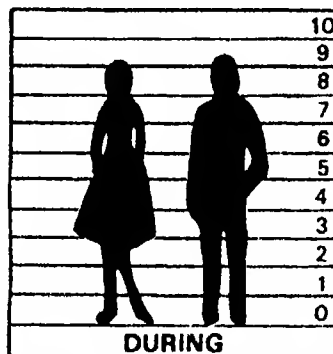
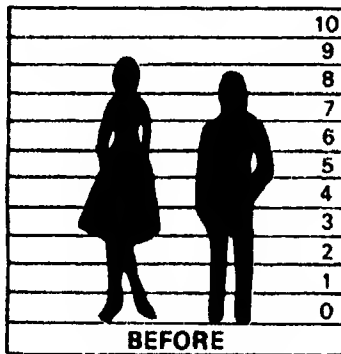
The Union Public Service Commission (UPSC) continues to experience a shortfall of suitable candidates belonging to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes for jobs relating to specialisation in medicine, science and engineering. However, the Commission has been able to recommend the requisite number of candidates belonging to those categories in examinations not requiring technical or professional qualifications, an official release said on August 30, 1987.

According to the annual report of the UPSC 1985-86, the Commission contacted several eminent persons, authorities and institutions including the Commissioner for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes to attract candidates for the reserved posts. The report indicated that there had been an increase of 21 per cent in the applicants bringing their number to 380,000 during 1985-86 against 320,000 the previous year. The major increase was in respect of Civil Services Examinations and Assistants' Grade Examinations.

The weaker sections need to be given incentives so that they can join the mainstream and experience a sense of participation in the decision-making apparatus. Dr. B. R. Ambedkar personally moved Article 295A of the Draft Constitution (Article 334 of the adopted Constitution). This limited the period of reservation for the Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe candidates to 10 years. But, as experience shows, even after forty years of independence, they are lagging behind.

(Continued on page 51)

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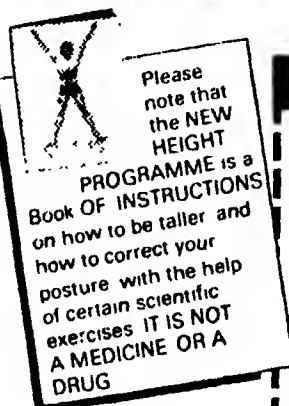
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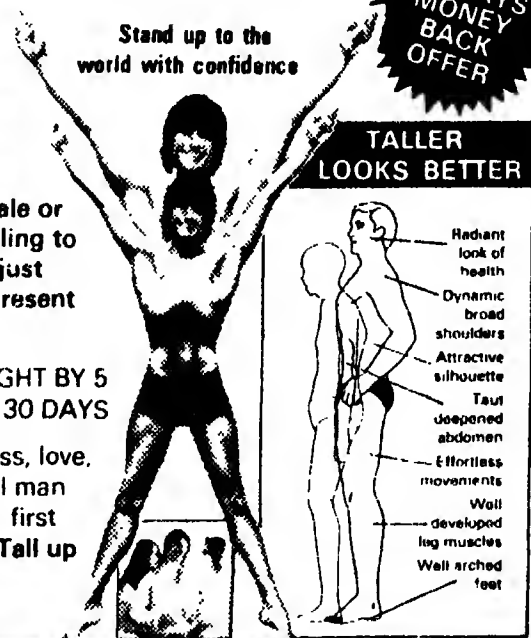


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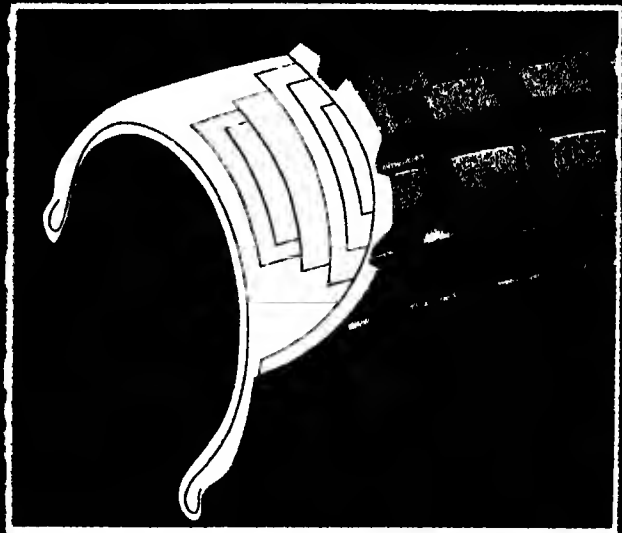
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INDIA TODAY

The year 1988 has begun with a lot of hope for India and its people. There are, no doubt, some dark patches on the horizon but for a nation determinedly optimistic about its future these patches don't mean much. Every great nation develops and becomes an example for others only by facing and then overcoming the obstacles that come in its way. History is witness to the fact that India has crossed hurdles as difficult as the ones confronting it today, if not more difficult. It is this history that builds up in every Indian a solid and invincible faith in a bright future for his country.

The country did face a number of political turmoils last year. Issues like the Bofors gun deal, purchase of HDW submarines and Fairfax inquiry were once so heatedly debated in the press and public that it appeared that they would force a major political change leading to the tumbling of the Rajiv Gandhi government. But that threatened change did not take place and for Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi the political situation today is nearly as smooth and comfortable as it was in early 1987.

The critics of the government will undoubtedly continue to exploit the issues that raged last year but the people in general are now looking towards the future with hopes for better days to come. The Rajiv Gandhi government stays firmly in the saddle and there is no chance of the "V. P. Singh wave", as the followers of the former Defence Minister describe his popularity, with the masses, doing any damage to it.

Mr. Singh has certainly acquired an image and reputation with the people such as no other political leader in the opposition possessed in the last 10 years. He commands respect from the people and wherever he goes he attracts thousands of admirers who believe he alone can help improve the present situation. But Mr. Singh seems to be still miles away from the goal he has set for himself.

Mr. Singh does not seem to have the necessary vision and ideas to do better than those who are at the helm of affairs today. His role so far has been confined to symbolising in himself the unhappiness among the people at the government's failure to make the day-to-day living for them easy and tension-free. He will have to adopt a positive role to offer an alternative both in terms of a personality and ideas, if he wants to succeed.

It will, however, be wrong to say that the situation in the country is politically normal. The States like Punjab, U.P., Tamil Nadu, Maharashtra, Bihar and Orissa are in the grip of some political turmoil or the other. The Punjab problem continues to defy any

COVER STORY

solution despite the best efforts of Mr. Siddharth Shankar Ray and Mr. J. F. Rebeiro, the Governor and the Director General of Police, respectively. The terrorists continue to hit the State administration hard with their killings, sometimes senseless and indiscriminate.

In the month of January this year alone the terrorists gunned down about 100 persons. They stepped up their killings as the Republic Day neared, forcing even Mr. Rebeiro to admit that they are on the "offensive". The situation is thus grim even after hundreds of wanted terrorists have been arrested, killed in encounters or "accounted for" in some other ways. The Punjab issue is going to be a severe pain in the neck of the Centre for quite some time this year if it does not reach an agreement with a group or party, led by leaders like Prakash Singh Badal, which has influence over the terrorists and extremists.

Tamil Nadu is going to face political instability after the death of M. G. Ramachandran. This may complicate the things for the Centre busy as it is solving the problem posed by Sri Lanka Tamils. At the time of our going to the press, the government of Janaki Ramachandran had been dismissed with the imposition of the President's Rule in the State. An early election has been assured — most likely by April — but it cannot be held till political alignments crystallise.

In U.P. as in Maharashtra, the farmers are getting organised under leaders like Mahendra Singh Tikait and Sharad Joshi. It is for the first time in India's history that farmers have realised the force they can become in the political system. Their leaders are primarily interested in improving the economic lot of the peasantry by ensuring them better prices for their produce and relief in the taxes they have to pay. But they have political interest also. They know they can use the peasantry as a lever in controlling the political power.

This explains how concerned the political leaders, whatever party they belong to, are over the rise of what they call "farm lobby". The politicisation of the farmers just as it had happened with Harijans and backward classes 30 years ago is going to produce far-reaching results in the years to come. The massive "gherao" of the office of the Commissioner of Meerut Division by about a lakh members of the Bhartiya Kisan Union led by Tikait for several days from January 28 was not only a challenge to the ruling Congress party in U.P. but also an

indication of the things likely to happen in India's social and economic spheres in the years to come. Sharad Joshi, who leads the Shetkari Sangathan in Maharashtra, offered full support to the gherao.

The developments in the States like Tripura and West Bengal in the recent weeks also hint at the threats India's unity faces. The organisations like Tripura National Volunteers (TNV) and the Gorkha National Liberation Front (GNLF) are doing things that directly undermine the country's security and solidarity. The TNV leaders are opposed to the rule over their State by non-tribals. They have the same objectives as the Mizoram National Front (MNF) had in Mizoram. They are brutally killing non-tribals to drive terror into the hearts of those who are, in their eyes outsiders and, therefore, should not try to rule over the tribals. On the eve of the assembly elections, TNV gunned down more than 100 non-tribals. The entire State had to be declared by the Centre a "disturbed area" soon after the visit of Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi to Agartala on January 29. The turn that events will take in this region will be watched with concern by all those who are interested in the welfare of the country.

GNLF led by Subhas Ghising is also indulging in acts of violence in Darjeeling and neighbouring areas to achieve its aim of creating for the Gorkhas a separate State called Gorkhaland. Though Subhas Ghising says he and his followers are not working for secession of the areas, where Gorkhas live from India, there is strong fear that his movement will finally result in such a situation. The West Bengal government too fears that GNLF leaders have far more ambitious plans than merely securing a separate State of Gorkhaland.

Talks held between the GNLF and the Jyoti Basu government through the intervention of the Centre have been held many times but without any fruitful results. In the meantime, the situation in the area is worsening. Both the GNLF leaders and the West Bengal Chief Minister suffer from a lack of trust in each other.

The political problems facing India are, however, not such as may be difficult to resolve. Given the desire and sincerity to see them thrashed out, they will disappear sooner than later. And the Rajiv Gandhi government does not lack in such a sincerity and desire. It is this that gives hope that 1988 will see the end of all major political problems in India.

Economically India can be said to be in a position which is not comfortable but not critical either. But for a massive drought that various parts of the country witnessed last year, the economic situation would

have been very satisfactory. The drought has caused a serious set-back to the country's steady progress towards the goal of self-sufficiency in food. It is believed that the kharif crops have been seriously damaged by the drought. This will result in much less kharif foodgrains production than was estimated. It is for this reason that the government is mobilising resources to ensure that Rabi foodgrains production is about 76 million tonnes. It is believed that even if this ambitious target is achieved, the total foodgrains production will not go beyond 140 million tonnes.

The government is certainly making a determined effort to fight the drought and face the consequences it is sure to produce in months to come. Certain taxes have been levied to raise funds to assist the drought affected States like Rajasthan, U. P., Bihar and Orissa. There is hardly any State which has not come in the grip of an unprecedented drought. Even Kerala has suffered by this natural calamity. The government had fortunately about 23 million tonnes of foodgrains in reserve when this calamity arrived. This gave it confidence that the loss of kharif crop would be taken care of by the foodgrains in reserve.

Various State governments, particularly those of the non-Congress parties, however, feel that the Centre is not fully aware of the dimension of the problem drought has created, and, as a result, it is not taking all those steps that are necessary to tackle the situation. The funds demanded by the affected States for taking up various relief measures for the victims of the drought and ensuring the Rabi crop too is not affected have not been granted in full by the Centre. For this Delhi cannot be blamed as it does not have enough funds to distribute. That is why it has asked the States to generate their own resources to meet the situation. There, however, seems to be some truth in the charge made in some quarters that even whatever fund has been released by the Centre is not being fully utilized. U.P. has figured prominently in the list of States believed to have been careless in making a proper use of the drought relief fund.

Escalating prices of essential commodities have made the day-to-day living rather difficult for the common people. This is one aspect of India's economy which common man finds very hard to understand. How the prices of essential items have gone up in the last one year is clear from the wholesale price index which went up for food articles from 350.4 in December 1986 to 392.0 in December 1987. The non-food articles also registered an upward rise in prices from 336.1 in December 1986 to 373.2 in December 1987. As almost all consumers know, the wholesale price index does not present a real picture because the retail price which they pay has no relation with the bulk purchases.

The government has been raising administrative prices of commodities

needed most by common people. This it has done on the eve of the annual budget presented every year on Feb. 28. The most recent price hike of petrol by one rupee came as a big surprise as it suddenly not only made the conveyance for everyone very costly but also worked as a great disincentive for growth and development. Besides, the rise in petrol price is sure to cause prices of several other commodities too to go up. The economic situation as stated above is still not critical but it cannot be avoided becoming so for long with the purchasing power of the people dwindling fast. There is, however, no need for us to give up the hope that the government will be able to check the situation from turning worse.

India's relations with its neighbours fortunately continue to be pleasant and cordial. Sri Lanka is one neighbour where the Rajiv Gandhi government is believed to have done something good to improve relations with the Jayewardene government; but it has also hurt the Sri Lanka Tamils, who used to get help from India in their fight for provincial autonomy for the eastern and northern provinces of the island where they live in large numbers. By sending its peace keeping force into Sri Lanka, India has certainly helped save the island from breaking up. The Tamil militants belonging to LTTE group have certainly been contained by the IPKF but it is clear by now that they cannot be held under control for long. They still have enough resources to hit back. They have courage and necessary training to keep the IPKF men engaged in a war-like situation for long. It will be wrong to underestimate the strength of the Tamil militants, a strength that is based more on their ethnic solidarity than on the arms and ammunitions they continue not only to possess in large quantities but easily procure them from outside. India should not ignore one important fact and that is the Sinhala militancy rising fast to oppose the Jayewardene government's accord with the Rajiv Gandhi government to settle the Tamil problem. The Sinhala extremists grouped in bodies like JVP have been inflicting serious damages on their government. They are also responsible for the violent attacks on the government leaders. They had almost succeeded in killing Mr. Jayewardene himself last year. It will be in the interest of the country in general and the State of Tamil Nadu in particular if IPKF returns home as early as possible. The longer it stays in Sri Lanka doing the job for Mr. Jayewardene, the more difficult it will be for it to leave the island with honour and dignity.

India's relations with Pakistan, Nepal and Bangladesh continue to be normal and cordial though not free from frictions. Despite its best efforts India has not been able to prevent Pakistan from getting massive aid of both arms and funds from the U.S. A couple of weeks ago President Ronald Reagan allowed a massive flow of arms aid to Pakistan by giving a certificate, as required under American laws, stating

that Islamabad is not making any atomic bomb (this aid is available on the condition that the country receiving it is not making any nuclear weapons). This certificate has been given despite the fact that even American intelligence sources are of the firm view that Pakistan has acquired the capability to manufacture atomic bombs and most likely already possesses one of them.

The relationship of India with Bangladesh has become somewhat soured because of the influx of refugees into Tripura and other places from Chittagong. The refugees are mostly Chakmas not wanted by the Bangladesh government and, therefore, being forced through torture and similar means to leave Chittagong. This influx has complicated the already difficult ethnic situation in Tripura.

Looking at the cultural scene of India, one feels that it is one area where things are happening in a manner that contributes to the social awakening of the masses. The programmes like the Festival of Russia that opened in Delhi last year will continue all over the country for some months this year also bringing the people of two great Asian countries closer to one another. Though the feeling of some is that this festival was not easy for the common people to see because of high ticket rates. There is no denying that it made an impact on those who have been interested in the furtherance of the cause of art and culture. They got to see a new dimension of cultural relationship between India and the Soviet Union.

Ramanand Sagar's Ramayana on T.V. is sure to continue drawing a large number of viewers from all walks of life. Much to the unhappiness of so-called secularists and leftists, the serial has drawn attention and admiration even from those who should not be watching it, like the atheists. They find that the pull of the serial particularly because of treatment of the story in a popular style and the emotions it evokes even in those who have never heard of the story, is very great. Many Muslims and Christians in India also watch this serial with interest because of the higher values of life it tries to inculcate in the viewers. No wonder there are families which worship the T.V. set with flowers and incense before the serial begins. And in places like Jammu and Fatehgarh, the viewers rioted when the serial was not shown because of power failure. There are people who try to see dark spots in the serial. They allege it is promoting Hindu fundamentalism. That this is baseless is proved by the fact that even Muslim scholars and leaders have spoken highly of it.

Although the sports scene was quite gloomy in 1987, with the home team facing defeat in Reliance Cup and the series against West Indies as also other disciplines, 18-year-old Vishwanathan Anand blazed a trail of glory by becoming the first Indian and the third Asian to secure the prestigious Grand Master title in chess at the end of the year.

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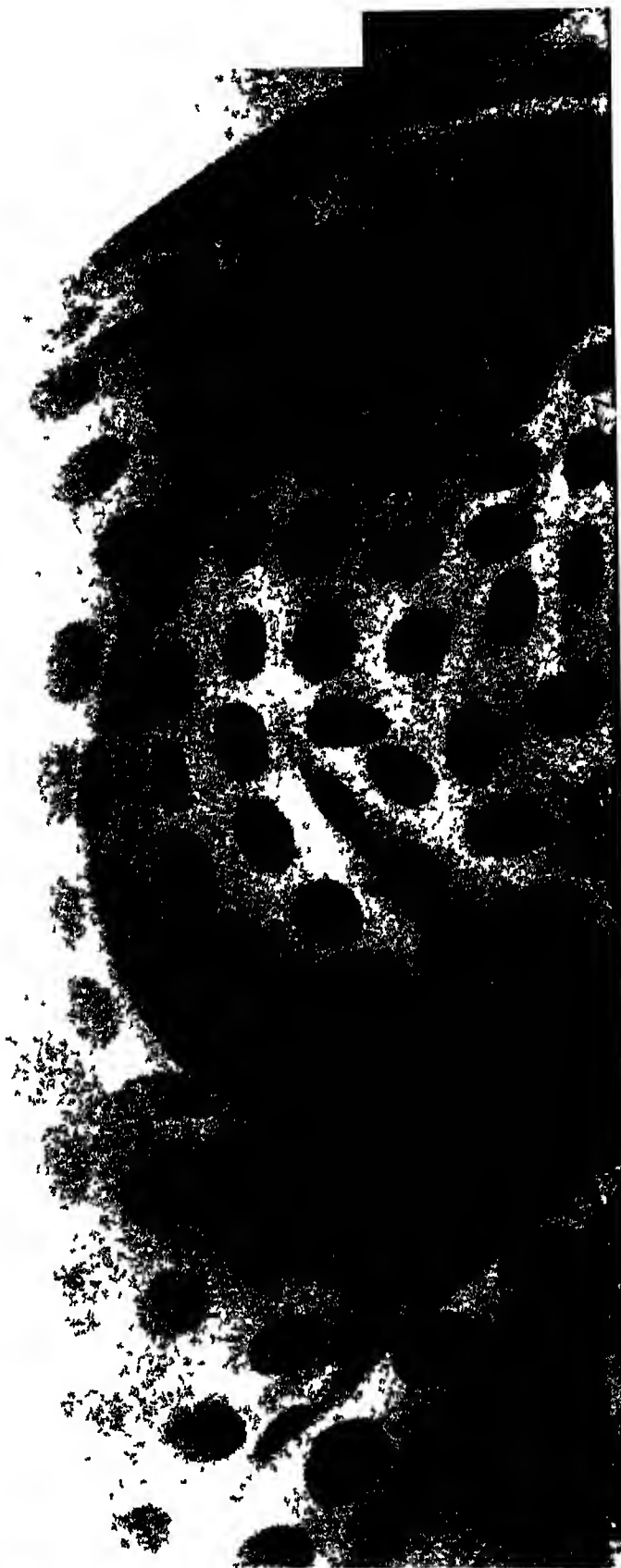
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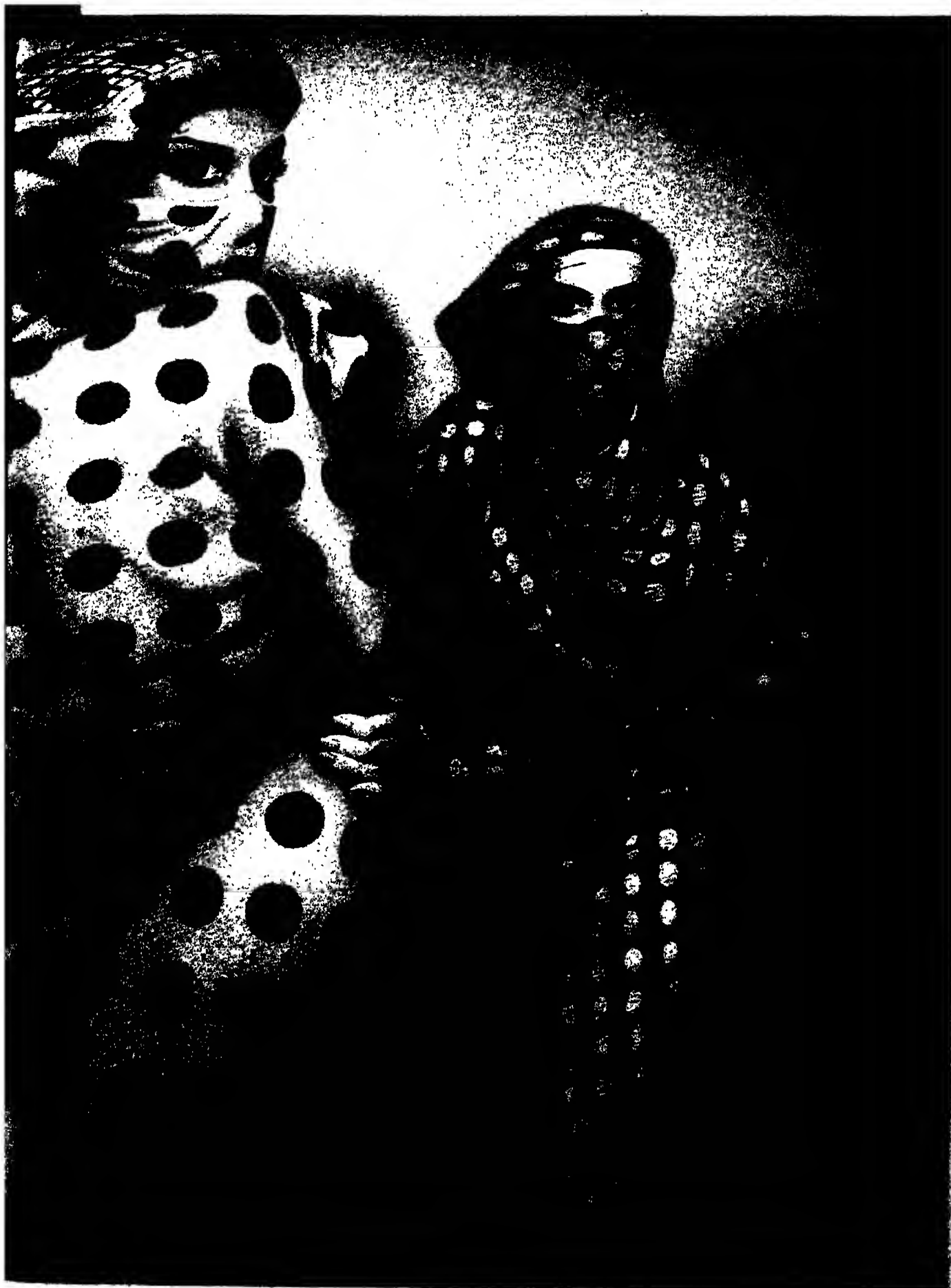
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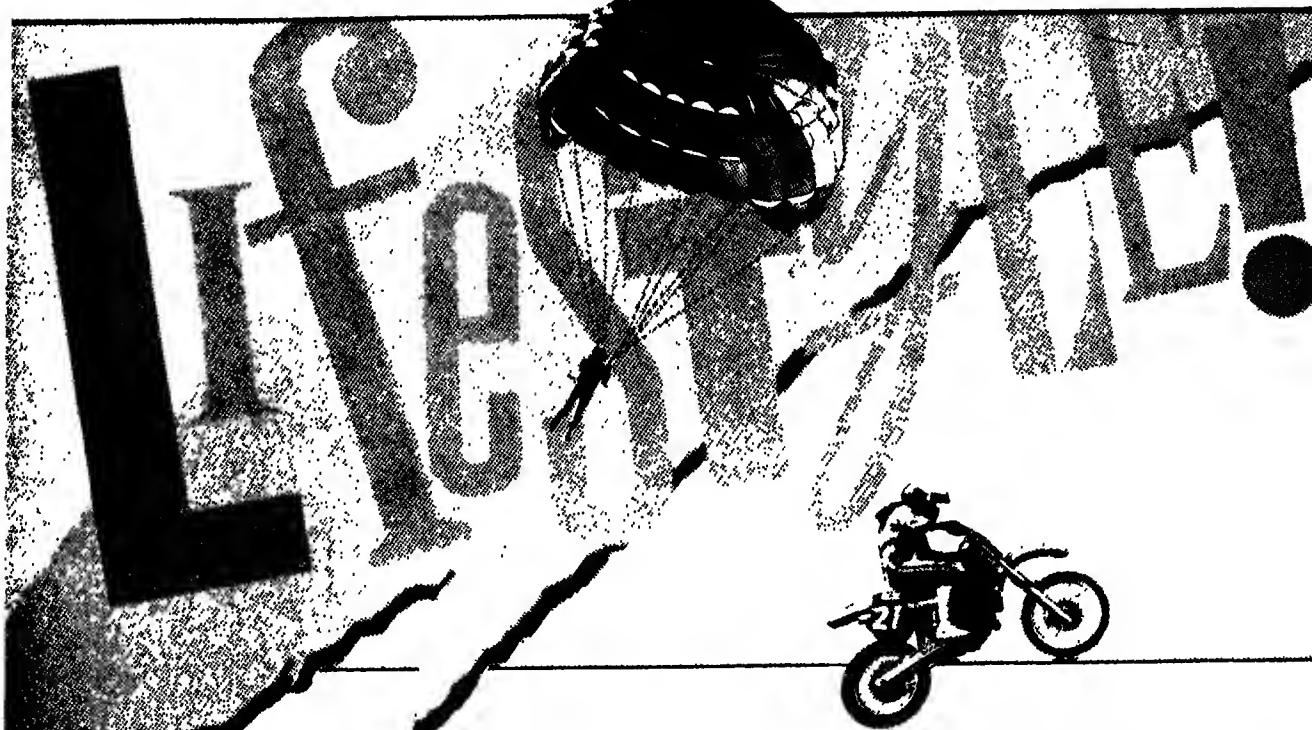
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Indian expedition reaches Antarctica

The seventh Indian expedition to Antarctica which sailed from Goa on November 25, 1987 landed on the icy continent on December 21. Dr R Sengupta, leader of the 90-member expedition, informed the control room at the Department of Ocean Development in New Delhi of the arrival.

Buried river traced in Rajasthan

The ancient Saraswati, which the Vedas refer to as a mighty river of northwest India, still flows through a subterranean channel below the deserts of Rajasthan and could provide a solution for the region's water problem. A team of scientists of the Central And Zone Research Institute in Jodhpur, headed by Mr Bimal Ghose, which had discovered the course of the Saraswati in 1979, has now mapped the entire Saraswati river basin.

"More than 30 tubewells have been dug in these areas and these are yielding 2,000 to 40,000 litres every hour and these could provide a perennial supply of water for the dry areas of Rajasthan and Gujarat," Mr Ghose said in a report published in December 1987. "In fact if all these wells were operated simultaneously, the entire area would be flooded in 24 hours," the report says of a dry expanse that has faced repeated droughts in this decade.

Although this river system is dead in Rajasthan, there are underground links with catchments in Himalayan glaciers and the Soviet-melt water still flows abundantly through these buried channels. This subterranean flow has never been influenced by drought and climatic extremes typical of Rajasthan.

Ancient coins found

Five silver coins dating back to the first century BC with inscriptions in Brahmi and Kharoshthi have been found near Okhru village in Solan district of Himachal Pradesh.

The inscription on the obverse reads "Rajnah Kunindasya Amoghbhutisya Maharajasya", that is "Of Amoghbhuti, the Maharaja (or chief) of the Kunindas". The legend on the reverse, which is written in the Arman Pali characters, says "Rana Kunindasa Amoghbhutisya".

These inscriptions confirm that the coins were issued by King Amoghbhuti in the first

EXPEDITIONS

On arrival the team was greeted by the members of India's permanent station at Dakshin Gangotri. Besides scientists and experts from various fields the team includes personnel of the three wings of the armed forces.

The team would undertake airborne magnetic survey of the Gruber Massif and the low snow-bound areas between Schirmacher and Wohlthat ranges. The idea was to delineate subglacial geology of the region to assess its mineral potential.

The expedition would also carry out entomological survey in the continent to know the possibility of the existence of insects, Dr Sengupta said.

It would also undertake preliminary construction work of setting of India's second permanent station at Schirmacher Hill, he said. The expedition would continue the research of ozone hole phenomenon to find out why there was depletion of ozone when there was no industrialisation.

MISCELLANY

century BC. The palaeography also supports this.

The Kuninda king Amoghbhuti carved out an independent principality on the ruins of the Indo-Greek empire towards the end of the first century BC. The important factor which compelled the Kunindas to issue currency in silver was that they wanted it to compete in the market with the later Greek silver currency.

The symbols embossed on both sides of the coins are a deer, Swastika, Goddess Lakshmi, snake, Nandipada (Lord Shiva's bull) and Jayadhwaja (victory flag).

New Year was one second late

The atomic clock at the National Physical Laboratory in New Delhi was put back by a second on the midnight of December 31, 1987, delaying the arrival of new year by one second. The correction to the Indian Standard Time has been necessitated by the fact that "the leap second" has occurred after two and a half years as compared to almost once every year earlier. The correction is part of the international agreement on time keeping.

National waterways

Five rivers are proposed to be declared as national waterways during the current Plan period. They include the Brahmaputra, Godavari, West Coast Canal and Krishna.

According to a report of the Inland Waterways Authority of India, hydrographic survey and techno-economic studies of the Brahmaputra and Sunderbans are progressing. Reports were likely to be submitted soon to the Union Transport Ministry.

Hydrographic survey of the West Coast Canal was scheduled to commence soon while that for Godavari and Krishna was to be undertaken later. The West Coast Canal would be the first national waterway in the south, the report said.

The National Transport Policy

Committee, 1980 had identified ten rivers to be declared as national waterways. The 1,680-km stretch of the Ganga has already been declared as a national waterway, the report said.

Declaration of more rivers as national waterways would take traffic load off rails and road substantially. Rail and road traffic had reached a saturation point, the report said, adding that by the turn of the century passenger traffic was projected at 1,350 billion tonne-km and goods traffic at 750 billion tonnes-km.

Himalayan Car Rally

Japanese Kenjiro Shinozuka powered his Mitsubishi Stanion triumphantly on the ramps at the Jawaharlal Nehru Stadium in New Delhi on November 1, 1987, after conquering the eighth Himalayan Car Rally title. He received the Air-India Trophy and a cash prize of Rs 40,000 on his debut from the President, Mr R Venkataraman, on November 2, 1987. He bagged an overall cash prize totalling Rs 45,000.

Scarred by six days of driving through mountains, forests and river beds, 55 other cars that survived the 3,000 km rally roared in after the Japanese, all having registered a fear as lofty as the Himalayas they rode through.

Young Nikhil Taneja (21), participating in the Himalayan rally only for the second time, driving a Maruti Gypsy, was placed first among those driving Indian cars.

Salal unit commissioned

The first two units of the long awaited 345 MW Salal hydroelectric project, across the Chenab river in Jammu and Kashmir, constructed by the National Hydroelectric Power Corporation have spun and the third unit is being given a mechanical run.

Salal is the first hydroelectric power project to be completed on the Chenab river which has a power potential of 3,500 MW. The project, which had been under construction for the past 17 years, would cost Rs 581 crore.

2. HONOURS AND AWARDS

Sahitya Akademi Awards

Renowned poets, the late Srikanth Varma and Arun Motra are among the several litterateurs selected by the Central Sahitya Akademi for its awards for the year 1987. Awards for works in 22 Indian languages were announced on December 26, 1987.

The annual awards carry a casket containing an inscribed copper plaque and a cheque for Rs 10,000.

R. D. Birla Award

Prof M A Viswamitra, Chairman of the Department of Physics, Indian Institute of Science, Bangalore, has been awarded this year Rameshwardas Birla Smarak Kosh National Award for his outstanding contributions to molecular biology.

The award carries a sum of Rs 1 lakh and is given annually for outstanding research in medical or related fields to an Indian working in India. So far seven national awards have been given.

Visvabharati Award

Noted social worker Baba Amte, classical singer Mallikarjun Mansur, eminent Bengali litterateur Premendra Mitra, renowned Bengali writer Leela Majumdar and an agricultural scientist from Japan Masanobu Sukouka are the recipients of the "Deshikottama", the highest degree of honour of the Visva-Bharati.

Indira Peace Prize

The 1987 Indira Gandhi Prize for Peace, Disarmament and Development has been awarded to Mr Mikhail Gorbachev, General Secretary of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union. An announcement by the Indira Gandhi Memorial Trust said on November 25, 1987 that the prize had been awarded to Mr Gorbachev "in recognition of his bold and imaginative proposals to initiate a positive process of nuclear disarmament and his vision of a non violent world free of nuclear weapons."

The prize is of the value of Rs 15 lakh and has been instituted by the Indian nation in Indira Gandhi's memory to foster creative efforts for international peace and disarmament, racial equality and harmony among nations, the ushering in of a new international economic order and the enrichment of the human spirit.

Last year the award was given to Parliamentarians Global Action, an organisation of parliamentarians from 36 countries, for its efforts to promote disarmament and its role in sponsoring the

six nation five-continent peace initiative. The award was received by Dr Olafur Ragnar Grimsson, a legislator from Ireland, chairman of the organisation, from the President, Mr R Venkataraman, in New Delhi on November 19, 1987. The presentation of the award coincided with the 70th birthday of Mrs Indira Gandhi.

Lata Mangeshkar Samman Award

Noted playback singer Manna Dey has been presented the Rs 1 lakh Lata Mangeshkar Samman award for light music for 1987-88.

The award, instituted by the Madhya Pradesh Government, has been given to Mr Dey for his excellence, creativity and long service in the field of light music. The award, which is the biggest in terms of money, also carries a gold plaque.

Moortidevi Literary Award

Mr Kanhaiya Lal Sethia, the noted Hindi and Rajasthani poet, has been awarded the 1986 Moortidevi Literary Award for his collection of poems, titled "Nirgranth". These poems convey the essence of philosophical ideals of non-attachment and universal humanism.

Instituted by the Bharatiya Jnanpith, the Moortidevi award aims at honouring authors whose creative writings "uphold values of life based on one or more of such moral principles as *ahimsa* (non-violence), *satya* (truth), *anekanta* (perception of truth in its manifold aspects), *aparigraha* (non-acquisitiveness), compassion, peace, self-restraint and spiritual values.

Ghalib Awards

Noted writer Anand Narain Mulla, poet Jagannath Azad and Persian scholar Prof Nurul Hasan Ansan are among the eight eminent personalities selected for the Ghalib Awards for 1986. The other awardees are Prof Asloob Ahmed Ansan (prose), Mr Ibrahim Yusuf (drama), Mr Ahmed Jamal Pasha (humour), Mr Ghulam Rasool Ajul, Editor of the daily "Hamdard" (journalism) and Mr Amin Bin Noor Din Ahmed (calligraphy).

Sangeet Natak Akademi Awards

Twenty-nine artistes in the fields of music, dance and stage have been selected for the 1987 Sangeet Natak Akademi awards for excellence in their fields. The awardees each are to receive a

cash award of Rs 10,000.

Of the awards, 14 have gone to musicians, eight to dancers, five to theatre workers, one to a puppeteer and one to a practitioner of traditional theatre.

Indira Award for National Integration

The Prime Minister, Mr Rajiv Gandhi, presented the Rs 1 lakh Indira Gandhi Award for National Integration for 1986 to the renowned freedom fighter, Mrs Aruna Asaf Ali, in New Delhi on October 31, 1987.

Kalinga Prize

The 1987 Kalinga Prize for the popularisation of science has been awarded to Dr Marcel Roche, the permanent delegate of Venezuela to UNESCO, it was announced in Paris on October 30, 1987.

Environment Award

The first Rs 1 lakh Indira Gandhi Paryavarn Puraskar (Environment Award) for 1987 has gone to the Bombay Natural History Society for its contribution in the area of mammalogy and ornithology.

Phalke Award

The veteran film maker, Mr B Nagi Reddy, has been named for the Dada Saheb Phalke Award for 1986 for outstanding contribution to the growth and development of Indian cinema. The award carries a Swarna Kamal, a cash prize of Rs 1 lakh and a shawl.

Seventy-five-year-old Mr Reddy has produced more than 35 films in Telugu, Hindi, Tamil, Kannada and Malayalam. His first film was "Shahukaru" in 1945. The last film made by him was "Shnman-Shnmat" in 1981. He developed the Vauhini Studios as one of the biggest and best in South Asia.

Prominent film personalities who have been honoured with this award in the past include Mr Satyajit Ray, Mr V Shantaram, Mr Prithviraj Kapoor, Mrs Devika Rani, Mrs Kanan Devi, music director Naushad Ali, Mr Nitin Bose, Mr Sohrab Modi and Mr L V Prasad.

Jnanpith Award

Renowned Orissa writer and poet Sachidanand Rautroy, popularly known as "Sachi" Rautroy, has been chosen for the 1986 Bharatiya Jnanpith Award for excellence in literary writing in Indian

languages. The 22nd annual award was announced on August 26, 1987.

The 70-year-old poet is the second Onya litterateur to win the prestigious award carrying Rs 15 lakh with it. Gopinath Mohanty was the first Onya writer, who won the award in 1973.

Bajaj Awards

Mr Justice M Hidayatullah, Chairman of the Council of Advisers of the Jamnalal Bajaj Foundation announced the names of the recipients of the three Jamnalal Bajaj Awards for 1987 in Bombay on August 27, 1987. The recipients are

Mr Natwar Thakkar of Nagaland gets the award for constructive work.

Mr Sunit Dhanaji Bonde of Jalgaon district in Maharashtra gets the award for the application of science and technology for rural development.

Mrs Annapragada C Krishna Rao of Madras gets the award for the uplift and welfare of women and children.

Each award consists of a citation, a medal and a cash prize of Rs 1 lakh.

Durga Ratan Awards

Mr Nikhil Chakravarty, noted columnist, Mr Arun Shourie, Editor of the *Indian*

Express and Mr. H K Dua, Editor of the *Hindustan Times* are among the five Indian journalists who received the Durga Ratan Awards for excellence in journalism, during the period 1977 to 1981 on July 18, 1987.

The late Dr D K Rangnekar, a well-known economist, Editor of *Economic Times* and later *Business Standard* and Mr. Pramod Pushkarna, staff photographer of the *National Herald*, *Quaumi Awaz* and presently with *India Today* are the other two selected for the same period.

The prestigious awards, which have been revived after a period of 10 years, comprise a cash prize of Rs 5,000, a gold medal and a citation.

3. SPACE RESEARCH

Space science to help meet drought

With the Indian space research on the threshold of a new era plans were afoot to intensify its application in diverse areas like efforts to tackle drought, natural disaster forecasting and protection of biosphere, by the launching of INSAT 1 C in mid-1988, the Indian Aeronomy Satellite in 1989 and development of low cost satellites for monsoon studies, said Prof U R Rao inaugurating a four day National Space Science Symposium organised by the Physical Research Laboratory, Ahmedabad, in December 1987.

Prof Rao, who is also the Chairman of the Indian Space Research Organisation (ISRO), said humanity came to know more about the universe during the last two decades but the next decade would be far more exciting with many "superbs" like the super-conductors and super-nova in store.

Developments over the Pacific Ocean had resulted in changes in the monsoon patterns leading to one of the worst droughts over parts of Africa and the Indian sub-continent. This, he said, was being studied with the help of space science.

The ASLV-2 would go up in space in the next three to four months to help widen the base of remote sensing.

INSAT-1B's Impressive performance

INSAT-1B completes four years of

operation in October 1987, and by any yardstick its performance has been impressive indeed remarkable for the way it has transformed even the lifestyle of the ordinary people, especially through Doordarshan's expanded network. People in the remote hills of the north east and the rest of the rural populace are now able to join those in the metropolitan cities in watching national network television. Five years ago, that would have been unthinkable, there were barely a dozen television transmitters in the country as against over 200 today.

Besides facilitating TV communication across the land, it has kept an unceasing watch on the weather and with the remote sensing equipment has helped spot water beneath the deserts of Rajasthan.

As far as telecommunication satellites are concerned, Dr U R Rao has said that more kilometres of telecom links have been established through the satellite than through the terrestrial lines strung over four decades of development.

Although slow to step in, the Department of Telecommunications now claims to have plugged into all the 3,900 voice or equivalent circuits available on the satellite. And there is a large enough back log of customers to fill up INSAT-1C as well.

10th planet to be called 'Kalki'

Indian astronomers scanning the skies to discover the mysterious 10th planet that space scientists believe exists in the solar system, have launched a new project this

year which they plan to call 'Kalki'.

The project, named in Hindu mythology. Kalki is supposed to be the next of Lord Vishnu's incarnation, suggests the steps of evolution of life on earth, according to Dr R Rajmohan of the Indian Institute of Astrophysics, Bangalore.

The planet is believed to be responsible for the mass extinction of biological species on earth that occurred millions of years ago. The planet's orbital precession (shifting of the plane of the orbit while revolving around the Sun) is supposed to have disturbed a comet cloud leading to a shower of fiery debris some of which struck the earth.

Dr Rajmohan said there were several "indications" of the 10th planet's existence including the unexplained variations in the orbits of Uranus and Neptune, believed to be caused by the gravitational force of a planet beyond Pluto.

Dr Rajmohan said the entire sky up to the 16th magnitude (an object 10,000 times more faint than the faintest object visible to the naked eye) had been searched in earlier surveys but the 10th planet had not been found. The pioneer and other interplanetary probes had found nothing to prove that it existed. If it did exist, it was likely to be fainter than the 17th magnitude, he said.

A section of the space scientists believe that the planet exists at a distance of 16,000 km to 32,000 km from the Sun and goes round it once in 700 years with a highly inclined orbit. It is supposed to be five times more massive than the earth and is expected to make its closest approach to the Sun between the year 2500 and 2800.

4. SPORTS ROUND-UP

BADMINTON

Inter-State Badminton Championship: Holders Andhra Pradesh retained the Narang Trophy, defeating Maharashtra 2-1.

in the boys' final of the Inter-State badminton championship in Madras on November 23, 1987.

Maharashtra girls beat Karnataka 2-0 to retain the Shafr Qureshi Trophy.

BASKETBALL

National Basketball Championship: Railways registered a thumping 68-55 victory over last year's finalists Services to

regain the *Todd Memorial Trophy* in the 38th National basketball championship in Mysore on December 18, 1987

Their women, however, were dethroned by a gritty Punjab by one point (59-60) to lift the *Basalat Jha Memorial Trophy* Punjab regained the trophy after four years

CRICKET

Vijay Hazare Trophy : East Zone dethroned defending champions North Zone to lift the Vijay Hazare Trophy on the final day in Kanpur on December 2, 1987. East Zone beat North Zone by 256 runs.

Irani Trophy : Hyderabad added the glittering Irani Trophy to its show case. They were declared winner of the trophy in the drawn match against Rest of India by virtue of their slender 27-run first innings lead as no play was possible on the fifth and final day at the Gymkhana Ground in Hyderabad on November 4, 1987.

Duleep Trophy : North Zone regained the Duleep Trophy with an innings victory on the fifth and final day at the Jayanti Stadium in Bhubaneswar on October 26, 1987.

The trophy win was North Zone's sixth in 11 entries into the final, five of which have come against West Zone in eight meetings in the title clash. North regained the prize after three years.

Raman Lamba carved a niche for himself by becoming the first batsman to blaze a triple century in Duleep Trophy cricket as he made 320 glorious runs in North Zone's record championship tally of 800.

Deodhar Trophy : North Zone retained the Charminar Challenge Deodhar Trophy. Debonair all-rounder Manoj Prabhakar of Delhi, who bagged two for 30 and slammed an unbeaten 79, played the star role as North, the holders, crushed runners up West by seven wickets to keep custody of the trophy on a windy, dusty day at the Mayur Stadium in Fardabad on September 26, 1987.

Manoj Prabhakar won the Man of the Match award worth Rs. 10,000.

FOOTBALL

Merdeka Football Tournament : Czechoslovakia beat South Korea 3-2 to win the 31st Merdeka football tournament in Kuala Lumpur on December 19, 1987.

Subroto Cup : Goa Naval Unit, NCC, Panaji, lifted the glittering Subroto Mukherjee Cup, defeating a fighting 6 Bengal Battalion NCC, Kalyani, West Bengal in the final in New Delhi on December 10, 1987.

Rovers Cup : Mohammedan Sporting defeated Mohun Bagan in the Rovers Cup football tournament final in Bombay on December 7, 1987.

Mohammedans thus won the cup for the sixth time since its inception in 1893.

Federation Cup : West Bengal retained the Federation Cup women's football

championship with a 2-0 win over Madhya Pradesh in the final in Kota on November 21, 1987.

DCM Football Tournament : Small and Medium Industries Bank, South Korea, outplayed JCT Mills, Phagwara 1-0 to win the 43rd DCM football tournament in New Delhi on November 3, 1987.

HOCKEY

Inter-Railway Hockey Championship : North Eastern Railway won the Inter-Railway men's hockey championship defeating Northern Railway 3-1 in Gorakhpur on December 23, 1987.

Nehru Hockey Tournament : Border Security Force won the Nehru hockey tournament after a gap of six years with a 2-1 verdict over Indian Airlines at the Shivaji Stadium in New Delhi on December 8, 1987.

Indira Gold Cup : The Soviets clinched the glittering Indira Gandhi Gold Cup, ousting India 4-2 in the final in New Delhi.

Junior Nehru Hockey Tournament : Sports College, Lucknow, retained the Junior Nehru hockey title when they defeated State School of Sports, Jalandhar 2-0 at the Shivaji Stadium in New Delhi on November 14, 1987.

Lady Rattan Tata Trophy : Formidable Indian Railways lifted the Lady Rattan Tata Trophy for the eighth successive year as they grounded Air India 3-0 in the final of the 41st Senior National women's hockey championship in New Delhi on September 27, 1987.

Sanjay Gandhi Hockey Tournament : Indian Airlines registered its second consecutive win in the all India Sanjay Gandhi memorial hockey tournament defeating Bhubaneswar Steel Plant 4-1 at the Shivaji Stadium in New Delhi on September 25, 1987.

Indira Gandhi Gold Cup : Defending champions Indian Airlines and last year's runners-up Punjab and Sind Bank shared the glittering Indira Gandhi Gold Cup when they were locked 1-1 in the final at the Bakshi Stadium in Srinagar on July 21, 1987.

As the captains of the two finalists agreed not to enforce a tie-breaker, the organisers of the 12th All-India Indira Gandhi Gold Cup hockey tournament declared them joint winners. However, the coin favoured Feroz Khan (Airlines), which enabled the Airlines to keep the Cup for first six months.

TABLE TENNIS

National Table Tennis Championship : Kamlesh Mehta of Maharashtra won the men's singles crown for the fourth year in a row, while Niyati Roy of Petroleum Sports

Control Board became the new women's singles champion of the 49th National table tennis championship in Allahabad on December 13, 1987.

Mehta outplayed Sujay Ghorpade (PSCB) 21-19, 17-21, 21-15, 21-14 to win the *Maharaja Pithapuram Cup*.

In the women's singles final, Niyati Roy demolished Monalisa Barua, also of PSCB, 21-14, 21-13, 21-17 for her maiden title.

Kamlesh, partnering fellow-Maharashtrian S. Srinam, won the doubles crown, beating Bona Thomas and Vasanth Bhargava, of Railways, 21-12, 19-21, 21-11.

The women's doubles crown went to the Assamese duo, Mita Sinha Roy and Papri Hazanka, who combined well to beat Monalisa Barua and Madalisa Hazanka 21-19, 13-21, 21-17.

Inter-State Table Tennis Tournament : Maharashtra 'A' achieved a grand hat trick when they defeated their arch rivals Delhi 5-2 to win the *Barna Ballack Trophy* for the men's team event at the inter-state table tennis tournament in Allahabad on December 10, 1987.

Holders Petroleum Sports Control Board also retained the women's team title when they conquered Maharashtra 'A' 3-2 in another exciting final to retain the *Jayalakshmi Cup*.

VOLLEYBALL

National Volleyball Championship : Indian Railways regained the men's title of the National volleyball championship with a 15-9, 9-15, 15-1, 12-15, 15-13 victory against Andhra Pradesh in the final at the Pant Stadium in Bhubaneswar on December 6, 1987.

The Railway women, last year's champions, retained their title beating Tamil Nadu 15-13, 15-4, 12-15, 15-5.

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Quantitative Aptitude Test

**Auditors'/Junior Accountants'/Upper Division Clerks' Examination,
November 1986**

Q. 1. The least multiple of 7 which leaves a remainder of 4 when divided by 6, 9, 15 and 18, is

- (a) 74 (b) 94 (c) 184 (d) 364

Q. 2. The value of

$\frac{1}{1 \times 2} + \frac{1}{2 \times 4} + \frac{1}{2 \times 4 \times 6}$ corrected up to three places of decimal is

- (a) 0.644 (b) 0.645 (c) 0.646 (d) 0.647

Q. 3. The number 518,000,000 when expressed in scientific notation, equals

- (a) 5.18×10^8 (b) 5.18×10^9 (c) 51.8×10^8 (d) 51.8×10^7

Q. 4. The average of first ten prime numbers is

- (a) 12.0 (b) 12.5 (c) 12.9 (d) 13.2

Q. 5. Of the three numbers, the first is twice the second and thrice the third. If the average of these numbers is 44, the first number is

- (a) 24 (b) 36 (c) 44 (d) 72

Q. 6. The average age of a group of persons going for picnic is 16 years. Twenty new persons with an average age of 15 years join the group on the spot due to which their average age becomes 15.5 years. The number of persons initially going for picnic is

- (a) 10 (b) 5 (c) 20 (d) 30

Q. 7. The batting average for 40 innings of a cricket player is 50 runs. His highest score exceeds his lowest score by 172 runs. If these two innings are excluded, the average of remaining 38 innings becomes 48 runs. His highest score was

- (a) 172 (b) 173 (c) 174 (d) 176

Q. 8. Nine men went to a hotel. Eight of them spent Rs. 3 each over their meals and the ninth spent Rs. 2 more than the average expenditure of all the nine. The total money spent by them was

- (a) Rs. 26 (b) Rs. 26.25 (c) Rs. 29 (d) Rs. 29.25

Q. 9. If A : B = 3 : 4 and B : C = 8 : 9, then A : B : C is

- (a) 3 : 32 : 9 (b) 6 : 8 : 9 (c) 8 : 6 : 9 (d) 9 : 8 : 6

Q. 10. Three numbers are in the ratio of 3 : 4 : 5. The sum of the largest and the smallest equals the sum of the third and 52. The smallest number is

- (a) 20 (b) 27 (c) 39 (d) 52

Q. 11. In what ratio must a grocer mix two types of tea that cost Rs. 15 and Rs. 20 per kg respectively so as to get a mixture worth Rs. 16.50 per kg?

- (a) 3 : 7 (b) 5 : 7 (c) 7 : 3 (d) 7 : 5

Q. 12. 20 men, working 6 hours a day, can complete a work in 7 days. The number of days required to complete the same work by 14 men working 8 hours a day, are

- (a) $7\frac{1}{2}$ (b) $10\frac{1}{3}$ (c) $53\frac{1}{3}$ (d) $74\frac{1}{6}$

Q. 13. An amount of Rs. 600 is to be distributed among A, B and C. If Rs. 40 more than $\frac{2}{5}$ of A's share, Rs. 20 more than $\frac{2}{7}$ of B's share and Rs. 10 more than $\frac{9}{17}$ of C's share are all equal, then A's share is

- (a) Rs. 130 (b) Rs. 150 (c) Rs. 170 (d) Rs. 280

Q. 14. In a partnership business, A and B invest their capitals in the ratio of 5 : 6. At the end of 8 months, A withdraws his capital. If they get profits in the ratio of 5 : 9, then the number of months for which B invests his capital, is

- (a) 10 (b) 12 (c) 16 (d) 18 ✓

Q. 15. 54 is to be divided into two parts such that the sum of 10 times the first and 22 times the second is 780. The bigger part is

- (a) 24 (b) 34 (c) 240 (d) 450

Q. 16. If $\sqrt{.00000676} = .0026$, the square root of 67,60,000 is

- (a) $\frac{1}{26}$ (b) 26 (c) 260 (d) 2600

Q. 17. If $8700 \div x = 300$ and $4590 \div y = 170$ then $(x-y)(x+y)$ equals

- (a) 27 (b) 29 (c) 56 (d) 112

Q. 18. $(4 \times \sqrt[3]{24} \div \sqrt[3]{81})$

$+ \frac{\sqrt{27}}{\sqrt{3}} \times \frac{\sqrt{20}}{\sqrt{5}}$ equals

- (a) 8 (b) $8\frac{1}{4}$ (c) $8\frac{2}{3}$ (d) $8\frac{3}{4}$

Q. 19. If $\sqrt{18 \times 14 \times x} = 84$, then x equals

- (a) 22 (b) 24 (c) 28 (d) 32

Q. 20. If $7^{13} + 1$ is divided by 6, the remainder is

- (a) -1 (b) 0 (c) 1 (d) 2

Q. 21. The missing term (*) in $(25 + *) \times 16 = 25 \times 16 + 240$, is

- (a) 15 (b) 16 (c) 25 (d) 240

Q. 22. When $\frac{36}{5}$ is written in simplest fractional form, the sum of the numerator and denominator is

- (a) 15 (b) 45 (c) 114 (d) 135

Q. 23. $(.00625 \text{ of } \frac{23}{5})$, when expressed as a vulgar fraction, equals

- (a) $\frac{23}{80}$ (b) $\frac{23}{800}$ (c) $\frac{23}{8000}$ (d) $\frac{125}{23}$

Q. 24. The smallest square number which is exactly divisible by 2, 3, 4, 5 and 6, is

- (a) 784 (b) 900 (c) 1600 (d) None of these

Q. 25. $\sqrt{\frac{95 \times .085}{.0017 \times .19}}$ equals

- (a) .05 (b) 5 (c) 50 (d) 500

Q. 26. A fort has provision of food for 150 men for 45 days. After 10 days, 25 men left the fort. The number of days for which the remaining food will last, is

- (a) $29\frac{1}{5}$ (b) $37\frac{1}{4}$ (c) 42 (d) 54

Q. 27. A sum of money is divided among A, B and C so that corresponding to each Rupee that A gets, B gets 65 paise and C gets 40 paise. If C's share is 40 rupees, the sum must be

- (a) Rs. 82 (b) Rs. 105 (c) Rs. 126.15 (d) Rs. 205

Q. 28. Two horse-riders start from two different localities 36 km apart, towards each other. If they start travelling at a uniform speed of 15 km and 12 km respectively, the time after which they meet, is

- (a) 45 min. (b) 1 hour (c) 1 hour 20 min. (d) 2 hours 40 min.

Q. 29. Ram gets 49% marks in an examination obtaining 294 marks. The percentage of marks obtained by his sister in the same examination scoring 372 marks is

- (a) 55% (b) 60% (c) 62% (d) 72%

Q. 30. The price of sugar having gone down by 10%, Sharat can buy 6.2 kg more sugar for Rs. 279. The difference between the original and the reduced price (per kg) is

- (a) Rs. 0.50 (b) Rs. 4.50 (c) Rs. 5 (d) Rs. 6

ANSWERS

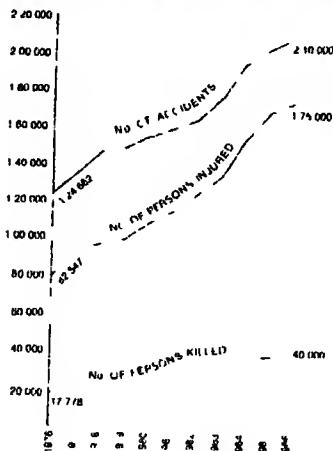
- (d) Suppose x is the least multiple of 7 which, if divided by 6, 9, 15 and 18, leaves the remainder 4.
∴ x is the least multiple of 7 which when divided by 90 (L.C.M. of 6, 9, 15 and 18), leaves the remainder 4.
∴ $x = 7 \times 90 + 4 = 646$
- (c) : Given expression
 $= \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{8} + \frac{1}{48} = .5 + .125 + \frac{.125}{6}$
 $= .5 + .125 + .0208 \approx .5 + .125 + .021$
 $= 646$
- (a)

4. (c) : The first ten prime numbers are 2, 3, 5, 7, 11, 13, 17, 19, 23 and 29. The average of these numbers is 12.9
5. (d) : Let the three numbers be x , y and z
 $\therefore x = 2y - 3z$ (1)
 Now $\frac{x+y+z}{3} = 44$ (given)
 $\therefore x+y+z = 132$
 On using (1), we get
 $x + \frac{x}{2} + \frac{x}{3} = 132$ i.e. $x = 72$
6. (c) : Suppose the number of persons initially going for picnic = x
 \therefore their total age = $16x$ years
 The total age of 20 new persons who joined them at the spot = $20 \times 15 = 300$ years
 \therefore Average age of all the persons = $\frac{16x+300}{20+x} = 15.5$ (given)
 Hence $x = 20$
7. (c) : Total runs scored in 40 innings = $40 \times 50 = 2000$
 Total runs scored in 38 innings = $38 \times 48 = 1824$
 Suppose highest and lowest scores be denoted by H and L respectively
 $\therefore H+L = 2000 - 1824 = 176$ (1)
 $H-L = 172$ (given) (2)
 Solving (1) and (2), we get $H = 174$ and $L = 2$
8. (d) : Suppose the ninth person spent Rs x
 \therefore Average money spent by nine persons = $\frac{8 \times 3 + x}{9}$
 $\therefore x = \frac{24+x}{9} + 2$ (given)
 i.e. $9x = 24 + x + 18$ i.e. $x = 5.25$
 Hence total money spent by all the nine persons = $8 \times 3 + x = 24 + 5.25 = \text{Rs. } 29.25$
9. (b) : $A : B = 3 : 4 = 6 : 8$ and $B : C = 8 : 9$
 $\therefore A : B : C = 6 : 8 : 9$
10. (c) : Let the three numbers be $3x$, $4x$ and $5x$ respectively
 $\therefore 3x + 5x = 4x + 52$ (given)
 i.e. $x = 13$
 Hence the smallest number = 39
11. (c) : Suppose grocer mixes x kg of tea worth Rs. 15 per kg and y kg of tea worth Rs. 20 per kg
 $\therefore 15x + 20y = 16.5(x+y)$
 i.e. $1.5x = 3.5y$ i.e. $\frac{x}{y} = \frac{3.5}{1.5} = \frac{7}{3}$
 i.e. $x : y = 7 : 3$
12. (a) : 20 men can complete a work in 42 hours
 \therefore 14 men can do the same work in $\left(\frac{20 \times 42}{14}\right) = 60$ hours
 i.e. 14 men working 8 hours a day can complete the work in $\left(\frac{60}{8}\right) = 7\frac{1}{2}$ days
13. (b) : Suppose shares of A, B and C be x , y and z respectively
 $\therefore x + y + z = 600$ (1)
 Also $\frac{2}{3}x + 40 = \frac{2}{7}y + 20$
 $= \frac{9}{17}z + 10 = K$, say
 $\therefore x = \frac{5K-200}{2}$, $y = \frac{7K-140}{2}$
 $z = \frac{17K-170}{9}$
 Using (1), we get
 $\frac{5K-200}{2} + \frac{7K-140}{2} + \frac{17K-170}{9} = 600$ i.e. $K = 100$
 \therefore (1) $\Rightarrow \frac{2}{5}x + 40 = K = 100$
 i.e. $x = 150$ i.e. A's share = Rs. 150
14. (b) : Suppose capitals invested by A and B be Rs. $5x$ and Rs. $6x$ respectively for one month
 \therefore total capital invested by A = $5x \times 8 = \text{Rs. } 40x$
 Suppose B invests his capital for y months
 \therefore total capital invested by B = Rs. $6xy$
 Hence $40x : 6xy = 5 : 9$
 i.e. $\frac{40x}{6xy} = \frac{5}{9}$ i.e. $y = 12$
15. (b) : Let two parts of 54 be x and $54-x$ respectively
 $\therefore 10x + 22(54-x) = 780$ (given)
 i.e. $10x + 1188 - 22x = 780$
 i.e. $12x = 408$ i.e. $x = 34$
 Hence the two parts are 34 and 20
16. (d)
17. (d) : $x = 29$, $y = 27$
 $\therefore (x+y)(x-y) = 56 \times 2 = 112$
18. (c) : Given expression
 $= \left(4 \times \frac{2\sqrt{3}}{3\sqrt{3}}\right) + \left(\frac{3\sqrt{3}}{\sqrt{3}} \times \frac{2\sqrt{5}}{\sqrt{5}}\right)$
 $= \frac{8}{3} + 6 = \frac{26}{3} = 8\frac{2}{3}$
19. (c) : $18 \times 14 \times x = 84 \times 84$
 $\therefore x = \frac{84 \times 84}{18 \times 14} = 28$
20. (d)
21. (a) : Let $(25+K) \times 16 = 25 \times 16 + 240$
 $\therefore 25 \times 16 + 16K = 25 \times 16 + 240$
 i.e. $16K = 240$ i.e. $K = 15$
22. (a) : Suppose $x = .36$
 i.e. $x = .3636363636 \dots$
 $\therefore 100x = 36.36363636 \dots$
 $\therefore 100x - x = 36$ i.e. $99x = 36$
 i.e. $x = \frac{36}{99} = \frac{4}{11}$
23. (b) : $.00625$ of $\frac{23}{5} = \frac{625}{100000} \times \frac{23}{5}$
 $= \frac{23}{800}$
24. (b) : 2, 3, 4, 5, 6
 $= 2, 3, 2 \times 2, 5, 2 \times 3$
 \therefore L.C.M. of 2, 3, 4, 5 and 6
 $= 2 \times 3 \times 2 \times 5$
 Thus in order to make it a perfect square, we must multiply it by 3×5 .
 Hence required number
 $= 2 \times 3 \times 2 \times 5 \times 3 \times 5 = 900$
25. (c) : Given expression
 $= \sqrt{\frac{9.5 \times .08500}{.0017 \times .19}} = \sqrt{\frac{95 \times 8500}{17 \times 19}}$
 $= 50$
26. (c) : Food for 150 men is sufficient for 35 days i.e. Food for 1 man is sufficient for 150×35 days and Food for 125 men is sufficient for $\left(\frac{150 \times 35}{125}\right) = 42$ days
27. (d) : A sum is divided among A, B and C in the ratio of 100 : 65 : 40 i.e. 20 : 13 : 8
 \therefore C's share = $\frac{S \times 8}{41}$ where 41 = sum of ratios and S is the total sum.
 $\therefore 40 = \frac{S \times 8}{41}$ (\because C's share = Rs. 40)
 i.e. $S = 205$
28. (c) : Suppose the riders meet after T hours. Thus in T hours, they cover the distance of 15T km and 12T km respectively
 $\therefore 15T + 12T = 36$ i.e. $27T = 36$
 i.e. $T = 1\frac{1}{3}$ hours = 1 hour 20 min.
29. (c) : Suppose total number of marks be x
 $\therefore 49\% \text{ of } x = 294$
 i.e. $x = \frac{294 \times 100}{49} = 600$
 Suppose 372 is $K\%$ of 600
 i.e. $372 = \frac{K}{100} \times 600$
 i.e. $K = 62$
30. (a) : Suppose price of sugar per kg = Rs. x
 \therefore Reduced price of sugar per kg = Rs. $(x - 10\% \text{ of } x)$
 $= \text{Rs. } \frac{9x}{10}$
 \therefore Difference in the original price and reduced price of sugar (per kg).
 $= \text{Rs. } \left(x - \frac{9x}{10}\right) = \text{Rs. } \frac{x}{10}$ (1)
 Suppose Sharat purchases K kg of sugar originally for Rs. 279
 $\therefore Kx = 279$ (2)
 and $(K + 6.2) \frac{9x}{10} = 279$ (3)
 Solving (2) and (3), we get $x = 5$
 \therefore from (1), we get the difference in original and reduced price of sugar per kg = Rs. $\frac{5}{10} = \text{Rs. } .50$

(To be continued)

DATA ANALYSIS AND ANALYTICAL REASONING

Directions : The graph given below gives the statistics about road accidents during the period 1976-86. Answer questions 1-5 based on the data given:



Q. 1 Which of the following registered maximum percentage increase in the year 1986 over the year 1976?

- (a) Number of persons killed
(b) Number of persons injured
(c) Number of accidents
(d) Both (b) and (c)

Q. 2. Number of persons killed in 1986 per accident was more than the number of persons killed in 1976 by nearly

- (a) 15% (b) 19% (c) 24% (d) 33%

Q. 3. From 1981 to 1986, the number of accidents increased by nearly

- (a) 31.25% (b) 27.75% (c) 21.33%
(d) 17.27%

Q. 4. Out of the following periods, the number of persons injured was maximum during

- (a) 1979-82 (b) 1982-85 (c) 1976-79
(d) 1977-80

Q. 5. The increase in the number of accidents was minimum in

- (a) 1986 (b) 1981 (c) 1979
(d) None of the above

Directions : The following bar chart gives the sale of consumer packs of Indana ghee in metric tonnes from 1980-81 to 1986-87. Answer questions 6-10 on the basis of the data given :

Q. 6. The sale of consumer packs was nearer to the average sale during

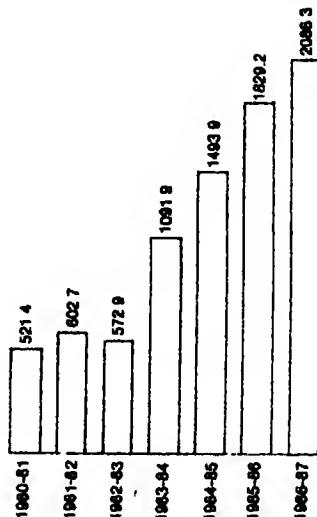
- (a) 1984-85 (b) 1983-84 (c) 1985-86
(d) 1981-82

Q. 7. The sale of consumer packs registered maximum percentage of increase over the previous year during

- (a) 1981-82 (b) 1983-84 (c) 1984-85
(d) None of the above

Q. 8. Which of the following can be termed as an odd year as far as the sale of consumer packs is concerned?

- (a) 1982-83 (b) 1984-85 (c) 1986-87
(d) 1985-86



Q. 9. If from 1984-85 to 1985-86 the price per pack increases by 20%, the total earnings during this period increases by nearly

- (a) 47% (b) 41% (c) 27% (d) 22%

Q. 10. To achieve the sales figure of 1986-87 from the sales figure of 1980-81, the per cent rate of constant increase required every year is

- (a) 15% (b) 18% (c) 22% (d) 29%

Directions : The following table gives the record of sugar output for the last 7 years in the eastern region of U.P. along with the records of annual rainfall. Study the data and answer questions 11-15 :

Year	Rainfall (in cms.)	Sugar output (in lakh tonnes)
1978-79	75	15
1979-80	105	30
1980-81	85	20
1981-82	100	30
1982-83	120	25
1983-84	80	22
1984-85	150	40

Q. 11. The highest percentage of increase of sugar output over the preceding year was registered in

- (a) 1978-79 (b) 1981-82 (c) 1984-85
(d) None of these

Q. 12. The maximum percentage of increase in the rainfall over the preceding year was during

- (a) 1978-79 (b) 1981-82 (c) 1982-83
(d) 1984-85

Q. 13. The average rainfall and average sugar output may be closely associated with the year

- (a) 1978-79, 1983-84 (b) 1981-82, 1982-83 (c) 1981-82, 1984-85 (d) 1982-83, 1981-82

Q. 14. If the cultivable area during 1982-83 was decreased by one-third over that in the preceding year, then what

percentage of increase in sugar output during 1982-83 could be accounted for due to increase in rainfall?

- (a) 25 (b) 2.5 (c) 40 (d) 4.0

Q. 15. The maximum percentage of decrease in the sugar output over that in the preceding year was during

- (a) 1983-84 (b) 1979-80 (c) 1980-81
(d) 1982-83

Directions : The following table shows the age group of married couples along with their percentage having unmarried children for the year 1981. Study the table carefully and answer questions 16-20 :

Age Group of married couples	Percentage having unmarried children
Up to 25	30.00
25-35	20.00
35-40	14.50
40-48	14.20
48-55	5.12
55-60	3.00
60 and above	1.15

Q. 16. If there are 20 million married couples below 40 years, how many of them have unmarried children?

- (a) 10 million (b) 11.9 million
(c) 12.9 million (d) 11 million

Q. 17. If there are 15 million married couples in the age group of 40 years and above, how many of them have married children?

- (a) 3.52 million (b) 3 million
(c) 3.25 million (d) 10 million

Q. 18. The sharpest decrease in the percentage of unmarried children occurs at the age-group of

- (a) 25-35 (b) 35-40 (c) 48-55
(d) 60 and above

Q. 19. If there are 3 million couples in the age group 25-35 having unmarried children, then the total number of married couples in this age group are

- (a) 12 million (b) 13 million
(c) 15 million (d) 16 million

Q. 20. The average number of families having unmarried children is approximately

- (a) 10.5% (b) 10.0% (c) 11.5%
(d) 12.5%

ANSWERS

- 1 The per cent increase in the number of persons killed

$$\frac{40000 - 17778}{17778} \times 100 \approx 125$$

The per cent increase in the number of persons injured

$$\frac{175000 - 82547}{82547} \times 100 \approx 112$$

The per cent increase in the number of accidents

$$\frac{210000 - 124662}{124662} \times 100 \approx 68$$

2. (d) : Number of persons killed per accident in 1976 = $\frac{17778}{124662} = 0.1426$
 Number of persons killed per accident in 1986 = $\frac{40000}{210000} = \frac{4}{21} = 0.1905$
 Per cent increase in the number of persons killed in 1986 = $\frac{0.1905 - 0.1426}{0.1426} \times 100 = 33.59$
3. (a) : Number of accidents in 1981 = 160000
 Number of accidents in 1986 = 210000
 \therefore per cent increase in the number of accidents = $\frac{50000}{160000} \times 100 = 31.25$
4. (b) : The number of persons injured during 1979-82 = 30000, 1982-85 = 40000
 1976-79 = 20000, 1977-80 = 14000
5. (c) : Slope of the curve during the period 1978-79 is minimum
6. (b) : The average sale = $\frac{1}{7} (521.4 + 602.7 + 572.9 + 1091.9 + 1493.9 + 1829.2 + 2086.3) = 1171.2$ metric tonnes which is nearer to the sales figure of 1983-84
7. (b) : This is obvious from the bar chart
8. (a) : Only during this year the sales decreased as is obvious from the bar chart
9. (a) : Assuming the price per pack to be Rs. x during 1984-85
 \therefore the revenues earned during 1984-85 and 1985-86 are $1493.9x$ and $2195.04x (=1829.2 \times 1.2x)$
 \therefore per cent increase in the revenue earned = $\frac{701.14x}{1493.9x} \times 100 \approx 47\%$
10. (c) : If R is the rate of increase per annum, then
 $2086.3 = 521.4 \left(1 + \frac{R}{100}\right)^7$
 i.e. $R \approx 22$
11. (d) : The maximum % increase over the preceding year is in 1979-80 (100%)
12. (d) : The maximum % increase in rainfall over the preceding year is in 1984-85 = $\frac{70}{80} \times 100 = \frac{700}{8} = 87.5\%$
13. (b) : The average annual rainfall = $\frac{75 + 105 + 85 + 100 + 120 + 80 + 150}{7} = \frac{715}{7} = 102.14$ which is close to the rainfall in 1981-82
 The average sugar output = $\frac{15 + 30 + 20 + 30 + 25 + 22 + 40}{7} = \frac{182}{7} = 26$ which is close to the sugar output in 1982-83
14. (a) : Due to $\frac{1}{3}$ rd decrease in the cultivable area during 1982-83, the output of sugar should have been 20 lakh tonnes
 \therefore % increase due to higher rainfall = $\frac{5}{20} \times 100 = 25\%$
15. (c) : The maximum % decrease was during 1980-81 $\left(33\frac{1}{3}\%\right)$
16. (c) : Number of couples with unmarried children = $\frac{30 + 20 + 14.5}{100} \times 20 = \frac{64.5}{100} \times 20 = 12.9$ million
17. (a) : Number of couples with unmarried children = $\frac{14.20 + 5.12 + 3.00 + 1.15}{100} \times 15 = \frac{23.47}{100} \times 15 = 3.5205 = 3.52$ million (approx)
18. (c)
19. (c) : Total number of married couples in the age group of 25-30 = $\frac{3}{20} \times 100 = 15$ million
20. (d) : The average number of families having unmarried children is = $\frac{30 + 20 + 14.5 + 14.2 + 5.12 + 3 + 1.15}{7} = \frac{87.97}{7} = 12.56 \approx 12.5\%$

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Test Of Clerical Aptitude

Clerks' Grade Examination, September 1987

Directions : Below are given letters A to Z. Under each capital letter a small letter is written which is to be used as a code for the capital letter.

A B C D E F G H I J K L M
c t w z g j l v d q y u n

N O P Q R S T U V W X Y Z
x e h b s o r m a p f k l

In each of the questions 1-15, a group of six capital letters is given and its code equivalent is given in one of the columns (A), (B), (C) and (D). Your answer is (A), (B), (C) or (D) according as the code equivalent of the group of letters is found in it

(A)	(B)	(C)	(D)
dzjpqs	lsixhk	zdtfbp	utndm
jzdtvg	gpysam	fnmwx	hoizc
jzqlrc	ywkgmr	iwohdm	ilzerc
gpysut	wxbjvk	kbazqo	laeqcs
ywzdbp	qagpys	aeqcou	vtledm
ounvih	eqcsjz	bjvkho	tfmng

Q. 1. GZDOTA	Q. 2. QJARFD
Q. 3. XMIUCN	Q. 4. SLMHGP
Q. 5. ZVOJAR	Q. 6. JVEWKR
Q. 7. KCDIQW	Q. 8. QFHYPs
Q. 9. DIBXQW	Q. 10. BXMUET
Q. 11. KCYEUT	Q. 12. ZRGNPY
Q. 13. VOJASL	Q. 14. EWKRLB
Q. 15. FDIBHE	

Directions : In each of the questions 16-25, there is given a name of a city along with a date followed by four choices (A), (B), (C), (D). Out of these, one tallies with the one written at the top and other three have some mistake or the other. The choice which tallies with the one given at the top is your answer.

Q. 16. TIRUCHIRAPPALLI
OCTOBER 17, 1978
(A) TIRICHIRAPPALLI
OCTOBER 17, 1978
(B) TIRUCHIRAPPALLI
OCTOBER 7, 1978
(C) TIRUCHIRAPPALLI
OCTOBER 17, 1978
(D) TIRUCHCHIRAPPALLI
OCTOBER 17, 1978
Q. 17. AMBIKAPUR
JULY 6, 1907
(A) AMBIKAPURA
JULY 6, 1907
(B) AMBIKAPUR
JULY 16, 1907
(C) AMBIKAPUR
JULY 6, 1970
(D) AMBIKAPUR
JULY 6, 1907
Q. 18. JALPAIGURI

OCTOBER 7, 1938
(A) JALPAIGURY
OCTOBER 7, 1938
(B) JALPAIGURI
OCTOBER 7, 1938
(C) JALPAIGURI
OCTOBER 7, 1938
(D) JALPAIGURI
OCTOBER 17, 1938
Q. 19. AURANGABAD
SEPTEMBER 3, 1984
(A) AURANGABAD
SEPTEMBER 13, 1984
(B) AURANGABAD
SEPTEMBER 3, 1948
(C) AURANGHABAD
SEPTEMBER 3, 1984
(D) AURANGABAD
SEPTEMBER 3, 1984
Q. 20. GORAKHPUR
SEPTEMBER 4, 1948
(A) GORAKPUR
SEPTEMBER 4, 1948
(B) GORAKHPUR
SEPTEMBER 4, 1948
(C) GORAKHPUR
SEPTEMBER 4, 1948
(D) GORAKHPUR
SEPTEMBER 4, 1984
Q. 21. PONDICHERRY
JANUARY 24, 1959
(A) PONDICHERRY
JANUARY 24, 1959
(B) PONDICHERY
JANUARY 24, 1959
(C) PONDICHERRY
JANUARY 4, 1959
(D) PONDICHERRY
JANUARY 24, 1959
Q. 22. PAHALGAM
APRIL 15, 1967
(A) PAHALGAM
APRIL 15, 1967
(B) PAHALGRAM
APRIL 15, 1967
(C) PAHALGAM
APRIL 5, 1967
(D) PAHALGAM
APRIL 15, 1976
Q. 23. GANDHINAGAR
NOVEMBER 19, 1938
(A) GANDHINAGAR
NOVEMBER 19, 1938
(B) GANDHINAGAR
NOVEMBER 19, 1938
(C) GANDHINAGAR
NOVEMBER 19, 1983
(D) GANDHINAGARA
NOVEMBER 19, 1938
Q. 24. ERNAKULAM
SEPTEMBER 23, 1981

(A) ERNAKULAM
SEPTEMBER 23, 1981
(B) ERNAKULUM
SEPTEMBER 3, 1981
(C) ERNAKULUM
SEPTEMBER 23, 1918
(D) ERNAKULUM
SEPTEMBER 23, 1981
Q. 25. GUWAHATI
SEPTEMBER 16, 1985
(A) GUWAHATI
SEPTEMBER 6, 1985
(B) GUWAHATI
SEPTEMBER 16, 1985
(C) GUWAHATI
SEPTEMBER 16, 1985
(D) GUWAHATI
SEPTEMBER 16, 1985

ANSWERS

Q. 1. (D) ilzerc
Q. 2. (B) eqcsjz
Q. 3. (C) fnmwx
Q. 4. (A) ounvih
Q. 5. (D) laeqcs
Q. 6. (B) qagpys
Q. 7. (A) ywzdbp
Q. 8. (C) bjvkho
Q. 9. (C) zdtfbp
Q. 10. (D) tfmng
Q. 11. (B) ywkgmr
Q. 12. (B) lsixhk
Q. 13. (C) aeqcou
Q. 14. (A) gpysut
Q. 15. (A) jzdtvg
Q. 16. (C) Q. 17. (D) Q. 18. (B)
Q. 19. (D) Q. 20. (C) Q. 21. (A)
Q. 22. (A) Q. 23. (A) Q. 24. (D)
Q. 25. (B)

(To be continued)

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Facing The Interview Board

(Right Approach)

The Candidate

Vishwanath Jatar, our candidate for interview is of lean build, medium height and average complexion. His large brownish eyes reflect interest, friendliness and sincerity. He sports a light blue colour terrycoat material safari suit which fits him smartly and goes well with his average light complexion. It also makes him appear to be dressed formally for the occasion while at the same time allowing him to remain comfortable in the late-April warm weather of Delhi. His brisk and active movements indicate energy, enthusiasm and purposiveness. He walks with firm steps and measured strides, keeping himself erect and straight. His gait adds to his personality, displaying confidence and self-assurance. The warm and sincere smile playing on his lips and spontaneously reflected in his eyes indicates friendliness and cordiality. He looks cheerful, lively and affable. He arrives well on time at the interview centre in an auto and completes the preliminaries like filling up of forms, production of original certificates etc. Thereafter he moves on to the library which serves as the waiting room for the candidates appearing for the interview. There, he notices a lady candidate and a male candidate seated separately at two different corners and going through some periodicals. Mr. Jatar approaches the lady candidate first who is seated nearer to the entrance and after greeting her warmly introduces himself.

Jatar : Good morning to you. Please forgive me for interrupting and disturbing you when you are busy reading. I am Vishwanath Jatar appearing for the IAS interview this morning. I saw a lady's name above mine in the list scheduled for today's interview who would be the first candidate to be interviewed this morning. I presume you are Miss Anjali Nigam who has the honour of being the first candidate for interview today.

Meena Bansal : (Smiling pleasantly) Good morning Mr. Jatar and pleased to meet you. First, there is a small correction. You see, I am Meena Bansal and not Anjali Nigam as you have concluded. No doubt you would have seen my name after yours in the list. I am a little early as my father gave me a lift in his car on the way to his office. Incidentally about five minutes back an assistant was here looking for you. It appears Miss Nigam could not come for interview today and has asked for a postponement. The assistant wanted to inform you that your turn would

therefore be first and you should be ready. Of course, he also said that in case you were to arrive late then I should be ready to go in first. However, you are very much in time and the assistant will be greatly relieved. He said he would be back, say 15 minutes before the interview is to start.

Jatar : Oh, thank you very much indeed Miss Bansal for this advance information and warning. It is all right though I wish Miss Nigam had been able to make it or they had found someone else to go for the interview before us. I would have preferred that.

Meena : Why? Don't you want to be the first candidate? Do you need some time for last minute preparations or consultations? If so, I am ready to walk in as the first candidate and face the Board. I don't mind much whether I am the first, second or the last to be interviewed. It is all the same to me though I feel the earlier the better so that I don't have to spend too much time waiting. By the way please call me Meena. Miss Bansal sounds rather formal and distant.

Jatar : I feel honoured and thank you Meena ji. From my point of view it makes very little difference whether you or I go as the first candidate. My only interest is to spend some time in your company, exchange ideas and get ourselves better acquainted. So far as I am concerned there is nothing to prepare at the last moment. The Board is going to assess my personality and not knowledge at this interview. And last minute preparations, in my opinion, may not be of much help in enhancing one's personality traits.

Meena : (Smiles) I must say you are very good at paying compliments and saying the right things. It is flattering to hear that someone is interested in my company and wishes to get better acquainted with me. I see your point that if either of us goes for the interview now, we won't have the time to talk leisurely and exchange ideas. All the same, we still have some time at our disposal. It looks as though we all have been rather early. Incidentally, I would like to hear more about the personality vs. knowledge aspect you mentioned. How could you assess my personality by asking me 10 or 15 questions and my answering them in the course of 25 or 30 minutes? At the most you can only evaluate my knowledge.

Jatar : (Smiling back in his turn) May be you are right in thinking so. Perhaps for that very reason only other psychological and group tests have been introduced to assess personality characteristics. But the interview technique is also very much

relevant. You see, our answers, our reaction to the questions, our attitude and approach and outlook etc. can give useful pointers to our personality. Since there is time, I shall be too happy to explain my views. In the meantime, may I have your permission to invite our friend over there to join us. He might also be able to contribute to our discussion. Secondly, I am ordering some tea and snacks and we can discuss our subject over a cup of tea.

Meena : That is an excellent idea. Please do invite that gentleman. However, he seems to be studying something with deep absorption. Hope we are not disturbing him. By the way, I would settle for a Limca and no eats for me please.

Jatar : Oh sure. I believe in keeping company and let us all go in for cold drinks only. Now let me try my luck with our friend over there. (He walks across, speaks to the other candidate, introduces himself and shakes hands with him. Thereafter both go to the snack bar, collect three Limcas and join Miss Bansal.)

Jatar : Here we are, Miss Meena. Allow me to present Mr. Sinha, a fellow candidate for the IAS interview. (Turning to Mr. Sinha) And Mr. Asutosh Sinha, this attractive and charming lady is Miss Meena Bansal.

Sinha : Thank you very much for inviting me over and giving me the honour of your company. I am sure that Mr. Jatar will agree that we should really try hard and somehow make it to the IAS so that we can continue to enjoy the privilege of your company and association at the IAS Academy and thereafter in our IAS career.

Jatar : See, Miss Meena, Mr. Sinha has already assessed your personality and concluded you would positively make it to the IAS Academy.

Meena : Oh, please stop teasing me. I am asking you to explain the secrets of this personality test in the context of the interview technique but you are saying that my selection is a foregone conclusion.

Sinha : I would say Miss Meena is too modest. All the same I am eager myself to know the secrets of this Personality Test. As you seem to have promised to explain them to Miss Meena. I also would like to benefit from your exposition.

Jatar : Okay. Let me go into it directly. The initial impact is made by your personal appearance, grooming, dress, bearing, carriage, confidence and so on. As for you, Miss Meena, people must have told you already that you are really and strikingly beautiful and most elegantly dressed. Now, you speak with confidence and ease, even

with strangers and members of the opposite sex like us. You are self-assured, outgoing, enterprising and prove to be a ready mixer. You are willing to be frank and speak out your mind as you indicated your preference to Limca instead of tea which I suggested. It could be a pointer to conclude that you have originality and enjoy the courage of standing by your convictions. For instance, you made it clear that you won't like to have any eats. Of course, you had no objection to Mr. Sinha joining us but you were considerate that we should not disturb him in case he was busy with serious studies or last minute preparations. Further, you have displayed initiative and found out that I would be the first candidate to be summoned for the interview today. You have not hesitated to share this information with me, despite the fact that I am your competitor or rival for IAS selection. Once again, the pointer is that you are not selfish but very considerate and helpful. In other words, you are not only confident of your own ability but you are also ready to make sacrifices for the sake of others. Lastly I can add that you are quite target-oriented and you never lose sight of your goal. Though Mr. Sinha and myself spoke about other matters which may be termed diversions, you brought us back on rails, and asked me again and again to speak about the secrets of the Personality Test. Well, you could see now that by just talking to you for about five minutes I could draw very vital as well as valid conclusions about some aspects of your personality traits. The Board Members are a lot more experienced and qualified. You can imagine how easily and accurately they should be able to gauge the personality traits of the candidate by inviting his or her comments, views, etc. and encouraging the candidate to speak freely, frankly and naturally.

Meena : Oh, thank you so much Mr. Jatar. It has been so interesting talking to you both. I am positive we all will get selected and look forward our meeting again at the IAS Academy. They are starting the interview now and I wish you the best Mr. Jatar since you would be going in first.

Sinha : Well, thanks a lot dear friends. I owe you both a lot for inviting me to join you and enabling me to learn so much. I hope and pray Miss Meena's forecast comes true and we all make the grade. Best of luck to you.

Jatar : Wish you both the same. It is so nice to have you both as my new friends. *(He takes leave of his friends and proceeds to the interview room, which he enters after completing the usual formalities. He greets the Chairman and Members of the Board in a cheerful and pleasant manner).*

The Interview

Jatar : *(Standing to attention)* Good morning to you all, Sirs.

Chairman : Good morning Mr. Jatar.

Please be seated.

Jatar : Thank you, Sir. *(He occupies the chair indicated without any noise or unnecessary movements. While seated with poise, he remains relaxed but attentive to the Board.)*

Chairman : From your dossier, I see you have done Maths, Physics and Chemistry in your Higher Secondary and B.Sc. (Hons). But for M.A. you have opted for Economics. As for the IAS, I find one of your optionals is European History. *(Smiling)* Why such changes? Do you wish to be a jack of all trades?

Jatar : *(Reciprocating the smile).* You are right, Sir and I agree that the changes in the subjects of my study may seem odd. But they were dictated by the circumstances and adopted to suit certain objectives. Originally my aim was to do engineering but in the entrance exams after plus two stage, I could not make it to the merit list. Neither I could afford the capitation fees to join engineering independently. I decided to continue with the same subjects in the college so that I could try for engineering even as an Hons. graduate. Another reason is that I was familiar with the subjects and could score higher marks as compared to humanities. Higher marks help to get into MBA, Civil Services and similar competitive exams. I also appeared for the IIM Entrance Examination but did not make that also. At this stage I decided to concentrate on IAS. Since Economics is helpful for business as well as for IAS, I opted for it for my M.A. in preference to Maths. I chose European History as one of the IAS optionals, as I found the subject interesting besides helping me to score higher marks. You see Sir, I have adapted myself to achieve my objective.

Chairman : Won't you feel disappointed with the IAS when you wanted first to be an engineer?

Jatar : Certainly not, Sir. As I mentioned I can adjust and adapt myself. Besides, I would have opted for the IAS, even as an engineer. The IAS is now open for technocrats and their inclusion will enrich the cadre in the context of our expanding public sector and emphasis on higher technology. I have opted for the IAS consciously with the conviction I would get full job satisfaction and that I could make meaningful contribution to the job.

1st Member : According to the critics, the IAS has now become the plaything of the politicians who are accused of interfering too much in the functioning of IAS officials. How would you cope up with this problem?

Jatar : In a parliamentary democracy like ours the politicians voted to power and accountable to the legislature and electorate carry higher responsibilities. At the same time an efficient Civil Service is indispensable for parliamentary democracy to provide good administration as also to provide continuity and stability. As a new democracy we are in the process of learning and I am positive there will emerge good

understanding and cooperation between the two very soon.

Comments : The candidate is lively, keen, confident and enterprising, displaying high level of dynamism and enthusiasm. He reveals imagination and intellect and shows drive and initiative. Socially, he is warm, sincere and adaptable. He proves to be a ready and good mixer who seeks out new opportunities by willingly shouldering new and higher responsibilities. He has no inhibitions or hang-ups and speaks frankly and forcefully while at the same time revealing tact and understanding. He is effective in motivating others and gaining their willing, whole-hearted cooperation. He is able to grasp the essentials of a question correctly and give rational and convincing answers. We find him frankly admitting his limitations and setbacks but also displaying firm determination to achieve his chosen goals by resolute effort. In brief, he emerges as a bold individual who is willing to face the challenges with courage and optimism. He has the ability to set an example, convince his colleagues and carry the team with him.

2nd Member : I would say that you possess the right physical build as well as mental aptitude to fit into the armed forces. I find from your records that you have also distinguished yourself in the NCC. How is it that you have not opted for the Army, Navy or Air Force?

Jatar : Sir, as I explained earlier, my original idea was to go in for engineering. Hence I did not appear for the NDA entrance examination. Of course, I can join the forces even now as certain branches are open for direct commissioning. But I will be a late entrant and will not be able to make it to the top. Apart from that I have also decided to go in for the IAS as my career.

2nd Member : What would be your alternative choice if you do not make the grade in the Civil Services?

Jatar : I shall try again and again with redoubled effort to make certain that I prove successful. I am confident that I will surely make it to the IAS. However for argument's sake, assuming that I had to seek some other career, my preference would be to start a medium or small scale industry of my own.

2nd Member : To launch an industry you need adequate finance. I heard you saying that you could not afford the capitation fee for engineering admission. Besides one also requires knowledge and experience to run an industry. How would you overcome these obstacles?

Jatar : I have some friends who are keen to start some industrial ventures. Before launching the industry I shall make it a point to get all the knowledge required for it. Experience I shall gain in due course but in the initial stages I am confident of securing the help, guidance and cooperation of experienced people. I firmly believe Sir, that where there is a will, the way can always be found.

1st Member : Which is a better career in your opinion — the Civil Services, Armed Forces or the private enterprise?

Jatar : As you know Sir, my preference is for the IAS and I regard it best so far as my background, attitude and choice are concerned. In general each has its merits and the choice depends on the individual and his qualifications and aptitude. In my view, as an IAS officer, you can also involve yourself in activities connected with Armed Forces and industrial production. Hence I would rate IAS as the best of the lot.

Comments : Some critical personal questions were posed to the candidate and responses observed. The candidate answers the questions freely and candidly. He does not offer any excuses but places two facts before the Board for drawing its own conclusions. We see honesty and intellectual integrity in his approach and he is ready to accept reasonable risks. When asked to exercise a choice he does so with speed, judgement and determination. There is no wavering or hesitation and he displays an analytical and systematic approach.

3rd Member : Russia is willing to withdraw its troops within 12 months and end its military occupation of Afghanistan. America in its turn is agreeable to end its aid and support to the Afghan rebels. Both the Super Powers are ready to accept a non-aligned Afghan regime. In what way you feel the interests of USA and U.S.S.R. are being served by these arrangements?

Jatar : Historically, Sir, the Afghan monarchy was replaced in a military coup by a regime which was close to Russia. The Americans who were keen to get back to Iran through Afghanistan made an attempt to win over the new Afghan regime to their side. Hence the Soviets had to resort to military intervention. Thereafter, the Soviets have been making efforts to consolidate their hold and the Americans providing military aid to Afghan rebels via Pakistan to prevent such Soviet consolidation. For about eight years now both the U.S.S.R. and the U.S.A. are thus bogged down in Afghanistan, their military options not yielding the desired results. Now the new Russian leader wants to reach a good understanding with America, to end Super Power nuclear confrontation, move towards lasting world peace and concentrate on the economic, industrial and technological development of the Soviet Union by reducing military spending. This would enable Russia to extend its influence through greater economic, industrial, scientific and technological aid. Russia would be able to catch up with the West in economic prosperity. Similarly the U.S.S.R. is trying to make peace with China by ending Vietnamese occupation of Kampuchea. Further Soviet military occupation of Afghanistan stands in the way of Russia gaining credibility with the American people. The U.S. Administration will continue to be seriously inhibited with American public opinion and may not be able to move away

from nuclear confrontation policy till the Afghan issue is resolved. Afghanistan being an Islamic country, the involvement of Super Powers there, is strengthening the hands of Islamic fundamentalists and Russia and America are unable to resolve the West Asian crisis. Russia may not also want a backlash on the 20 per cent Islamic population, living in its Asian region. Thus both the Super Powers seem keen on solving the Afghan problem at the earliest.

4th Member : If Afghanistan were to ask for an Indian Peace Keeping Force to stabilize its non-aligned status and the Super Powers were to favour it, should India accept the commitment?

Jatar : Indian military presence in Afghanistan will make Pakistan think twice before resorting to another armed conflict with India. We can accept it if the Super Powers or the UN can bear the cost. Involving the UN and Super Powers would restrict Pakistan encouraging another Afghan rebel movement against the Indian Peace Keeping Force.

Comments : This candidate enjoys excellent grasp of current affairs and his knowledge in this field is extensive and up to date. He is able to discuss and analyse in depth the interests of the Super Powers to find a quick solution to the Afghan problem at this juncture. His arguments are supported by good ground facts, emerging new trends and sound reasoning. We also notice that he is bold and ready to take reasonable risks to make the best use of the opportunities presented to him. He can be relied upon to deliver the goods by optimum utilisation of the resources made available to him.

5th Member : What lessons you think we have learnt by fighting the unprecedented 1987 drought in this country?

Jatar : We could manage because the substantial reserves of foodgrains we had built up, taking advantage of the green revolution of the previous years. Hence we must ensure that adequate reserves are held. Secondly we should learn to manage our water resources more effectively. Side by side with the drought we have been having floods also. Drought also leads to energy crisis due to the drying up of hydel reservoirs. We must promote non-conventional energy resources like solar energy, wind and waves energy, geobar power plants etc. Since droughts are a recurring feature, we must go in more for dry farming.

6th Member : You referred to better water management. Can you suggest some examples for it?

Jatar (Smiling) : We have been talking about the Ganga-Cauvery grand canal link-up for a long time. It should be taken up immediately for implementation. Secondly tapping of ground water should be done intensively. Thirdly all water resources and rivers should be nationalised to avoid inter-State disputes on sharing of waters to the fullest extent. Afforestation and modern

methods of rain-making like cloud-seeding should be attempted effectively. Drinking water should be guaranteed to all drought-prone areas by laying adequate pipe lines.

Comments : The candidate displays foresight, imagination and resourcefulness in tackling complex and difficult problems. He is quick to learn by experience and thinks of practicable methods to forestall similar problems arising in future. He can think of long-term and short-term solutions, decide on their priorities and stand by his convictions with firmness and courage. He reveals originality and remains result-oriented.

Chairman : All seem to agree that lack of education and prevailing high rate of illiteracy is the stumbling block towards our unity and progress. What do you think is the best way to overcome this problem in the shortest possible time?

Jatar : The Navodaya Schools and Sainik Schools and Kendriya Vidyalayas are the best answer to the school-going children. We must establish them at once all over India, covering all our villages and towns and cities. Central universities and open universities are the answer for higher learning. TV, Video, Radio, Cassettes, Cinema and other modern aids should be fully mobilised for spreading literacy, particularly adult education. Education for girls should be made compulsory and made a reality at any cost as it has great multiplier effect. Lastly we must make each industrial house to start residential schools with due tax concessions. The central went on education must prevail.

Comments : The candidate is bold, original and action oriented. He is cool and calm under stress and faces now challenges with determination and optimism. He can think, plan, organise and implement ventures with vision and dynamism. He can lead his team to success through proper motivation and leadership.

Final Comments

A brilliant and capable candidate who is endowed with all-round distinction and leadership ability. Smart and well-dressed, he makes a very good first impression with his cheerful disposition, sincerity and friendly approach. He displays excellent grasp in understanding complex problems with their short-term as well as long-term implications. He enjoys the knowledge, imagination and resourcefulness to suggest workable solutions to deal with difficult and complex problems. He possesses fluent and forceful power of expression and presents his case with total conviction. His bold and pragmatic approach coupled with enthusiasm and optimism enable him to face new challenges with success. Full of zeal and self-confidence this flexible and dedicated candidate can prove a great asset to the organisation. Selected with distinction.

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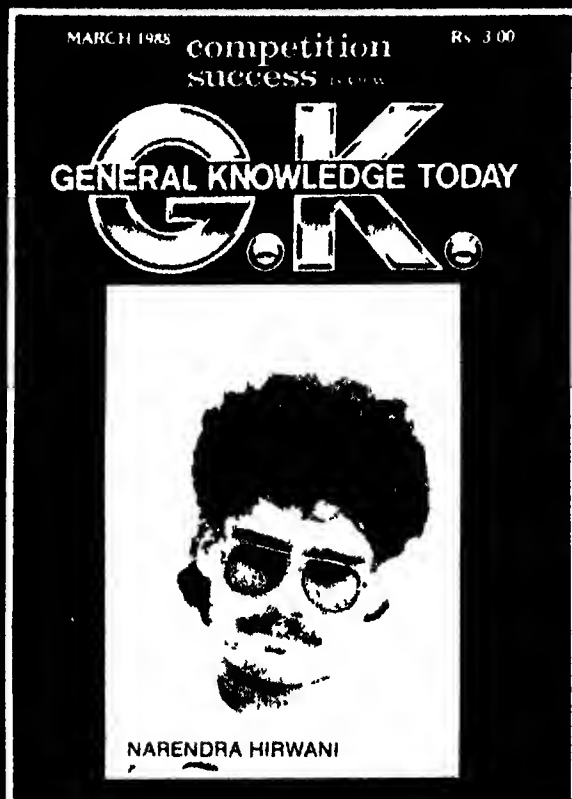
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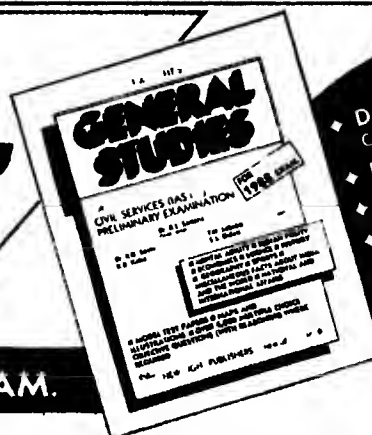
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Test Of English Language

Officers' and Clerical Cadre Examination for Regional Rural Banks, Haryana, September 1987 conducted by Banking Service Recruitment Board, Delhi

Directions : In questions 1-5 read each sentence to find out whether there is any error in it. The error, if any, will be in one part of the sentence. The number of that part is the answer. If there is no error, the answer is 5. (Ignore the errors of punctuation, if any.)

Q. 1. You would not have (1)/ so much trouble with your old bicycle (2)/ if you would have (3)/ serviced it regularly. (4)/ No error. (5)

Q. 2. No ancient scripture in India (1)/ is so widely read and respected (2)/ as the Bhagvadgita (3)/ which was originally written in Sanskrit. (4)/ No error. (5)

Q. 3. He is by far (1)/ the most attractive public speaker (2)/ whom I have heard (3)/ and he attracts a large public. (4)/ No error. (5)

Q. 4. He knows very well (1)/ what is expected from him (2)/ but he is not able to fulfill (3)/ all the expectations. (4)/ No error. (5)

Q. 5. Addressing the meeting (1)/ he said he was sorry (2)/ to see how very few of them (3)/ have been able to come. (4)/ No error. (5)

Directions : In questions 6-10 which of the phrases (1), (2), (3) and (4) given below should replace the phrase *in italics* in the following sentence to make the sentence grammatically correct? If the sentence is correct as it is, mark (5) as the answer.

Q. 6. It is not certain that we *would hold* the prize distribution tomorrow.

(1) may hold (2) should hold (3) are holding (4) might hold (5) No correction

Q. 7. This is the first time I *had ever used* a foreign razor for shaving.

(1) have ever used (2) ever had used (3) will ever use (4) have ever been using (5) No correction

Q. 8. You should visit Disney Land when you *are going* to the United States.

(1) were going (2) should go (3) have gone (4) happen to go (5) No correction

Q. 9. I *was telling* a lie if I ever said that I liked you.

(1) have been telling (2) would have told (3) should have been telling (4) am telling (5) No correction

Q. 10. When I joined the college in 1966, he *has already taught* there for five years.

(1) was already teaching (2) had already been teaching (3) has already been teaching (4) would have already taught (5) No correction

Directions : In questions 11-15 rearrange the following five sentences A, B, C, D and E in the proper sequence so as to form a

meaningful paragraph, then answer the questions given below them :—

(A) They must be fed regularly with coal and given petrol to drink and oil to wash with.

(B) This is evident from the fact that most men spend most of their lives looking after and waiting upon these masters.

(C) Yet man has grown so dependent on them that they are in a fair way to become his masters.

(D) Machines were made to be man's servant.

(E) And the machines are very demanding masters.

Q. 11. Which of the following should be the *first* sentence?

(1) A (2) B (3) C (4) D (5) E

Q. 12. Which of the following should be the *second* sentence?

(1) A (2) B (3) C (4) D (5) E

Q. 13. Which of the following should be the *third* sentence?

(1) A (2) B (3) C (4) D (5) E

Q. 14. Which of the following should be the *fourth* sentence?

(1) A (2) B (3) C (4) D (5) E

Q. 15. Which of the following should be the *fifth* sentence?

(1) A (2) B (3) C (4) D (5) E

Directions : Read the following passage carefully and answer the questions 16-30 given below it in the context of the passage. Certain words in the passage are given *in italics* to help you locate them while answering some of them.

On 3rd September 1939, as the result of Germany's attack on Poland, Britain declared war on Germany. On the same day in a message to the people of India, Lord Linlithgow announced that India was at war with Germany and appealed for their sympathy and support.

Jawaharlal Nehru, who at about this time had proceeded on a tour of China, hurried back in order to take part in the discussions of the Congress Working Committee. On his return he publicly stated that 'in a conflict between democracy and freedom on the one side and Fascism and aggression on the other our sympathies must inevitably lie on the side of democracy.....I should like India to play her full part and throw all her resources into the struggle for a new order. The Congress Working Committee met in Wardha and was in continuous session from 8 to 14 September. Jinnah was specially invited to participate in the

discussions, but he was unable to attend. In the Congress, there were three *divergent* views. At one end was Gandhiji, who desired that whatever co-operation was given should be given unconditionally. At the other end were the leftists, notably Subhas Chandra Bose, who openly declared that 'Britain's difficulty was India's opportunity.' In fact Bose had, five months earlier at the Tripura session of the Congress, *advocated* that an ultimatum should be given to Britain and if the demands were not accepted, a general mass civil disobedience movement should be launched. Between these two extremes were those who, while anxious not to embarrass the Government, still wanted some *explicit* declaration in regard to India's future. The Working Committee ultimately passed a lengthy resolution expressing sympathy with the democracies and condemning general aggression, but declaring that India could not associate herself freely in a war said to be fought for democratic freedom so long as that very freedom was denied to her and such limited freedom as she possessed was taken away from her. The resolution stressed that the war measures had been taken without the consent and against the wishes of the Indian people. The Congress was prepared to co-operate in order to remove fascism and imperialism, but first of all they invited the British Government to declare in unequivocal terms what their war aims were in regard to democracy and imperialism and the new order that was envisaged and how, in particular, those aims were going to apply to India. 'The real test of any declaration is its application in the present, for it is the present that will govern action today and also give shape to the future.' A sub-committee of Congress Working Committee members, consisting of Jawaharlal Nehru, Abul Kalam Azad, Vallabhbhai Patel and J. B. Kripalani was appointed to deal with questions that might arise out of the international situation.

Q. 16. According to the passage, the meeting of the Congress Working Committee was held for which of the following purposes?

(1) To appoint a Sub-Committee to deal with issues related to the international situation (2) To tackle the conflict between democracy and freedom (3) To discuss the situation arising out of the war (4) To pass a resolution of complete independence to India (5) None of these

Q. 17. In the context of the passage, the

Congress was prepared to help Britain in the war if Britain was ready to

(1) grant complete freedom to India (2) release all political prisoners in India (3) accept the resolution of the Congress Working Committee (4) declare how her aims would apply to India (5) accept the viewpoint of Gandhiji unconditionally.

Q. 18. Which of the following statements is TRUE in the context of the passage?

(1) Wardha was the headquarter of the Congress Working Committee (2) Britain wanted India's support in the war (3) Congress members were unanimous in their views on the role India should play in the war (4) Congress Working Committee meeting was held at Tripura five months before this meeting of the Congress Working Committee (5) Jinnah was a member of the Congress Working Committee.

Q. 19. According to the passage, which of the following statements is true with regard to Congress Working Committee resolution?

(1) It expresses inability of India to associate freely in war (2) It expresses sympathy with Fascism (3) It says that Britain's difficulty is India's opportunity (4) It says that ultimatum should be given to Britain to quit India (5) None of these

Q. 20. According to the passage, why did Jinnah not attend the meeting of the Congress Working Committee?

(1) He was opposed to Gandhiji's views (2) He had boycotted the meeting because his group was not adequately represented in the Congress Working Committee (3) He was indisposed at that time (4) He was leading a political agitation against the British at that time (5) None of these

Q. 21. Which of the following statements could be ascribed to Jawaharlal Nehru, in the context of the passage? (1) India should cooperate with Britain in the war efforts without any condition (2) India should exploit the war situation maximally to its advantage (3) India should fight against autocracy and imperialism (4) India should not render any kind of help to Britain in her war effort (5) None of these

Q. 22. According to the passage, moderate members in the Congress held that

(1) a general mass civil disobedience movement should be launched against Britain (2) India should give unconditional cooperation to Britain in the war (3) India should take advantage of Britain's difficulty (4) Britain should make an explicit statement about India's future (5) Britain had no right to deny freedom to India

Q. 23. Which of the following statements is TRUE in the context of the passage?

(1) Subhash Chandra Bose was the President of Tripura Congress (2) Gandhiji presided over the meeting of the Congress Working Committee (3) Jinnah was a member of the Congress Working Committee (4) Gandhiji and Subhash Chandra Bose represented extreme ends of

opinion in the Congress (5) Jawaharlal Nehru represented leftist opinion in the Congress.

Q. 24. The statement in the passage "While anxious not to embarrass the Government" refers to

(1) democrats (2) moderates (3) extremists (4) fascists (5) aggressors

Q. 25. According to the passage, which of the following pairs of countries, was at war with each other?

(1) Poland - Germany (2) Britain - Poland (3) Britain - India (4) Germany - Britain (5) Britain - China

Q. 26. According to the passage, Jawaharlal Nehru had gone on a tour to China for which of the following purpose?

(1) He was a member of an Indian goodwill mission sent to China (2) He was on a State visit to China (3) He wanted to observe the communist system of government in China (4) He wanted to acquaint the Chinese people with the political struggle of India (5) None of these

Q. 27. According to the passage, who amongst the following was not a member of the sub-committee appointed by the Congress Working Committee?

(1) Jawaharlal Nehru (2) Mahatma Gandhi (3) Vallabhbhai Patel (4) J. B. Kripalani (5) Abul Kalam Azad

Q. 28. Which of the following is most nearly the same in meaning as the word 'explicit' as used in the passage?

(1) positive (2) strong (3) clear (4) deliberate (5) thoughtful

Q. 29. Which of the following is the most opposite in meaning of the word 'divergent' as used in the passage?

(1) unanimous (2) ambiguous (3) similar (4) controversial (5) different

Q. 30. Which of the following is the most opposite in meaning of the word 'advocated' as used in the passage?

(1) supported (2) rejected (3) ordered (4) opposed (5) appreciated

ANSWERS

Q. 1. (3): "if you had" or "had you".

Q. 2. (2): "is as widely read and respected".

Q. 3. (3): "I have heard".

Q. 4. (2): "what is expected of him." This usage is idiomatic. "Expected" can be used in a sentence like this: "No one expected a present from him."

Q. 5. (2): "he said that he was sorry."

Note: Since this is reported speech the use of "that" becomes necessary.

Q. 6. (3) Q. 7. (1) Q. 8. (4)

Q. 9. (2) Q. 10. (2) Q. 11. (4)

Q. 12. (3) Q. 13. (5) Q. 14. (2)

Q. 15. (1) Q. 16. (3) Q. 17. (4)

Q. 18. (2) Q. 19. (1) Q. 20. (5)

Q. 21. (1) Q. 22. (4) Q. 23. (4)

Q. 24. (2) Q. 25. (4) Q. 26. (5)

Q. 27. (2) Q. 28. (3) Q. 29. (1)

Q. 30. (4)

(Continued from page 33)

seriously? Why worry about something that really does not exist? Do you have any doubts? Are you willing to take a challenge? All right. You start right now and go ahead doing what you feel is difficult for you to do. Let us see how many people come back and corner you with their criticisms and comments.

We have already discussed that others won't be interested in you, unless you take interest in them first. You can attract attention which matters, you can arouse interest which will count, only by yourself taking interest in their own matters first. When you start in that manner, when your approach is leadership-oriented, you are already starting with your right foot forward. By taking genuine and sincere interest in others you have already impressed them favourably.

Because of your genuine interest in them they will only concentrate on your strong points. They will ignore and minimise your drawbacks, if any. They may even help you to overcome them, if possible. They will concentrate on your strong points. Therefore, when you want others to take interest, you have to start taking interest and things will then automatically turn out to be all right. The correct and easy way to overcome one's inferiority complex is then to do the very thing he is afraid or hesitant of doing, several times, repeatedly, again and again with the awareness and knowledge that others are not really bothered about it.

You must know that confidence is the cornerstone of your success. It is the magic key with the help of which you can gain access to various other essential leadership traits. The chief enemy of confidence is inferiority complex. To knock out the complex and build up one's self-confidence is quite easy. To accomplish it, first you must discover the root cause of the complex. Practically in all cases it is related to some childhood experiences. The discovery of the cause will help you to realise that the conditions which resulted in the complex no longer exist. The circumstances and environment are now different.

The second aspect you have to consider is that your impression that others are bothered about your weakness, defects, drawbacks or liabilities, is totally wrong. On the other hand, others are all the time worried about themselves. Knowledge will thus help you to gain confidence and power. The knowledge of the cause, the knowledge that others do not attach all that importance as you fancy is important. With this knowledge you should now act. Do the things of which you feel shy, hesitant and frightened. Repeat your act again, again and again. You will find that your fear has vanished, confidence has entered your heart and you are marching ahead on the road to success.

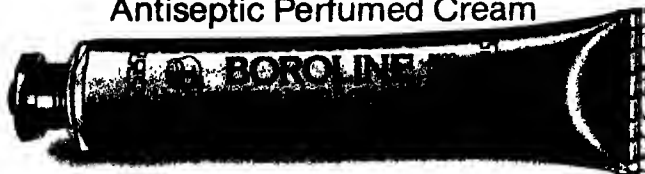
In a world full of surprises



...thank goodness you can count on

Boroline

Antiseptic Perfumed Cream



Ideal for dry skin and minor nicks and cuts

A friend of the family for 60 years

Boroline is not a cosmetic



G D Pharmaceuticals
Calcutta 70053



I'm too old for dolls
too young for the disco

But I think you're just
right for Amul Chocolates



Amul Chocolates

a gift for someone you love

Six delicious varieties...

Amul Milk Chocolate, Amul Crisp, Amul Coffee,
Amul Fruit & Nut, Amul Bitter, Amul Orange.

Latest In General Knowledge

Abbreviations

CVRDE : Combined Vehicle Research and Development Organisation
FICCI : Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce and Industry
GAIL : Gas Authority of India Limited
GSTP : Global System of Trade Preferences
HPU : Hill People's Union
MOU : Memorandum of Understanding
NEDC : National Economic Development Council
NSG : National Security Guards
RDA : Rural Development Agency
TNV : Tripura National Volunteers
TUJS : Tripura Upajati Juba Samiti
WPI : Wholesale Price Index

Anniversaries, Days, Etc.

Martyrs' Day : Mahatma Gandhi's 40th death anniversary on January 30, 1988 was commemorated as Martyrs' Day

Republic Day : The nation celebrated its 38th Republic Day on January 26, 1988

Army Day : The Army Day was celebrated on January 15, 1988

National Youth Day : The 126th birth anniversary of Swami Vivekanand on January 12, 1988 was celebrated as National Youth Day all over the country

International Customs Day : The International Customs Day was celebrated on January 26, 1988

Netaji Birth Anniversary : The 92nd birth anniversary of Subhash Chandra Bose was celebrated on January 23, 1988

Shastri's Death Anniversary : The 22nd death anniversary of Lal Bahadur Shastri, the former Prime Minister, was observed on January 11, 1988. An all religious prayer meeting was held at his samadhi at Vijay Ghat in New Delhi on that day

H.P. Statehood Day : Himachal Pradesh celebrated its Statehood Day on January 25, 1988. It was on this day in 1971 that Himachal Pradesh attained the Statehood

Braille's Birth Anniversary : The 179th birth anniversary of Louis Braille, the author of the universal system of reading and writing for the blind, was celebrated on January 4, 1988

Australia Day : Australia Day was celebrated on January 26, 1988. It was in 1788 that the first historic fleet arrived in Sydney Cove (Australia) from England to dump the first consignment of convicts and the colony of New South Wales was born. Many spectacular events took place to celebrate the Bicentennial on January 26

Appointments

Tripura Chief Minister : Mr S R Majumdar was sworn in Chief Minister of Tripura on February 5, 1988

Meghalaya Chief Minister : Mr P A Sangma, former Union Labour Minister took over as, Chief Minister of Meghalaya. He took oath of office as leader of 22 member Congress(I) legislature party with the support of Hill Peoples Union

T. N. Governor : Dr P C Alexander, India's High Commissioner in Britain has been appointed the new Governor of Tamil Nadu in succession to Mr S L Khurana

New SC Judge : Mr Justice N D Ojha, who was to retire as Chief Justice of the Madhya Pradesh High Court was sworn in as a Judge of the Supreme Court in New Delhi on the night of January 18, 1988 by the Chief Justice of India Mr R S Pathak. Including this appointment the existing strength of the Supreme Court is 17 against the prescribed maximum strength of 25

Surinam President : Mr Ramsewak Shankar, a wealthy 50 year-old rice farmer and business executive, has been appointed new Surinam President on January 25, 1988

IRRI Chief : Dr Klaus Lampe, a German has been appointed as Director General of the International Rice Research Institute to succeed Dr M S Swaminathan of India

Defence

Indigenous T-72 tanks : The first indigenously assembled new battle tank T-72M1 rolled out of the project complex of the Heavy Vehicles Factory (HVF) in Avadi in Madras on January, 1988, marking a milestone in the weapons credibility of the Indian Army. The Defence Minister, Mr K C Pant, named the new battle tank assembled under licence from the Soviet Union, as 'Ajay' (invincible)

T-72M1 is an improved version of T-72 and T-72M. The tank is considered equal to the best in the world in fire power, armour protection, speed, manoeuvrability and other performance parameters

T-72M1 is a full tracked fighting vehicle having 125 mm smooth bore gun, reliable armour protection and high mobility. It has a very high accuracy laying and sighting equipment with an automatic loading gear ensuring highly effective rate of power

The anti aircraft machinegun mount incorporated in the tank is provided with laying and sighting equipment to fight both aerial and ground targets

Economic

Oil Imports : With the international crude price firming up around \$ 18 a barrel, India will have to spend a whopping sum of nearly Rs 4,300 crore on imports of oil and petroleum products during the financial year 1988-89. It would be nearly Rs 500 crore more than the outgo of foreign exchange on this count in the current fiscal year

The country would be importing 18 million tonnes of crude and 6.4 million tonnes of petroleum products during 1988-89, according to the latest projections by the Petroleum Ministry. This is based on the official estimates that the demand in the oil sector during 1988-89 will go up to over 49 million tonnes from 46.2 million tonnes during 1987-88, at the growth rate of seven per cent. The current financial year will close with import of 18.5 million tonnes of crude and 2.8 million tonnes of petroleum products, involving a foreign exchange outflow of Rs 3,800 crore

Perhaps for the first time, the country had to import 25,000 tonnes of petrol during the current year due to petrol consumption shooting up in the wake of mushrooming of automobiles and scooters. The petrol consumption during 1987-88 is estimated to be 2.8 million kilo litres, an increase of 15 per cent

Inflation rate : The year 1987 recorded an inflation rate of 9.2 per cent, around one and a half times of 1986 rate of 6.2 per cent with the official all commodities wholesale price index (WPI) climbing from 378.3 for the week ended December 27, 1986 to 413.0 for the week ended December 26, 1987

Contributing to this accelerated price spiral was the 11.5 per cent rise in the primary articles index against 6.5 per cent in 1986, and the 8.7 per cent rise in the index for manufactured products compared to 5.8 per cent for the previous year

The only major group index to register a smaller increase in 1987 than in 1986 was the "fuel, power, light and lubricants group". The index for this went up by 5.2 per cent last year against 6.5 per cent in 1986

Education and Employment

National scholarship income ceiling revised : The Government has on January 19, 1988 decided to revise upwards the income ceiling for eligibility for the national scholarship scheme from Rs 6,000 to Rs 25,000 per annum

The earlier income ceiling of Rs 500 per

month was fixed way back in 1961. The objective of the scheme is that the Government should assume responsibility for providing an opportunity to brilliant students from poor families who otherwise would not be able to avail themselves of the facilities available in the country for the best education.

Steep rise in NDA applicants : General entry applicants for an Army officer's job have increased steeply in number since mid-decade. From the 20 000-30,000 applicants for the 300-seat yearly intake into the armed forces' post-school National Defence Academy, it had gone up to an average of 40,000 since 1985, it was reported by the Adjutant General, Lt. Gen. Sukhamoy Mazumdar.

As for the Army's direct-entry, post-bachelor's degree, Indian Military Academy, the pre-1986 average of 10,000 applicants for around 150 seats has suddenly zoomed to 37,000.

Entrance examination for admission to medical courses : For admission to 15 per cent of the total seats for medical/dental courses in all medical/dental colleges run by the Union of India, State Governments, Municipal or other local authorities in India except the States of Andhra Pradesh and Jammu & Kashmir, an all India Entrance Examination will be conducted by the Central Board of Secondary Education on May 22, 1988 (Sunday) at different centres in all capital States and Union Territories except the States of Andhra Pradesh and Jammu & Kashmir.

To be eligible for admission to medical/dental courses, the candidates should possess minimum age of 17 years on December 31, 1988 with 50 per cent marks in English, Physics, Chemistry and Biology at the plus two stage or equivalent examination. The candidates who are taking plus two examination in 1988 can also appear at this test provisionally, subject to their fulfilling the conditions later.

The Information bulletin/application forms containing the details of eligibility conditions, academic qualifications, age requirements, etc., are available with the branches of Canara Bank on cash payment of Rs 10 00. The same can also be had by post by sending bank draft of Rs 10 00 payable to Canara Bank A/c CBSE along with a self addressed envelope of size 10"x5" with postage stamps of Rs. 7.50 affixed on it from the Pre Medical/Pre Dental Unit, Central Board of Secondary Education, 23/23-B, EMCA House, Ansari Road, Darya Ganj, New Delhi-110002. The last date for receipt of applications in the Board's office by registered post is March 1, 1988.

Honours and Awards

Republic Day Awards : The highest civilian honour, Bharat Ratna, was bestowed on the late Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu, M. G. Ramachandran, in New Delhi on

January 25, 1988.

The second highest civilian award, Padma Vibhushan, has been given to noted litterateurs, Dr. K. V. Puttappa of Karnataka, and the late Mahadevi Verma of Uttar Pradesh for her contribution to Hindi literature, and to Justice M. H. Beg for his contribution to law and jurisprudence.

Thirteen persons have been honoured with the Padma Bhushan and 27 with the Padma Shri for their outstanding contribution in various walks of life.

The Padma Bhushan awardees include the noted Telugu cinestar, A. Nageswara Rao, the ONGC Chairman, Col. (Retd.) S. P. Wahi, and Mr. Abid Hussain, Member, Planning Commission. The others who have been given Padma Bhushan are Mr. Shnyans Prasad Jain for social work and Mr. K. C. Mohapatra for his contribution to Odissi dance.

Among the awardees of Padma Shri are included the well-known film actress Shabana Azmi and the country's first and only so far grandmaster 19-year-old Vishwanathan Anand and stylish middle order batsman 25-year-old Mohammad Azharuddin from Hyderabad. Also among the awardees are the Bombay-based poet and author Nissim Ezekiel for his contribution to English literature, Dr. Vidya Niwas Misra for his contribution to Sanskrit and Hindi literature. The popular cartoonist Mario de Miranda has also been given the award and it has gone posthumously to Avinder Singh Brar who was shot dead by terrorists while he was out for his morning jog.

Gallantry Awards : On the occasion of Republic Day, the President, Mr. R. Venkataraman, has awarded the Param Vishisht Seva Medals to 13 officers of the armed forces for distinguished service of the most exceptional order.

In addition, one Maha Vir Chakra, 10 Kirti Chakras, 34 Shaurya Chakras, 48 Ati Vishisht Seva Medals, 51 Sena Medals, 12 Nao Sona Medals, 15 Vayu Sena medals, 107 Vishisht Sena Medals and four bar to Vishisht Seva Medals have been awarded to armed forces personnel and civilians for their distinguished service.

Param Vir Chakra : For the first time after the 1971 conflict, two Army men, Major Ramaswamy Parameshwaran of Mahar Regiment and Naik Subedar Bana Singh of Jammu and Kashmir Infantry, have been awarded the nation's highest military award, the Param Vir Chakra, for their bravery in action in Sri Lanka and in the Siachen glacier area respectively.

G. D. Birla Award : Baba Amte has been chosen for the first G. D. Birla international award for outstanding contribution to humanity. An announcement by the Birla Academy of Art and Culture said on January 22, 1988 that the jury had decided to confer the award on Baba Amte in recognition of his infinite compassion and yeoman service to people suffering from leprosy, blindness, other mental and physical handicaps and social neglect.

The award carrying a sum of Rs. 2 lakh to be presented biennially, has been instituted in the memory of G. D. Birla to foster creative efforts for enrichment of the human spirit.

Arjuna Awards : Thirteen sports persons have been selected for the Arjuna Awards for 1986. The recipients are : Suman Rawat (athletics), Jaipal Singh (boxing), Mohammad Azharuddin (cricket), Sandhya Agarwal (women's cricket), Joaquim Martin Carvalho (hockey), Rama Sarkar (kabaddi), Cyril C. Valloor (volleyball), Bhagirath Samai (shooting), Lt. Dhruv Bhandari (yachting), Prem Chand (bodybuilding), Lt. Col. K. S. Rao (adventure sports), Jag Mohan Sapra (weightlifting) and Miss Arti Pradhan (adventure sports).

The award, instituted in 1961, carries a cash award of Rs 5,000 and a citation. So far, 353 outstanding sportsmen and women have been conferred this honour.

Dronacharya Awards : Two outstanding sports coaches, Mr. Desh Prem Azad (cricket) and Mr. Raghunandan Vasant Gokhale (chess) are the recipients of the Dronacharya Awards.

The Department of Youth Affairs and Sports had instituted the national award in 1985 for raising the standard of various sports and games by recognising the outstanding meritorious services rendered by sports coaches to achieve excellence and bring glory to the country.

The award comprises a plaque and Rs 25,000.

Inventions and Discoveries

World's tiniest camera : The world's smallest camera ever marketed is half the size of the human eye, produces a negative about one three-100th of an inch square and was invented by an Indian husband and wife trained in botany and law.

Joginder Singh Sidhu and Charanjiv Kaur Sidhu made it to the 1988 Guinness Book of World Records, if not Ripley's Believe It or Not, with their tiny (0.55 inch by 0.35 inch), featherweight (0.88 ounce) creation, known as the Santokh after Joginder's father. The previous record holder, the Japanese "Petel", a roughly twice the size is downright unwieldy by comparison.

Inscription throws new light on Palas : A copper plate inscription of the time of King Mahendra Pala, son of the celebrated King Deva Pala, has thrown new light on the last of the Pala Kings of the erstwhile Bengal.

The plate, discovered while digging a mound at Jagibonpur village in Malda, establishes the fact that King Mahendra Pala continued to rule even after the death of Deva Pala. It also establishes that another King Mahendra Pala belonged to the Gurjara Pratihara dynasty that ruled during the 10th century AD in upper India. The plate is on display in Malda museum.

Written in Nagri script the inscription contains 38 lines on both sides of the plate.

and bears a seal showing a running deer motif used by the Palas. The charter had been issued from the King's "victory camp", a place from where the Kings in ancient India used to deliver gifts in Kuddalakhat sub-division of Poudra Bardhan in north Bengal (now Rajshahi district of Bangladesh).

Aspirin good for health : Healthy men cut their risk of heart attacks nearly by half by taking one aspirin tablet every other day, according to a major study. Aspirin is highly recommended for people who have had heart attacks or strokes. This research is the first to show that regular aspirin is good for hearts that are still outwardly healthy.

Nicotine gum can help quit smoking : Chewing double-strength nicotine gum appears to significantly improve smokers' chances of quitting the habit if they are heavily addicted to cigarettes, a new study by doctors in Denmark concludes. It has been observed that heavily dependent smokers have times more likely to stay off cigarettes for two years if they used the high-dose gum rather than the standard variety.

Nicotine gum is intended to satisfy smokers' craving for nicotine while they break their tobacco habits. When the strategy works, smokers are eventually able to stop chewing the gum as well.

Miscellany

New Delhi-Bombay rail route electrified : The entire 1384-km Rajdhani route of Western Railway from Bombay Central to New Delhi via Vadedara and Kota has been electrified with the completion of electrification works on the Ratlam-Gangapur City section.

This is the most significant development in railway electrification in the last 11 years. The Bombay-New Delhi track is the second trunk route to be electrified after the 1441-km Howrah-Delhi route via Mughalsarai and Dhanbad in 1976.

Railways introduce optic fibre cables : The Railways have launched a massive plan to upgrade its communication network by introducing optic fibre cables which would quicken the pace of rail communication besides improving safety and saving energy. The beginning was made in the second week of January 1988 in Bombay when the Western Railway started work on laying the 60-km optic fibre cable from Churchgate to Virar. Work on the laying of the optic fibre cable on other sections will be taken up in the next phases.

The Railways had so far been using underground copper cables for their telecommunication systems for train operation in electric traction areas. However, these cables are affected by electro-magnetic induction and are susceptible to theft. The capacity for communication channels is also limited and these require cumbersome joining at

frequent intervals making these more susceptible to faults.

The optic fibre cable system is unaffected by electromagnetic induction and has much larger capacity. It has lesser joints and is much less susceptible to faults. This will improve the quality of speech as well.

Filmotsav : Filmotsav '88, the eighth non-competitive International Film Festival of India, which got off its mark in Trivandrum on January 10, 1988, concluded on January 24 with the screening of the film, "The Last Emperor", directed by Bernardo Bertolucci. The fortnight-long festival featured 113 feature films from 35 countries, besides 86 Indian films, including 50 in Malayalam in the Indian retrospective. In addition, 23 foreign non-fiction films and 21 Indian non-fiction films were screened besides 26 student films from the Films and Television Institute of India.

Oil struck off Andhra coast : Oil has been struck in an offshore well in the Bay of Bengal, 8.5 km south-west at Amalapuram in Andhra Pradesh.

The Oil and Natural Gas Commission had struck oil on January 1, 1988 at a depth of 2,033 metres. The flow was at the rate of 400 barrels of oil and 25,000 cubic metres of gas per day.

An analysis of the three basins—Krishna-Godavari basin, Cauvery basin and the Andaman Islands—has indicated there was availability of good hydrocarbon potential estimated at 760 million tonnes at the Krishna-Godavari, 370 million tonnes in Cauvery and 250 million tonnes in the Andamans.

Space Research

Indian satellite in U.S.S.R. for launch : The Indian Remote Sensing satellite IRS-IA reached the Baikanour cosmodrome in the Soviet Union on January 26, 1988 from where it will be launched during mid-March. The satellite and all necessary associated equipments were airlifted from Bangalore by a special chartered aircraft.

The 980-kg satellite, which would be placed in a 904-km polar sun-synchronous orbit, will be the first of a series of operational remote sensing satellites planned for the national natural resources management system. The images sent by

the IRS-IA will be used for monitoring and management of natural resources in areas of agriculture, forestry, soils, water sources, minerals and geology.

Rings of Saturn visible : A rare astronomical phenomenon was witnessed on New Year's Day, according to Dr. Ram Shrivastava of the Holkar Science College, Indore. He said on that day Saturn moved into the Scorpio constellation—a phase it enters once every 30 years. He said the visibility of the fourth quarter of the Saturn ring began with the move. The lower portion of its rings could be seen through the telescope. In the year 2003, the upper portions of the rings will be seen, he said. The position as on the New Year Day will recur 30 years from now, he added.

Pluto's secrets uncovered : Layer by layer, astronomers are gradually peeling away the veil of secrecy surrounding Pluto, the smallest planet orbiting the sun. The latest discovery has been made by scientists at the Max Planck Institute for Radioastronomy in Bonn who determined the planet's temperature from radio waves omitted by Pluto. The experts were surprised to learn that the planet—named after the Greek god of the underworld—was colder than previously thought.

Pluto is usually the outermost planet, orbiting the sun every 248 years at a mean distance of 5.89 billion kilometres. Until recently, it was the only planet whose radio waves were too weak to be picked up by radio telescopes and receivers. This changed with the development of a so-called Germanium bolometer—a sensitive resistance thermometer used in the detection and measurement of feeble thermal radiation.

The West German bolometer picked up signals from Pluto when it was first used in coordination with the 30-metre radiotelescope at Pico Veleta in southern Spain in February 1986. A team of astronomers found that the radio waves emitted by the planet were considerably weaker than they had anticipated. This led them to the conclusion that the planet must have an unexpected smaller diameter or a temperature lower than previously believed. They finally opted for the lower temperature theory after studying comparative data taken from the moons of the planet Jupiter and the satellites around Saturn.

Prize Winners In Essay Contest-394

First Prize Winner:

Ms. T.M. Sreelatha
H.No. 6-3-1216/13, Methodist Colony,
Begumpet, Hyderabad

Second Prize Winner

Mr. Samir Rai
12, Ambar, Charat Singh Colony
Chakala, Andheri (E), Bombay - 400 093

Other Commendable Contributors :

M. Thambi Miller, Vellore; Ms. Nancy Chitra Alexander, Nagpur; Miss Sarbani Chaudhury, Thane; Balbir Singh Pundir,

Dehradun, Smt Sharma, Burdwan; M.B. Lok Praveen, Secunderabad; Ms. Swati Agrawal, Moradabad; Vijay Kumar Gauriar, Patna; Ms. Anita Latawa, Chandigarh; Manoj Kumar Panda, Cuttack; Miss Jui Sengupta, Cuttack; Vijay K. Yadav, Udhampur; Ms. Sarika G. Thengdi, Baroda; Ms. Selvi Krishnan, Madurai; Vinod Kumar, Hardwar; Ms. Kamaljeet Kaur, Jamshedpur; Arun Kumar Sahu, Cuttack; Ms. Debjani Chakraborty, Dhanbad; Sher Singh Parmar, Ahmednagar; Sandeep Sarwate, Shivpuri.

Sports Round-Up

ATHLETICS

National School Games : Punjab senior boys and senior girls won top team honours in the athletics events of the 33rd National School Games which concluded in Chandigarh on January 11, 1988. The team title in the junior boys section was secured by Haryana, while Kerala junior girls emerged as the best team in their category.

BADMINTON

National Badminton Championship : Syed Modi of Railways won the men's singles title for the eighth successive year when he beat team-mate Harjeet Singh 13-17, 15-1, 18-16 in the final of the 52nd National badminton championship in Jamshedpur on January 21, 1988.

In the women's singles event, Madhumita Bisht claimed the title for the fourth successive year with a 11-0, 11-3 victory over Aparna Habbu of Karnataka.

Uday Pawar and Ravi Kunte won the men's doubles title dethroning defending champions Sanat Mishra and L. D'Sa 15-8, 17-15.

Madhumita Bisht and Ami Ghia won the women's doubles title defeating Sucha Padmanabhan and Mallika Barya 15-9, 15-3.

Madhumita Bisht and Sanat Mishra clinched the mixed doubles title defeating Pradip Gandhe and Manjusha Pawangadkar of Maharashtra 15-3, 15-3.

With this win Madhumita Bisht completed a treble.

Inter-State Badminton Championship : The Indian Railways won the team event in both men's and women's section in the Inter-State badminton championship in Jamshedpur on January 16, 1988.

In the men's event for the *Rahimtoola Cup*, Railways beat Maharashtra 3-2 while in the women's final for the *Chadha Cup* they crushed Karnataka 3-0.

World Grand Prix : China's Thomas Cup hero Xiong Guobao lifted the men's singles crown in the World Grand Prix badminton final after beating Eddy Kurniawan of Indonesia in straight games 15-2, 18-4 in Hong Kong on January 10, 1988.

BALL BADMINTON

National Ball Badminton Championship : Indian Railway men and Karnataka women claimed the honours in the 33rd National ball badminton championship in Hyderabad on January 11, 1988.

Railways scored victory over Karnataka in the men's final while the Karnataka women posted a win over host Hyderabad for their 32nd successive title triumph.

BOXING

Senior National Boxing Championship : Services asserted their supremacy by winning 10 of the 12 golds in the 34th Senior National boxing championship in Bangalore on February 1, 1988.

World Boxing Crown : Mike Tyson retained his unified world boxing crown when he stopped former champion Larry Holmes with a barrage of lethal blows in the fourth round of their 12-round title fight at the Convention Centre in Atlantic City, New Jersey, on January 22, 1988.

CRICKET

Rohinton Baria Trophy : Delhi regained victory over Bangalore in the All-India inter-university cricket tournament for the Rohinton Baria Trophy in Madras on January 28, 1988.

India-West Indies One-Day Series : The visitors wrapped up the seven-match Charminar Challenge Cup series with an emphatic 6-1 margin when the West Indies coasted to a nine-wicket win with 2.1 overs to spare against India in their seventh and last international cricket match in Trivandrum on January 25, 1988.

India-West Indies Tests : India levelled the series when they beat West Indies by 255 runs on the penultimate day of the fourth and final cricket Test at the M. A. Chidambaram Stadium in Madras on January 15, 1988.

India had lost the first match of the four-Test series at Delhi. The second and third matches were drawn.

Debutant leg-spinner Narendra Hirwani added another feather in his cap when he repeated his first-innings feat of taking eight wickets. This enabled him to equal Australian Bob Massey's world record of capturing 16 wickets on debut.

Hirwani, who took eight wickets in each innings, became the first Indian to take 16 wickets in a Test. The previous best was 14 for 124 by Jesu Patel against Australia at Kanpur in 1959-60.

World Series Cup : Australia won the 1987-88 Benson and Hedges World Series Cup 2-0 with an emphatic victory over New Zealand in the second of the three-match cricket final in Sydney on January 24, 1988.

FOOTBALL

Durand Cup : Jagatjit Textile Mills, Phagwara, overcame holders Mohun Bagan, Calcutta, 1-0 to annex the glittering Durand Cup at the Ambedkar Stadium in New Delhi on January 6, 1988.

HOCKEY

Indira Gold Cup : Pakistan won the Indira Gandhi Hockey Gold Cup when they beat the Soviet Union 3-0 in the final in Lucknow on January 16, 1988. India defeated Malaysia 3-0 to finish fifth.

Junior Asia Cup : Pakistan beat India 3-0 to win the inaugural Junior Asia Cup hockey tournament in Karachi on January 3, 1988. India finished third.

TENNIS

Indian Masters' Satellite Tennis Tournament : National champion Zeeshan Ali became the first Indian to win the Indian Masters' Satellite tennis tournament singles title in Calcutta on January 31, 1988 when his opponent former Davis Cupper Jean Fleuriat of France, trailing 3-5 in the first set, withdrew because of a "severe pain".

Later, partnering with lanky Italian Ivano Cappillioni, Fleuriat put up a tremendous performance to topple the top-seed Zeeshan Ali and Mark Ferreira 6-4, 6-4 in the doubles final.

Australian Open Tennis Championship : Mats Wilander of Sweden collected the third Australian Open tennis title of his career with a marathon five-set final victory over Wimbledon champion Pat Cash in Melbourne on January 24, 1988. Wilander, 23, defeated Australian Cash 6-3, 6-7 (3-7), 3-6, 6-1, 8-6.

Wilander collected \$ 105,000 (Rs. 13 lakh) for his triumph, while Cash earned \$ 52,500. The Swede previously won the Australian Open in 1983 and 1984.

World number one Steffi Graf of West Germany won her first Australian Open women's title beating Chris Evert of United States 6-1, 7-6.

National Tennis Championship : Zeeshan Ali (18) and Nandini Rangarajan (23) of Maharashtra retained their men's and women's singles titles, respectively, at the National tennis championship in Calcutta on January 3, 1988.

In their title match, Zeeshan brushed aside the challenge from Nandan Bal beating him 6-4, 6-2, 6-3, while Nandini crushed her State colleague Nasreen Shujat Ali by 7-6, 1-6, 6-2.

New Zealand Open Tennis Tournament : Ramesh Krishnan of India outclassed fourth-seed Andrei Chesnokov of the Soviet Union to win the \$ 114,000 New Zealand Open tennis tournament at the Renouf Centre courts in Wellington on January 3, 1988.

Krishnan won 6-7 (7-9), 6-0, 6-4, 6-3. It was his sixth Grand Prix tournament title of his career and his first since late 1986.

Persons And Places In News

PERSONS

J. R. Jayewardene : The Sri Lankan President, who was on a five-day state visit to India from January 25, 1988 was the chief guest at the Republic Day celebrations and reviewed with the Prime Minister, Mr. Rajiv Gandhi, the prospects of beginning the political process envisaged in the Indo-Sri Lankan agreement of July 29, 1987.

Giovanni Gorla : Italy's youngest Prime Minister and skilled economist was on a three-day state visit to India in January 1988. During his visit three memoranda of understanding, providing for concessional credit and technical cooperation from Italy to India were signed.

Hun Sen : The Kampuchean Prime Minister visited India in January 1988 and had extensive consultations with the Prime Minister, Mr. Rajiv Gandhi, on efforts to find a political solution to the Kampuchean issue, in cooperation with self-exiled Prince Norodom Sihanouk now in Paris.

Zeeshan Ali : The 18-year-old national champion became the first Indian to win the Indian Masters' Satellite tennis tournament singles title in Calcutta on January 31, 1988.

Narendra Hirwani : The 19-year-old unspectacled leg-spinner Test debutant from Uttar Pradesh who has now settled in Madhya Pradesh, became the chief wicket-taker for India and entered his name in the record books, emerging as the first Indian to take 16 wickets in a Test in the fourth and final cricket Test against the West Indies in Madras on January 15, 1988.

Mrs. Margaret Thatcher : She became Britain's longest-serving Prime Minister of this century on January 4, 1988, clocking up a record 3,167 straight days at 10 Downing Street since she took office on May 4, 1979.

A grocer's daughter from the Midlands town of Grantham, Lincolnshire, and Britain's first woman Prime Minister, she is the only 20th century British leader to have won three consecutive election victories. She has overtaken the record set 70 years ago by the Liberal Herbert Asquith, who held sway at 10 Downing Street from April 5, 1908 to December 7, 1916.

M. G. Ramachandran : The late Tamil Nadu Chief Minister was on January 25, 1988 posthumously awarded Bharat Ratna, the highest civilian honour by the nation. Popularly known as "puraithi thalaivar" (Revolutionary Leader) among his followers and fans, he strode the political scene of Tamil Nadu like a colossus for a decade.

Mrs. Janaki Ramachandran : The 62-year-

old film star of yesteryears, who had succeeded her husband, Mr. M. G. Ramachandran as Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu, had to resign on January 30, 1988 when the President, Mr. R. Venkataraman, dismissed her 24-day-old Government and took over the State's administration.

Khan Abdul Ghafoor Khan : A stalwart of India's freedom struggle who personified Gandhiji's ideals and ideas, died in Peshawar on January 20, 1988 at the age of 98 after battling for life for more than six months. He was buried as per his will in Jalalabad in Afghanistan, 96 km from the Pakistan border on January 22, 1988. A recipient of the Jawaharlal Nehru Award for International Understanding for 1967, he was honoured with India's highest civilian award, Bharat Ratna, in 1987.

L. K. Jha : An eminent economist and Rajya Sabha member died of renal failure in Pune on January 16, 1988 at the age of 74. A member of the Indian Civil Service, he headed the Economic Administrative Reforms Commission, set up for the first time after Independence. He served the country in various capacities and was Secretary to the former Prime Ministers Lal Bahadur Shastri and Mrs. Indira Gandhi. He also worked as an Adviser to the Prime Minister, Mr. Rajiv Gandhi, on administrative reforms. He was a member of the Willy Brandt Commission on international economic relations and a former Governor of the Reserve Bank of India as also Governor of Jammu and Kashmir for some time.

Sean Macbride : A one-time Irish Republican Army chief and former Irish Foreign Minister died on January 15, 1988 at the age of 64. He won the Nobel Peace Prize in 1974 along with former Prime Minister of Japan, Mr. Eisaku Sato, for his "untiring fight" for human rights. At that time he was UN Commissioner for South-West Africa, charged with bringing independence to the territory.

S. K. Wankhede : The famous sports administrator and politician died of massive heart attack in Bombay on January 30, 1988 at the age of 75. A former Industries and Finance Minister of Maharashtra and President of the Board of Control for Cricket in India, he has a living memorial in his name in Bombay's well-renowned Wankhede Stadium.

P. V. Aklindam : The popular Tamil novelist and Jnanpith Award winner for his novel *Chittirappavai* died in Madras on January 31, 1988 at the age of 66. He also received the Sahitya Akademi Award in 1963 for his novel *Vengayin Mainthan*.

Leela Mishra : The renowned character actress of Hindi cinema died of heart attack

in Bombay on January 17, 1988 at the age of 80. Described as the "grand old lady of the silver screen", she had recently featured in several TV serials including "Dada Dadi Ki Kahani".

Chiang Ching Kuo : The Taiwanese President, who was in power since 1978, died of a heart attack on January 13, 1988 at the age of 77. He was succeeded by the Vice-President, Mr. Lee Teng-Hui.

Ms. Florence Knapp : The oldest person in the world, she died in Philadelphia on January 12, 1988 at the age of 114, just two weeks after gaining recognition in the *Guinness Book of Records*.

Karna Bheel : The former dreaded dacoit, noted "Nad" exponent and above all the man with six-foot long moustache that the *Guinness Book of Records* has acknowledged, was brutally killed when assailants chopped off his head in Jaisalmer town in the heart of the Thar desert on January 2, 1988.

PLACES

Kherla Mishra : A village in Lalitpur district of Uttar Pradesh was in the news when a 28-year-old woman, Shakuntala, who had been deserted by her husband for failing to bear a child, allegedly committed "sati" here on January 10, 1988 when she hurled herself on the pyre of her husband who died in a road accident on January 7. She was living with her parents in Bina and came to this village immediately after learning about the demise of her husband. She dressed herself as bride and with a coconut in her hand, encircled the pyre and jumped into it.

Sagar Island : It is located at the confluence of the Ganga and the Bay of Bengal. About 3.5 lakh pilgrims from all over the country and abroad took a holy dip here on Makar Sankranti on January 14, 1988.

Kuntal : A village in Maliya Miyana taluka in Rajkot district of Gujarat was in the news when remnants of Harappan culture were found here. A structure of an ancient "killa" (fort) was found during the excavation, undertaken jointly by the Gujarat State Archaeology Department and Deccan College, Pune. The 100 metre long and 90 metre wide fort had "kothas" (rooms), it was reported.

Macao : A Portuguese overseas territory located on the South China coast, about 53 km from Hong Kong, which was established by the Portuguese in 1557, will return to Chinese rule on December 20, 1999 under documents exchanged between China and Portugal on January 15, 1988.

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Forthcoming Examinations

Indian Forest Service Examination, 1988

The Union Public Service Commission will hold a competitive examination commencing on July 31, 1988 at selected centres in India for recruitment to the Indian Forest Service.

Candidates who obtain such minimum qualifying marks in the written examination, as may be fixed by the Commission in their discretion, will be summoned by them for an interview for Personality Test.

2. Number of Vacancies : Approx. 150.

3. Age Limits : A candidate must have been born not earlier than July 2, 1962 and not later than July 1, 1967. The upper age limit is relaxable for candidates belonging to Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and certain other categories.

4. Educational Qualifications : Bachelor's degree with at least one of the subjects,

viz., Botany, Chemistry, Geology, Mathematics, Physics, Statistics and Zoology or a Bachelor's degree in Agriculture, Forestry or in Engineering or equivalent.

5. How to Apply : Application forms and full details of the examination are obtainable from Secretary, Union Public Service Commission, Dholpur House, New Delhi-110011 by remitting Rs. 2.00 either by money order or by crossed Indian postal order payable to Secretary, Union Public Service Commission at New Delhi General Post Office or on cash payment at the counter in the Commission's office. Candidates must clearly state on money order coupons or in their letters forwarding Indian postal orders "Indian Forest Service

Examination, 1988" and also give their name and full postal address in block letters. Cheques or currency notes will not be acceptable in lieu of money orders/postal orders.

6. Last Date : Applications must reach the Union Public Service Commission by March 28, 1988 (April 11, 1988 for candidates residing in Assam, Meghalaya, Arunachal Pradesh, Mizoram, Manipur, Nagaland, Tripura, Sikkim, Ladakh division of Jammu and Kashmir State, Lahaul and Spiti district and Pangi sub-division of Chamba district of Himachal Pradesh, Andaman and Nicobar Islands, Lakshadweep and abroad from a date prior to March 28, 1988 and whose applications are received by post from one of these areas).

Special Class Railway Apprentices' Examination, 1988

The Union Public Service Commission will hold a competitive examination commencing on July 10, 1988 at selected centres in India for selection of candidates for appointment as Special Class Apprentices in the Indian Railway Service of Mechanical Engineers.

The candidates who qualify on the results of the written part of the examination will be summoned for a Personality Test.

2. Number of Vacancies : 25 but liable to alteration.

3. Age Limits : Candidates born not earlier than January 2, 1968 and not later than January 1, 1972 are eligible. The upper age limit is relaxable for candidates belonging to Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and certain other categories.

4. Educational Qualifications : Candidates must have passed Intermediate Examination or Higher Secondary (12 years)

Examination under 10+2 pattern of school education in first or second division with Mathematics and at least one of the subjects Physics and Chemistry as subjects or equivalent. Candidates who intend to appear at such a qualifying examination may also apply. The candidature of such candidates will be deemed to be provisional and subject to cancellation if they do not produce the proof of having passed the examination latest by August 22, 1988.

5. How to Apply : Application forms and full details are obtainable from Secretary, Union Public Service Commission, Dholpur House, New Delhi-110011 by remitting Rs. 2.00 either by money order or by crossed Indian postal order payable to Secretary, Union Public Service Commission at New Delhi General Post Office or on cash payment at the counter in the Commission's

office. Candidates must clearly state on money order coupons or in their letters forwarding Indian postal orders "Special Class Railway Apprentices' Examination, 1988" and also give their names and full postal address in block letters.

6. Last Date : Completed applications must reach Union Public Service Commission by March 14, 1988 (March 28, 1988 for candidates residing in Assam, Meghalaya, Arunachal Pradesh, Mizoram, Manipur, Nagaland, Tripura, Sikkim, Ladakh division of Jammu and Kashmir State, Lahaul and Spiti district and Pangi sub-division of Chamba district of Himachal Pradesh, Andaman and Nicobar Islands, Lakshadweep and abroad from a date prior to March 14, 1988 and whose applications are received by post from one of these areas).

Sub-Inspectors of Police (Delhi Police and CBI) Examination, 1988

The Staff Selection Commission will hold a combined competitive examination at about 40 centres all over the country on May 29, 1988 for recruitment to the posts of (i) Sub-Inspector (Executive) of Delhi Police, (ii) Sub-Inspector of Police in the CBI in revised pay scale of Rs. 1640-2900.

Only male candidates are eligible to compete for posts of Sub-Inspectors (Executive) of Delhi Police. Physically handicapped are not eligible for any of the two categories of posts.

The candidates will have to appear for a written examination and those who qualify in this examination shall be required to undergo, before the Personality Test, physical endurance tests and physical measurements (including vision tests) to be

conducted by the Delhi Police.

2. Number of Vacancies : Approximately 100 for Sub-Inspector (Executive) of Delhi Police and approximately 30 for Sub-Inspector in CBI.

3. Age Limits : (i) For posts of Sub-Inspectors (Executive) in Delhi Police, the age limits are 20 to 25 years on January 1, 1988.

(ii) For posts of Sub-Inspector of Police in the CBI, the age limits are 18 to 25 years as on January 1, 1988.

4. Educational Qualifications : Degree of a recognised University. Candidates who have yet to appear at the degree examinations or whose result has been withheld or not declared on or before January 1, 1988 are not eligible.

5. How to Apply : Applications must be submitted in the prescribed form to any of the offices of the Staff Selection Commission. The Commission has offices in New Delhi, Allahabad, Raipur, Calcutta, Guwahati, Bombay and Madras. The form has been printed along with the notice for the examination in the *Employment News/Rozgar Samachar* of Jan. 30, 1988. Before submitting their applications, candidates must read carefully the detailed notice for this examination published in the said *Employment News/Rozgar Samachar* to satisfy themselves that they fulfil all conditions of eligibility for the examination.

6. Last Date : The last date for receipt of applications in the Commission's office is February 29, 1988.

Know Your Facts

• Why does soap make bubbles?

—Satyajit Deb, Goalpara (Assam)

If air is blown into water, bubbles rise to the surface. The water squeezes the air in the bubbles strongly and they burst at the surface. If the water is soapy, it does not squeeze the air so hard. A film of soapy water stays around the air and bubbles float above the water.

The molecules in water pull at each other with a strong force. At the surface of the water, molecules are pulled by the other molecules in the surface and below. As there are no water molecules above the surface, there is more force between the surface molecules than between the molecules under water, which are pulled on all sides. This extra force is called surface tension.

As a bubble breaks the surface, the surface tension normally pulls the water back and the bubble does not continue. But soap lowers surface tension so that a film of water can form around the air and continue the bubble.

• Who was the first to perform vaccination?

—Hafeez Khan, Vellore

The first vaccination was performed by Edward Jenner, an English doctor, in 1796.

• Why there is dispute between India and Pakistan over the Siachen glacier?

—Ajay Kumar Sangal, Mathura

There have been hostilities between India and Pakistan in the Siachen glacier area located in the remote Karakoram mountain range. The conflict has taken lives of a large number of Indian troops. The tussle for the glacier, one of the largest non-polar formations of its kind in the world, has resulted in a steep increase in the tensions between India and Pakistan, especially in the Jammu and Kashmir areas.

India came to know of Pakistani presence in the Siachen glacier in an unusual manner. Pakistan's giving permission to mountaineering expeditions to K2 and some other peaks in the Western Karakoram was well-known. But it was only in 1957 that an expedition organised by the Imperial Defence College, U.K., revealed that the expedition had covered the Saltoro Kangri and Siachen areas. The five major foreign expeditions which followed during 1960-1976 ascended several peaks in the Siachen area and highlighted the impression that this whole region was firmly under Pakistan's control. The Western media, notably in the U.S.A., helped in propagating this myth by its own accounts of such expeditions and cartographic deviations.

In 1976 defence planners in India started making a serious appraisal of the Pakistani-sponsored mountaineering activity from the politico-military angles although they had not been oblivious of the danger of a Sino-Pakistan collusion, especially after the 1965 war with Pakistan. There were reports of the Chinese training Pakistani troops in guerrilla and other special operations in Gilgit around 1970 and it was appreciated that any Chinese tie-up with Pakistan could open up another invasion route to Leh across the glaciers from the north, thus posing a grave threat to the security of Ladakh. Thus the need was felt for India to take counter-measures to demonstrate its presence in and control over this region.

Accordingly, the Indian Army decided to organise its own mountaineering expeditions into the area. Three expeditions were sent to Siachen, the first in October 1978, the second in 1980 and the third in 1981. Pakistan decided to counter this by organising a large-sized international mountaineering expedition to Siachen in

1984 and also set up military posts in the region during the winter of 1983-84 to prevent Indian interference. To forestall this move, India sent a sizeable force in the area by helicopters in order to establish its presence on a durable basis. By April 1984, the Indian Army had secured the relevant heights in this region by establishing armed pickets. As a result of moves by both the countries, there was a major clash on June 23, 1984. Since then there has been tension in the Siachen glacier area and Pakistan, using Chinese-made multi-barrel rocket launchers, has been strengthening its position to dislodge Indian troops in the area. Intermittent firing has been going on but heavy fighting erupted in the strategic area in September 1987 when the Indian troops repulsed the Pakistan attack in battalion strength. It was once again in January 1988 that the Indian security forces repulsed an attack by Pakistani troops in the Siachen area.

Siachen glacier, about 75 km long and 28 km wide, is located in the Eastern Karakoram Range (about 150 km by 100 km). At the head of Siachen glacier lies a pass named the Indira Col (5,760 metres high). This appears to be an old name and has nothing to do with the late Prime Minister. The whole area is one of the most inhospitable regions in the world, incapable of becoming a worthwhile battleground.

The access to this glacier from Pakistan's side is extremely difficult. The approach from India is comparatively easy. A track from Leh goes all the way up to the Nubra valley to the snout of the glacier. Geo-militarily, the most significant feature of the Siachen glacier is that it adjoins the 4,500 sq km of Kashmir ceded by Pakistan to China unauthorisedly in 1963. Although theoretically the glacier region has considerable strategic significance, the extremely rigorous terrain precludes any sizeable military manoeuvres. Its main significance, therefore, is more political than military in the context of our unsettled border with China and the Indian territory illegally ceded to it by Pakistan.

• Is it harmful to shave on a dry skin?

—Rajiv R. Bhalerao, Nasik

Yes, it is. Never shave on dry skin. It will cause what is known as a razor-burn. If you shave with soap and water, use a moisturised soap and one that is not too drying. Better still, change over to a moisturised shaving cream, as those are specially formulated to prevent the skin from drying out.

After shaving, use a rich cream or body lotion on the area to keep the skin smooth. But remember to wait a little before applying the lotion or cream, because the skin is often slightly sensitive after shaving and could feel irritated by an immediate application.

• Which is the richest and the poorest country in the world?

—C. Jaganmohan, Nellore (A.P.)

The richest nation, measured by average per caput, is the United Arab Emirates with \$ 19,120 in 1985. The United States of America, which had taken the lead in 1910, was third behind Brunei. The lowest published annual income per caput of any country in the world is that of Chad at \$ 59 (then £ 29) in 1983, but the World Bank has no publishable data for 17 Marxist countries.

• What is 'Brain Fever'?

—M. S. Anitha, Bangalore

Brain fever in pathological terminology is called 'cerebrospinal meningitis'. It is an acute inflammation of the meninges of the brain and spinal cord, caused by a specific organism, accompanied by fever and occasionally red spots on the skin.

General Intelligence Test

Clerk's Grade Examination, September 1986

Q. 1. Which number in the following series occurs a second time nearest the beginning?

9 7 8 6 7 5 6 4 5 3 4 2 3 1 2 0

(A) 4 (B) 5 (C) 6 (D) 7

Q. 2. The opposite of love is

(A) fear (B) anguish (C) hate (D) despair

Q. 3. What is related to many as ordinary is to exceptional?

(A) none (B) all (C) few (D) more

Q. 4. What is related to copy as imitate is related to invent?

(A) draw (B) original (C) discovery (D) inquiry

Q. 5. A wolf most resembles a

(A) tiger (B) fox (C) cat (D) lion

Q. 6. Ahmed is taller than Sohan; Salim is not as tall as Ahmed but taller than Akbar; Sohan too is not as tall as Salim but taller than Akbar. Who is the tallest?

(A) Ahmed (B) Sohan (C) Salim (D) Akbar

Q. 7. If the first and second letters in the word MEPHISTOPHELES were interchanged, as well as the third and fourth letters, the fifth and the sixth, and so on, then which one would be tenth letter counting from the right?

(A) P (B) H (C) S (D) I

Q. 8. Anxiety always entails

(A) difficulty (B) helplessness (C) bitterness (D) uneasiness

Q. 9. What is related to bee the same way as snake is related to fangs?

(A) honey (B) flying (C) sting (D) wax

Q. 10. What is related to graceful the same way as elegance is related to vulgarity?

(A) ugly (B) awkward (C) plain (D) comely

Q. 11. If all the even-numbered letters of the English alphabet are crossed out, then which would be the ninth letter not crossed out?

(A) P (B) Q (C) R (D) S

Q. 12. A song always has

(A) Musician (B) Chorus (C) Words (D) Drums

Q. 13. A man walks westward. He turns to his right, then to his left and finally to his left again after walking a kilometre distance. In which direction is he walking now?

(A) North (B) South (C) East (D) West

Q. 14. Pleasure is related to happiness in the same way as envy is related to

(A) injustice (B) anger (C) jealousy (D) hurt

Q. 15. What is related to fickle the same way as change is related to permanence?

(A) constant (B) stationary (C) sober (D) fitful

Q. 16. An office always has

(A) Poons (B) Work (C) Tables (D) Inspectors

Q. 17. A plan always has

(A) elevation (B) scale (C) latitude (D) longitude

Q. 18. What is related to accident as sanitation is to disease?

(A) speed (B) care (C) defect (D) confusion

Q. 19. A shoe always has

(A) leather (B) laces (C) sole (D) polish

Q. 20. At the dining table were a man and his wife, his son and his daughter and their spouses, and four grandchildren in each family of his offsprings. How many were there at the dining table?

(A) 8 (B) 10 (C) 12 (D) 14

Q. 21. A hill always has

(A) animals (B) trees (C) height (D) water

Q. 22. An automobile is related to a carriage in the same way as an electric light is to

(A) dynamo (B) wires (C) sun (D) candle

Q. 23. Danger always involves

(A) fear (B) attack (C) enemy (D) help

Q. 24. Management always entails

(A) counsel (B) exhortation (C) regulation (D) coercion

Q. 25. Gulshan, Helen, Indu, and Fatima are sitting on a park-bench. Fatima has Helen next to her on her left. Indu sits with Fatima and Gulshan on either side of her. Who sits at the extreme right?

(A) Gulshan (B) Helen (C) Indu (D) Fatima

Q. 26. Disclosure always involves

(A) agents (B) secrets (C) display (D) exposition

Q. 27. December is related to January in the same way as last is related to

(A) expired (B) begin (C) end (D) first

Q. 28. Controversy always involves

(A) injustice (B) dislike (C) disagreement (D) passion

Q. 29. Silver is costlier than aluminium because it is

(A) heavier (B) scarcer (C) whiter (D) harder

Q. 30. How many of the following words can be made from the word GREATEST, using any letter any number of times?

great, street, regal, testify, retreat, states, trait, eager, gutter, aggregate
(A) 6 (B) 7 (C) 8 (D) 9

Directions : In Questions 31-40, out of the four alternatives given, mark the one which does not belong to the category to which the other three belong :

Q. 31. (A) Poland (B) Romania (C) France (D) London

Q. 32. (A) Turn (B) Shave (C) Cut (D) Trim

Q. 33. (A) Jupiter (B) Mercury (C) Apollo (D) Saturn

Q. 34. (A) President (B) Assistant (C) Principal (D) Chairman

Q. 35. (A) Home (B) Office (C) Flat (D) Palace

Q. 36. (A) Search (B) Discovery (C) Reply (D) Look for

Q. 37. (A) Chariot (B) Car (C) Bus (D) Sledge

Q. 38. (A) Page (B) Paragraph (C) Sentence (D) Word

Q. 39. (A) Current (B) Small river (C) Stream (D) Tank

Q. 40. (A) Tiger (B) Goat (C) Lambkin (D) Horse

Q. 41. Which one of the following is same as liver, heart, kidney?

(A) Lungs (B) Nose (C) Blood (D) Urine

Q. 42. Which one of the following is same as uncle, aunt, brother?

(A) Boy (B) Nephew (C) Child (D) Adult

Q. 43. Which one of the following is same as jute, cotton, wool?

(A) Rayon (B) Nylon (C) Silk (D) Terylene

Q. 44. Which one of the following is same as lead, convince, allure?

(A) Initiate (B) Direct (C) Fascinate (D) Order

Q. 45. Which of the following is same as flood, fire, cyclone?

(A) Rain (B) Accident (C) Earthquake (D) Damage

Q. 46. Which one of the following is same as carpenter, plumber, electrician?

(A) Teacher (B) Doctor (C) Lawyer (D) Blacksmith

Q. 47. Which one of the following is same as cork, plug, dam?

(A) Drain (B) Pipe (C) Obstruction (D) Tap

Q. 48. Which one of the following is same as red, yellow, blue?

(A) Dark (B) Sky (C) Green (D) Bright

Q. 49. Which one of the following is same as desire, wish, want?

(A) Feel (B) Anxiety (C) Pleasant (D) Satisfy

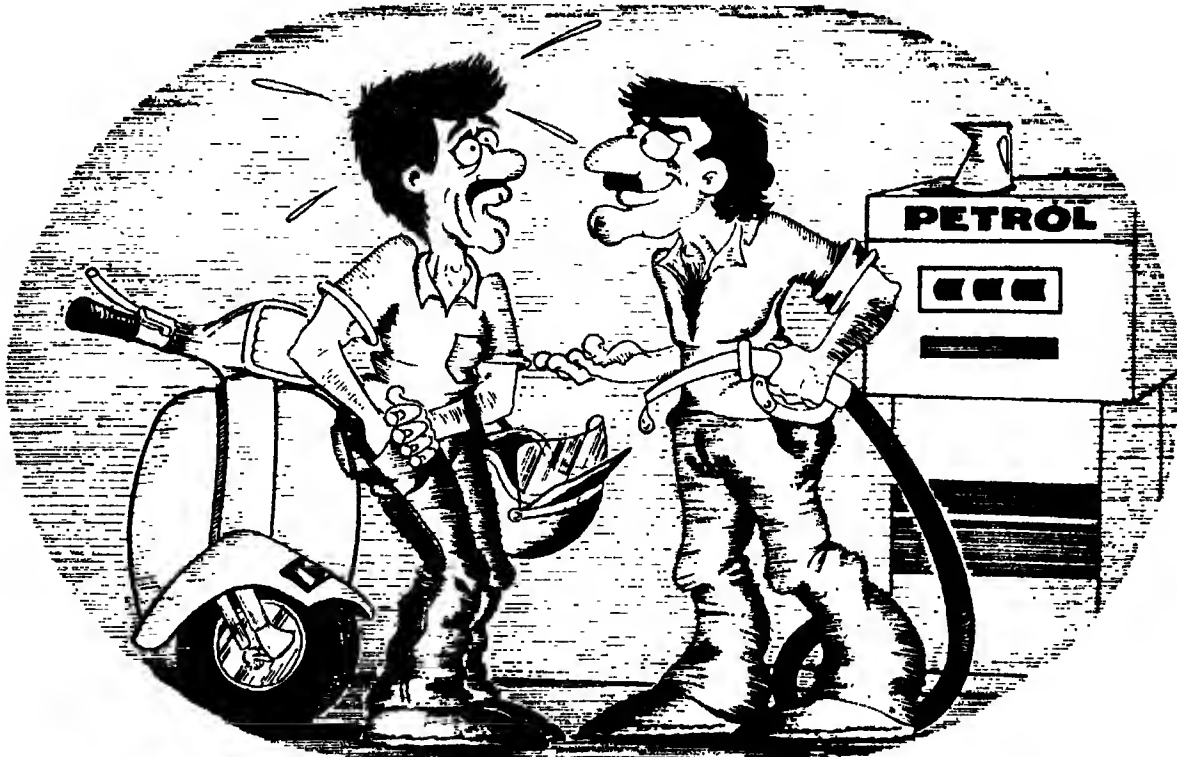
Q. 50. Which one of the following is same as ohm, volt, ampere?

(A) Metre (B) Light (C) Hour (D) Watt

For Answers see our next issue

Good news for two wheeler owners!

Now you can save 75 paise on a litre of petrol.



It's quite simple. All you have to do is to follow these 9 tips to save at least 10% on your fuel bills.

Save money through steady driving

The ideal driving speed is around 40-50 kmph. Avoid stop and go traffic and sudden accelerations. Rash driving can increase fuel consumption by as much as 50%.

Save money by braking less

The best drivers anticipate stops and turns. If you want the most from a litre, don't be a brake slammer and ensure that the wheels move freely.

Save money by using your clutch wisely

Don't drive with your hand pressed on the clutch. This results in the loss of power and shorter life of clutch components. Use your clutch only when you change gears.

Save money by idling less

If you believe that you have to wait for more than 2 minutes at a railway crossing or red light... Switch off. Idling cuts down the kms you can get from a litre of fuel.

Save money with a clean air filter

Dust leads to rapid engine wear and increased fuel consumption. Choked exhaust ports and silencer make your engine struggle to breathe causing poor combustion.

Save money with a tuned engine

If your engine emits smoke or has low pulling power, have it checked immediately. Remember you are not only polluting the air you breathe but you are also wasting petrol.

Save money by stopping fuel leaks

Check your fuel tank, carburettor and fuel lines daily for signs of any leakages. 1 drop of petrol per second leaking continuously amounts to a loss of fuel worth Rs. 12,000 per year. Amazing, isn't it?

Save money with the right lubrication

Always use 2T grade of oil in the right ratio and change it periodically as recommended by the manufacturer.

Save money with the right tyre pressure

If your tyres are under-inflated, you may be wasting up to 5% of your petrol and reducing your tyre life by as much as 25%.

Follow these simple tips until they become habits. You will not only get the most from every litre of petrol but you will also get the best performance from your bike or scooter.



Petroleum Conservation Research Association

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I would like further information on "fuel saving tips". My area of interest is ☐ Two-Wheelers/Three Wheelers ☐ Cars

Name _____
Address _____

□□□□□□

Desired Language: English ☐
Hindi ☐

It's time to ask
yourself a simple question:

Are you a wise man?

**Caught him. You did!
But, doesn't it
remind you of a time,
long gone?**



Remember. Years ago ... Keeping company with
storybooks was the most exciting time
in a little one's life. And so it is today!
Yes. Some things don't change. Just like,
for 45 million people, keeping time means just one name.
Every hour, every day.

hunt
WATCHES

Timekeepers to the Nation



Seta's-1483/88

Objective General Knowledge

The Oriental Insurance Company Limited, July 1987

- Q. 1. India became a Sovereign Democratic Republic on
(a) August 15, 1947 (b) January 30, 1952
(c) January 26, 1950 (d) January 25, 1955
- Q. 2. A judge of the Supreme Court retires at the age of
(a) 65 years (b) 55 years (c) 58 years (d) 62 years
- Q. 3. The minimum age to qualify for election to the Lok Sabha is
(a) 25 years (b) 21 years (c) 30 years (d) 35 years
- Q. 4. The States next to U.P. having the maximum representation in Lok Sabha are
(a) Bihar & Maharashtra (b) Bihar & Madhya Pradesh (c) M.P. & Tamil Nadu (d) M.P. & Maharashtra
- Q. 5. Salary and perquisites received by the President of India are decided by the
(a) Prime Minister (b) Supreme Court (c) Parliament (d) Cabinet
- Q. 6. The first atom bomb was dropped on
(a) Pearl Harbour (b) Nagasaki (c) Tokyo (d) Hiroshima
- Q. 7. The most outstanding feature of Chola age was
(a) Revival of Hinduism (b) Development of Tamil culture (c) War with Rashtrakutas (d) Development of village assemblies
- Q. 8. The three universities of Calcutta, Bombay and Madras were founded in
(a) 1837 (b) 1857 (c) 1882 (d) 1924
- Q. 9. The capital of Maurya dynasty was
(a) Kashi (b) Ujjain (c) Vaishali (d) Pataliputra
- Q. 10. Who among the following did not belong to Gupta dynasty?
(a) Chandragupta I (b) Chandragupta II (c) Ashoka (d) Samudragupta
- Q. 11. Lord Clive defeated Siraj-ud-daulah in the battle of
(a) Plassey (b) Buxar (c) Wandiwash (d) Talikota
- Q. 12. Who was the Premier of England when India achieved independence?
(a) Harold Wilson (b) Sir Winston Churchill (c) Sir Anthony Eden (d) Lord Attlee
- Q. 13. Who among the following played a great role in Indian National Congress?
(a) Subash Chandra Bose (b) Maulana Abul Kalam Azad (c) Moti Lal Nehru (d) Mahatma Gandhi
- Q. 14. Satyajit Ray started his film career in 1952 with
(a) "Pathar Panchali" (b) "Teen Kanya" (c) "Sonar Kella" (d) "Do Bigha Zamin"
- Q. 15. C.V. Raman was awarded Nobel Prize for his work on
(a) Atomic Energy (b) Bosons (c) Light (d) Ionosphere
- Q. 16. Swami Vivekanand attended the Parliament of World Religions in 1893-94 at
(a) New York (b) London (c) Chicago (d) Tokyo
- Q. 17. Baba Amte is a famous
(a) Kathak dancer (b) Classical singer (c) Social worker (d) Painter
- Q. 18. Tenzing Norgay distinguished himself in
(a) Mountaineering (b) Wrestling (c) Boxing (d) Vocal music
- Q. 19. The permanent members of the U.N. Security Council are
(a) Britain, China, India, France, U.S.A. (b) France, Britain, U.S.A., China, U.S.S.R. (c) U.S.A., West Germany, China, France, Australia (d) U.S.S.R., U.S.A., Britain, France, Mexico
- Q. 20. The International Court of Justice is located at
(a) New York (b) Hague (c) Paris (d) Lisbon
- Q. 21. Which one is not an official language of the UNO?
(a) English (b) French (c) Russian (d) Hindi
- Q. 22. BHEL stands for
(a) Bharat Heavy Electricals Ltd. (b) Bihar Heavy Electric Light Co. (c) The name of a steel company at Bhilai (d) None of the above
- Q. 23. Khetri is famous for
(a) Aluminium complex (b) Fertilizer (c) Gold fields (d) Copper complex
- Q. 24. The policy of Apartheid is being followed by
(a) Kuwait (b) Iran (c) South Africa (d) Tunisia
- Q. 25. Aeroflot belongs to
(a) Japan (b) Thailand (c) Spain (d) Soviet Union
- Q. 26. The first Nobel Prize winner from India was
(a) Hargobind Khorana (b) Rabindranath Tagore (c) C.V. Raman (d) J.C. Bose
- Q. 27. The highest population of Muslims is in
(a) Pakistan (b) India (c) Bangladesh (d) Indonesia
- Q. 28. Tamrapatra is
(a) The name of an ancient village (b) A copper plate belonging to Maurya dynasty (c) A group of stars (d) A plaque given to freedom fighters by the Government of India
- Q. 29. One hectare is equal to
(a) 100 sq metres (b) 1000 sq metres (c) 10,000 sq metres (d) 5,000 sq metres
- Q. 30. Flag of which colour is used by the enemy while surrendering?
(a) Red (b) Green (c) White (d) Black
- Q. 31. Council of Ministers of the Union of India is responsible to the
(a) Rajya Sabha (b) Prime Minister (c) President (d) Lok Sabha
- Q. 32. The official language of Jammu & Kashmir is
(a) Dogri (b) Kashmiri (c) Urdu (d) Punjabi
- Q. 33. The President of India can nominate how many members to Rajya Sabha?
(a) 2 (b) 4 (c) 6 (d) 12
- Q. 34. Who represented India in World Congress of Religions at Chicago in 1893?
(a) Dadabhai Naoroji (b) Swami Dayanand (c) Swami Vivekanand (d) Ramakrishna Paramhansa
- Q. 35. The first railway line was started in India in
(a) 1803 (b) 1836 (c) 1853 (d) 1860
- Q. 36. Who was known as the "Iron Man of India"?
(a) V.K. Krishna Menon (b) Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel (c) Subhash Chandra Bose (d) Govind Ballabh Pant
- Q. 37. The first general elections, according to the new Constitution of India, were held in
(a) 1947 (b) 1950 (c) 1952 (d) 1957
- Q. 38. Arya Samaj was founded by
(a) Dayanand Saraswati (b) Rabindra Nath Tagore (c) Raja Ram Mohan Roy (d) Swami Vivekanand
- Q. 39. Who is regarded as the greatest law-giver of ancient India?
(a) Megasthenes (b) Panini (c) Manu (d) Kautilya
- Q. 40. In which way Samath is associated with Lord Buddha?
(a) He resided there (b) He was born there (c) He ruled there (d) He preached his first sermon there
- Q. 41. The first great experiment of Gandhiji in Satyagraha took place in
(a) Dandi (b) Champaran (c) South Africa (d) Bardoli
- Q. 42. The Prime Minister of the Interim Government after independence was
(a) Gandhiji (b) Nehru (c) Jinnah (d) Rajagopalachari
- Q. 43. In a fluorescent tube which of the following components are found?
(a) Mercury vapour (b) Argon and Carbon Dioxide (c) Helium and Oxygen (d) Argon and Neon
- Q. 44. Vitamin A is found in which of the following vegetables?

(a) Carrot (b) Brinjal (c) Lady finger (d) Tomato

Q. 45. It is not advisable to sleep under a tree at night because of

(a) Release of oxygen in a less amount
(b) Release of oxygen in large amount (c) Release of carbon monoxide (d) Release of carbon dioxide

Q. 46. Polio Vaccina was discovered by

(a) Madam Curie (b) Hargobind Khorana
(c) Salk (d) Roentgen

Q. 47. No. 10, Downing Street, London is the official residence of

(a) Foreign Minister of U.K. (b) Speaker of

the House of Commons (c) Chairman of the House of Lords (d) Prime Minister of U.K.

Q. 48. The difference in time per degree longitude between any two places on globe is

(a) 4 minutes (b) 5 minutes (c) 15 minutes
(d) 30 minutes

Q. 49. The White House is situated in

(a) U.K. (b) U.S.A. (c) Canada (d) U.S.S.R

Q. 50. Sandal wood trees grow naturally in

(a) Assam (b) Bihar (c) Karnataka (d) Kashmir

ANSWERS

- | | | | |
|---------|---------|---------|---------|
| 1. (c) | 2. (a) | 3. (a) | 4. (a) |
| 5. (c) | 6. (d) | 7. (d) | 8. (b) |
| 9. (d) | 10. (c) | 11. (a) | 12. (d) |
| 13. (d) | 14. (a) | 15. (c) | 16. (c) |
| 17. (c) | 18. (a) | 19. (b) | 20. (b) |
| 21. (d) | 22. (a) | 23. (d) | 24. (c) |
| 25. (d) | 26. (b) | 27. (d) | 28. (d) |
| 29. (c) | 30. (c) | 31. (d) | 32. (c) |
| 33. (d) | 34. (c) | 35. (c) | 36. (b) |
| 37. (c) | 38. (a) | 39. (c) | 40. (d) |
| 41. (b) | 42. (b) | 43. (a) | 44. (a) |
| 45. (d) | 46. (c) | 47. (d) | 48. (a) |
| 49. (b) | 50. (c) | | |

Sub-Inspectors of Police (Delhi Police and CBI) Examination, May 1987

Q. 1. A two-party system operates in

(a) Britain (b) France (c) U.S.A. (d) Switzerland

Q. 2. Green Revolution is a concept connected with

(a) Afforestation (b) Growing new types of grass (c) Discovery of high yielding varieties especially in food grains (d) None of the above

Q. 3. Indus Valley Civilisation was spread over

(a) Parts of Punjab & Sind (b) Indus River Valley (c) Parts of J & K, Gujarat, Punjab and U.P. (d) None of the above

Q. 4. Muslim League was founded by

(a) M. A. Jinnah (b) Shaikat Ali (c) Nawab Salimullah Khan (d) Nawabzada Liaquat Ali Khan

Q. 5. Fermentation invariably leads to the formation of

(a) Carbon dioxide (b) Acetic acid (c) Ethyl alcohol (d) Methyl alcohol

Q. 6. How many satellites has Jupiter?

(a) 10 (b) 12 (c) 15 (d) 16

Q. 7. The most common precipitation at the equator is

(a) Rain (b) Rail (c) Snow (d) Sleet

Q. 8. Goitre is caused by the enlargement of

(a) Adrenal glands (b) Pituitary glands (c) Thyroid glands (d) Parathyroid glands

Q. 9. Which one of the following is not an alloy?

(a) Bronze (b) Brass (c) Steel (d) Zinc

Q. 10. Who among the following was the important ruler of Vijayanagar Empire?

(a) Krishnadeva Raya (b) Pulakasin II (c) Vishnuvardhan (d) Raja Raja I

Q. 11. Pulse reading is done by a doctor to find out

(a) Temperature (b) Heart beat (c) Blood pressure (d) Respiration rate

Q. 12. The Angas constitute the sacred literature of the

(a) Buddhists (b) Parsis (c) Jains (d) Hindus

Q. 13. The total number of Puranas is

(a) 4 (b) 6 (c) 18 (d) 26

Q. 14. Gelatin is added to ice-cream to

(a) Avoid crystal formation (b) Hasten freezing (c) Give flavour (d) None of these

Q. 15. Which is required to manufacture IC chips for computers?

(a) Gold (b) Manganese (c) Silicon (d) Zinc

Q. 16. U. N. Day is observed annually on

(a) June 6 (b) October 24 (c) October 30 (d) November 14

Q. 17. Who makes appointments for the Civil Services in India?

(a) President (b) Prime Minister (c) Parliament (d) U.P.S.C.

Q. 18. Hien Tsang came to India during the reign of

(a) Asoka (b) Chandragupta II (c) Samudra Gupta (d) Harsha

Q. 19. Where is the Sea of Tranquility?

(a) Mars (b) Venus (c) Pluto (d) Moon

Q. 20. Bhangra is a folk dance of

(a) Punjab (b) Madhya Pradesh (c) Orissa (d) Assam

Q. 21. Which one of the following is not a parasite?

(a) Mosquito (b) Louse (c) Hookworm (d) Leech

Q. 22. Conversion of water into ice is a

(a) Chemical change (b) Biochemical change (c) Physical change (d) Natural change

Q. 23. Vrindavan is associated with

(a) Rama (b) Krishna (c) Shiva (d) Vishnu

Q. 24. Earth's annual revolution around the sun causes

(a) Seasons (b) Day and night (c) Rainfall distribution on the globe (d) Differing lengths of day and night in different places

Q. 25. Apple is a type of

(a) Berry (b) Drupe (c) Pome (d) Pepo

Q. 26. Shah Jahan is famous for his

(a) Architecture (b) Roads and sarais (c) Music (d) Paintings

Q. 27. Haad of the South Antarctica expedition which left Indian shores on 26th November 1986 was

(a) R.S. Murthy (b) H. K. Gupta (c) Arun Parulekar (d) S.K. Raina

Q. 28. Petrol fire cannot be extinguished by throwing water on it because

(a) Water decomposes into hydrogen and oxygen due to immense heat, which helps in burning (b) Water is immiscible with petrol (c) Water has higher boiling point (d) Petrol has low boiling point

Q. 29. The first Muslim to be elected President of the Indian National Congress was

(a) Abul Kalam Azad (b) R. A. Kidwai (c) Badruddin Tyabji (d) Mohammad Ali

Q. 30. The earth's crust is made up of

(a) Liquids (b) Gases (c) Metals (d) Rocks

Q. 31. India conducted its first underground nuclear explosion at

(a) Kovalum (b) Kodaikanal (c) Thumba (d) Pokharan

Q. 32. Baking soda is

(a) Sodium chloride (b) Sodium hydroxide (c) Sodium bicarbonate (d) Sodium oxalate

Q. 33. Subramania Bharati is known as a powerful

(a) General (b) Writer (c) Astrologist (d) None of these

Q. 34. Supreme Court set aside a judgement of which of the following High Courts recently giving its verdict on singing National Anthem?

(a) Gujarat (b) Maharashtra (c) Kerala (d) Tamil Nadu

Q. 35. Namadeva is known to have written his works in

(a) Hindi (b) Gujarathi (c) Marathi (d) Konkani

Q. 36. Prithviraj Raso was written by

(a) Kalhan (b) Chand Bardai (c) Bhavbhuti (d) Bhule Shah

Q. 37. A missile when projected into the air follows

(a) A straight line path (b) An elliptical path (c) A parabolic path (d) A hyperbolic path

Q. 38. Karunanidhi, the DMK President, was arrested for

(a) Burning pages of the Constitution (b) Insulting the Governor of the State (c) Leading an agitation against the landed aristocracy (d) Seeking more water for the Madras city

Q. 39. Sonal Mansingh is not known for giving dance performances in

(a) Bharat Natyam (b) Kathak (c) Kuchipudi (d) Odissi

Q. 40. Ad valorem means

(a) According to value (b) According to excise rules (c) According to existing rules (d) According to new rules

Q. 41. Which one of the following planets can be seen by the naked eye of a normal human being?

(a) Pluto (b) Neptune (c) Uranus (d) Mars

Q. 42. Kaziranga Sanctuary is situated in the State of

(a) Assam (b) U.P. (c) Madhya Pradesh (d) Rajasthan

Q. 43. Home Rule Movement of Annie Besant aimed at

(a) Self rule for Indians (b) Share in government (c) Education for Indian masses (d) None of the above

Q. 44. Madurai was the capital of the

(a) Cholas (b) Pallavas (c) Pandyas (d) Rashtrakutas

Q. 45. With which game is the term "Hoops" associated?

(a) Basketball (b) Baseball (c) Volleyball (d) Croquet

Q. 46. Cellulose is obtained from

(a) Rubber and wood (b) Wood and cotton (c) Wood and silk (d) Silk and cotton

Q. 47. Visakhapatnam is mostly known for

(a) Fishing (b) Ship-building (c) Exporting iron ore (d) None of these

Q. 48. Ashtadhyayi is a book written by

(a) Panini (b) Patanjali (c) Vishnu Sharma (d) None of these

Q. 49. Which one of the following was not one of the early Portuguese acquisitions in India?

(a) Goa (b) Malacca (c) Cochin (d) Calicut

Q. 50. 'Bully' is a term used in

(a) Golf (b) Hockey (c) Polo (d) Tennis

Q. 51. As a non-member, who can participate in the proceedings of either House of Parliament, without having a right to vote?

(a) Vice President (b) Chief Justice of India (c) Attorney General (d) Comptroller and Auditor-General

Q. 52. The twin principles of Ram Rajya associated with Gandhian Philosophy were

(a) Khadi and charkha (b) Truth and ahimsa (c) Prohibition and abolition of untouchability (d) Right means and right ends

Q. 53. The doctrine adopted by Lord Dalhousie to annex the Indian States is known as the

(a) Doctrine of Lapse (b) Doctrine of Ring Fever (c) Doctrine of Annexation (d) Doctrine of Intervention

Q. 54. Fundamental Rights can be classified into

(a) 6 groups (b) 5 groups (c) 8 groups (d) 7 groups

Q. 55. Which of the following is India's largest multi-purpose project?

(a) Rihand (b) Bhakra (c) Chambal (d) Hirakud

Q. 56. The largest producer of iron ore in India is

(a) Bihar (b) Goa (c) Orissa (d) Madhya Pradesh

Q. 57. Rigveda chiefly contains

(a) Rituals of Hindu religion (b) Yajnas of Hindu religion (c) Collection of hymns to God (d) History of evolution of man

Q. 58. Largest deposits of mica are available in

(a) Malaysia (b) Singapore (c) India (d) Sri Lanka

Q. 59. Writings of Chandidas are known to exist in

(a) Oriya (b) Bengali (c) Hindi (d) Assamese

Q. 60. The Government of India Act, 1935 established

(a) Dyarchy in provincial administration (b) Fiscal decentralisation (c) Provincial autonomy (d) Separate communal electorates

Q. 61. Ajanta paintings depict scenes from the

(a) Ramayana (b) Mahabharata (c) Jatakas (d) None of these

Q. 62. The English East India Company was established in

(a) 1707 (b) 1748 (c) 1615 (d) 1600

Q. 63. The National Police Academy is situated in

(a) Khadagvasla (b) Mussoorie (c) Hyderabad (d) Abu Road

Q. 64. Who among the following is the Director of the National School of Drama?

(a) Ratan Thiyam (b) Ebrahim Alkazi (c) Tarun Kumar (d) Suresh Awasthi

Q. 65. Who among the following cricketers received the Arjuna Award for 1985?

(a) Dilip Vengsarkar (b) Mohd. Azharuddin (c) Ravi Shastri (d) None of the above

Q. 66. 'Green plants' include

(a) Bacteria (b) Pines (c) Penicillium (d) Mosses

Q. 67. Which of the following provided for the establishment of Public Service Commissions both in the Centre and in the Provinces?

(a) Pitts' India Act (b) The Government of India Act, 1935 (c) Simon Commission (d) None of the above

Q. 68. Which of the following is not a member of the AFRICA Fund Committee?

(a) Peru (b) Congo (c) India (d) Austria

Q. 69. Which of the following does not include a significant quantity of protein?

(a) Cell walls (b) Enzymes (c) Haemoglobin (d) Insulin

Q. 70. Who among the following is the first Secretary-General of SAARC?

(a) Rajiv Gandhi (b) Maumoon Abdul Gayoom (c) Abul Ahsan (d) None of the above

Q. 71. Rocket fuel is

(a) Only solid (b) Only liquid (c) Both solid and liquid (d) Gas

Q. 72. The number of teams that participated in 1987 Indira Gandhi Gold Cup Hockey Tournament was

(a) 6 (b) 7 (c) 10 (d) 12

Q. 73. Girl gymnasts of which of the following States have been declared champions in the 17th All India Rural Sports Tournament?

(a) Maharashtra (b) Haryana (c) Karnataka (d) West Bengal

Q. 74. The most indigenous atomic power plant is located at

(a) Kalpakam (b) Tarapur (c) Trombay (d) Kota

Q. 75. Who among the following was the

chairman of the Constituent Assembly?

(a) Sir B.N. Rau (b) Dr. B.R. Ambedkar (c) Dr. Rajendra Prasad (d) None of these

ANSWERS

1. (c) 2. (c) 3. (b) 4. (c)
5. (a) 6. (d) 7. (a) 8. (c)
9. (d) 10. (a) 11. (b) 12. (c)
13. (c) 14. (b) 15. (c) 16. (b)
17. (d) 18. (d) 19. (d) 20. (a)
21. (a) 22. (c) 23. (b) 24. (a)
25. (c) 26. (a) 27. (c) 28. (b)
29. (c) 30. (d) 31. (d) 32. (c)
33. (b) 34. (c) 35. (c) 36. (b)
37. (c) 38. (a) 39. (b) 40. (a)
41. (d) 42. (a) 43. (a) 44. (c)
45. (d) 46. (b) 47. (b) 48. (a)
49. (b) 50. (b) 51. (c) 52. (d)
53. (a) 54. (a) 55. (b) 56. (b)
57. (c) 58. (c) 59. (b) 60. (c)
61. (c) 62. (d) 63. (d) 64. (a)
65. (d) 66. (d) 67. (b) 68. (d)
69. (a) 70. (c) 71. (c) 72. (b)
73. (c) 74. (a) 75. (c)

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3. Mr. Hareesh L. Kundal, 'Hemkunj', Ravalnagar, Raiya Road, opp. Amruta Society, Near Krishna Kunj, Rajkot - 360001
4. Mr. Kanhaya Lal, c/o Late Balchand Jain, Station Road, P.O.-Sultanganj, Dist. Bhagalpur (Bihar) - 813213
5. Mr. Sanjay Akhoury, Amla Toli, Krishna Lane, Dist. Lohardaga - 835302 (Bihar)
6. Mr. Umesh Ch. Sharma, 4/49, C.S.A. Univ. of Agriculture, Kanpur - 208002.
7. Mr. S. K. Cavanah, S-7/932, R. K. Puram, New Delhi - 110022
8. Mr. Aftab Alam, c/o Mr. Mumtaz Alam, Quarter No. C/12, Road No. 2, Water Tower Quarters, Patna - 800001 (Bihar)

No other entry was found upto the mark

Should India Host The World Cup Cricket Tournament in 1991 Again?



I
Ms. T. M. Sreefatha

Considering the tremendous success of the Reliance World Cup tournament, held for the first time in the sub continent cricket enthusiasts nation wide would only be too happy to support any proposal to host the next championship India has done it and can do it a second time but must it be the next time?

In any case, why talk of only cricket and not tennis or for that matter any other sport? Surely there's more to sport than just cricket and it would be much better for the country to have as much enthusiasm generated for other sports as well.

With a team that has bested the best in the world, India has emerged as a major cricketing force. And perhaps, it is the only sport in the country having a moderately efficient governing body. A Prakash Padukone or a P. T. Usha would emerge mainly due to individual diligence and brilliance but rarely (or never!) do the respective sports establishments capitalise on the enthusiasm generated by such success stories. Give the average spectator international class—and he rightly deserves it—and any other sport would be just as successful. Cricket has shown the way. So, why don't we play host to Ivan Lendl or Boris Becker—we have not done very badly in tennis—or Maradona, before we invite another cricket tournament? And, considering the long term returns it should not be very expensive. After all, isn't cricket a good foreign exchange earner? And so would tennis or soccer be.

On a different plank, the idea of India playing host to the next championship would be defeating the very logic upon which India's candidacy for hosting the World Cup was successfully put forward at the International Cricket Conference, four years

CONTEST ESSAYS

ago To take the championship away from its traditional homeland, to cricket loving public elsewhere, was the argument then. Pray what then is the justification for such a bid by India, now? Let it be somebody else's turn this time.

The month long cricket bonanza offered the nation the much deserved digression from the drudgery of present day life—with its fair measure of crime, accidents, corruption etc. Notwithstanding the eleventh hour bickerings involving the BCCI, Doordarshan and the players, over issues quite unrelated to cricket the conduct of the tournament had been smooth. And though Doordarshan has improved by way of technical skills, the telecast was at best patchy. Of course, there are constraints, financial or otherwise and with more urgent priorities beckoning us, we probably can't afford to spend much more liberally. Nevertheless, our effort was appreciated and capabilities acknowledged. All in all, the cricket itself was thoroughly enjoyable, the tournament, a resounding success. And so, will another be when the ICC calls on India to host yet another World Cup.

II

Mr. Samir Rai

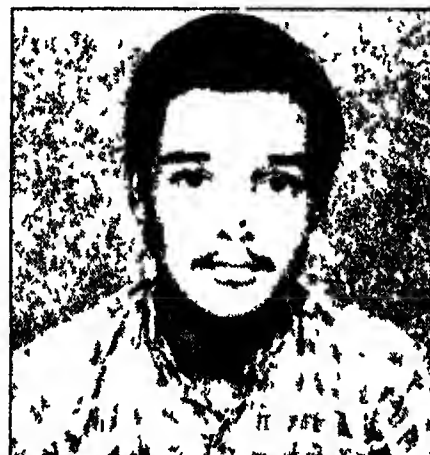
"India can do it." Those are the historical words of late Smt. Indira Gandhi after India hosted New Delhi Asiad which was a smashing success and proved beyond doubt that we have the spirit and ability of organising sports shows of highest level.

Reliance Cricket Cup '87 was another feather in India's cap. The unprecedented success of Reliance Cup has enhanced our reputation and prestige to highest standards.

Excellent organisation, amazing crowd response, financial gain of huge magnitude and worldwide attention and applause has generated an euphoria among cricket lovers of India to such an extent that an idea has been mooted to hold the next World Cup also in India.

Although this demand appears to be justified but if we analyse it logically it would become crystal clear that to hold next cricket world cup in our country would be a risky venture from profit point of view.

The prime factor which created a sense of excitement, enthusiasm and interest among the masses was that we were the defenders of the coveted crown of world champions and in recent times our boys had



a string of victories in major international tournaments and therefore people were keen to see the home team performing the miracle of retaining the world cup in front of home crowd. But alas! Indian team couldn't rise to the occasion to defend the title. Secondly, this was the first time a cricket bonanza of this nature was being held in the Indian subcontinent which added to the curiosity and interest already prevailing among the Indians. Thirdly, this was the first time World Cup was held outside England, the Mecca of cricket which made India the focus of world wide attention. All these three factors which contributed immensely would be missing if the next World Cup is held in India.

These factors go against organising of '91 World Cup in India as far as financial aspect is concerned. Even from cricket point of view we won't be able to justify our claim of hosting next World Cup.

Conditions prevailing in a country are advantageous for some teams and disadvantageous for others. Climate, nature of pitches and spectators vary from country to country. For example conditions prevailing in England are conducive to swing bowling due to heavy atmosphere and this was the precise reason of our victory in last World Cup as our medium pace bowlers found conditions to their liking. It would be unfair to hold successive tournaments in the same country. This would be unjust for teams which don't find conditions favourable. Therefore to give every country a fair chance to win the World Cup, every country must get opportunity to host the World Cup so that no team gets undue advantage time and again at the expense of other teams.

Hence like in other sports such as hockey, football etc., in cricket also World Cup should be held in different countries, in succession.

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Word Power

OBJECTIVE TYPE

**Against each key word are given five suggested meanings.
Choose the word or phrase which is nearest in meaning to the key word.**

- | | |
|---|--|
| (1) terrestrial —A: early. B: atmospheric. C: divine. D: celestial. E: deserving punishment. | (11) toxic —A: sleepy. B: pertaining to liquor. C: drugged. D: beneficial. E: pertaining to poison. |
| (2) terse —A: compact. B: holy. C: shrewd. D: local. E: thread | (12) tranquillity —A: hypothetical. B: lukewarm. C: tuneful. D: calmness. E: senselessness. |
| (3) testament —A: command. B: will. C: approval. D: disapproval. E: modular. | (13) transgress —A: obey. B: convey command. C: renew. D: contravene. E: disappear. |
| (4) testy —A: violent. B: fascinating. C: accustomed. D: cheat. E: irritable. | (14) transient —A: vital. B: careful. C: angry. D: orderly. E: fleeting. |
| (5) thaw —A: natives of Thailand. B: proof. C: freeze. D: melt. E: composure. | (15) travail —A: painful labour. B: indifferent. C: eternal. D: diabolic. E: ingratitude. |
| (6) thrall —A: silent B: slave. C: explain. D: swing. E: generosity. | (16) travesty —A: expedition. B: cross-beam. C: burlesque. D: needle. E: bridge. |
| (7) thrive —A: saving. B: prosper C: tremble. D: languish. E: harness. | (17) tremulous —A: effortless. B: obedient. C: trembling. D: unvanquished. E: shaky. |
| (8) throng —A: handle. B: square. C: intercept. D: division. E: crowd. | (18) troth —A: disloyal. B: faithful. C: colourish. D: relationship. E: ego. |
| (9) timid —A: fearful B: veteran. C: plucky. D: tasteless. E: cowardly. | (19) trowel —A: garden tool. B: fishing reel. C: coping saw. D: herb. E: wheelbarrow. |
| (10) torpid —A: of a certain colour. B: lukewarm. C: sluggish. D: revolving. E: swollen. | (20) turmoil —A: having a part that turns over. B: prohibition. C: order. D: angry. E: confusion. |

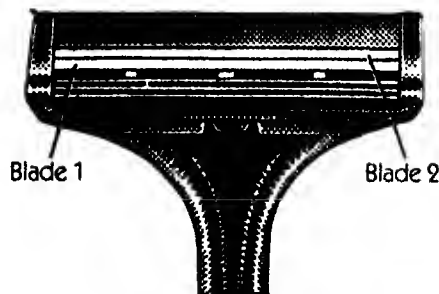
ANSWERS

- | | |
|---|--|
| (1) A: Earthly. Relating to the earth or its inhabitants; terrene; worldly. | (11) E: Pertaining to poison. Pertaining to or caused or affected with a toxin or poison. |
| (2) A: Compact. Neatly or effectively concise; devoid of superfluity; succinct; refined. | (12) D: Calmness. The quality or state of being free from commotion or tumult; peacefulness. |
| (3) B: Will. An act by which a person determines the disposition of his property after his death; a covenant between God and man. | (13) D: Contravene. To go beyond the limits imposed by law, command, etc; violate; disobey. |
| (4) E: Irritable. Easily annoyed; irritably impatient; touchy. | (14) E: Fleeting. Not lasting, enduring or permanent; existing briefly. |
| (5) D: Melt. To go from a frozen to a liquid state. | (15) A: Painful labour. Painfully difficult or burdensome work. |
| (6) B: Slave. A person in moral or mental servitude; subjected to bondage. | (16) C: Burlesque. A literary or artistic composition of a serious work or subject inferior in quality; an incompetent performance. |
| (7) B: Prosper. To gain in wealth or possessions; to grow vigorously; flourish. | (17) C: Trembling. Characterized by or affected with trembling or tremor; timid; frightened. |
| (8) E: Crowd. A multitude of assembled persons; a great number of things crowded or considered together. | (18) B: Faithful. Loyal or pledged faithfulness; truth or verity; fidelity. |
| (9) A: Fearful. Lacking in courage or self-confidence; easily alarmed; faint-hearted. | (19) A: Garden tool. Any of the various tools having a flat blade with a handle, used in gardening for taking plants, turning up earth, etc. |
| (10) C: Sluggish. Having lost motion or the power of exertion or feeling; lacking in energy or vigour; lethargic; inactive. | (20) E: Confusion. An utterly confused or extremely agitated state or condition, turbulence. |
| (11) E: Pertaining to poison. Pertaining to or caused or | |

Test Of Reasoning (Non-Verbal)

Clues

1. (2) : Straight line segments change into curvilinear segments in a set order.
2. (2) : Answer Figure 2 (A2) is obtained from Problem Figure 3 (P3) in the same way as P3 from P1.
3. (3) : Clockwise movement of triangles and circles is done in a set order.
4. (3) : Movement of the circle is first from left to right and then right to left in a set order. Also anticlockwise movement of the arrow is done in a set order in alternate figures.
5. (1) : The movement of the circle is along the vertical from top to bottom in a set order. However, the position of the cross and the square remain unchanged in alternate figures.
6. (3) : P3 is obtained from P1 by rotating the line segment anticlockwise through an angle of 45° and attaching one arrow mark at one of its extremities.
7. (1) : Each time one new geometrical figure is added and movement of all the figures along the sides of the square in anticlockwise direction is done in the set order.
8. (4) : In alternate figures, one curvilinear segment is added.
9. (2) : The units lying at the extremities of the diagonals interchange their positions in alternate figures.
10. (4) : The sides of the outer hexagon are being removed one by one and a new hexagon is being formed by placing line segments one by one in a set order inside.
11. (2) : One line segment is added each time in a set order to obtain the next figure.
12. (2) : A2 is obtained from P3 in the same way as P3 from P1.
13. (1) : One line segment is removed each time in a set order so as to construct another figure on the right hand side with the help of removed line segments.
14. (5) : The slanting bar moves clockwise in a set order.
15. (2) : Each quarter of the square is divided into three sections. Also P1, P2, P3, P4 contains 0, 1, 3, 6 segments respectively. Hence A2, which contains 10 segments, continues the series.
16. (4) : P3 is obtained from P1 by rotating it anticlockwise through an angle of 90° . So A4 is obtained from P3.
17. (4) : P1, P2, P3, P4 contain one, two, three, four units respectively changing their directions in a set order.
18. (1) : Some part of one side of the square is removed each time in a clockwise order.
19. (1) : Each unit first moves from its centre position to the NW side and then moves along the side of the square in a set order.
20. (3) : Line segments are being added in a set order so as to form a stair case.
21. (4) : P3 is obtained from P1 by rotating it through an angle of 90° clockwise. Similarly A4 is obtained from P3.
22. (5) : The letter 'Z' and vertical arrow change their positions in a set order in odd-numbered figures. Also in the centre position the circle changes into square, the square into triangle, the triangle into shaded circle and the shaded circle into shaded square.
23. (4) : The moon-like figures change their positions in a set order in odd-numbered figures.
24. (2) : P3 is obtained from P2 by rotating it about the vertical. So A2 is obtained from P4.
25. (5) : Number of units increase by one in odd-numbered figures.



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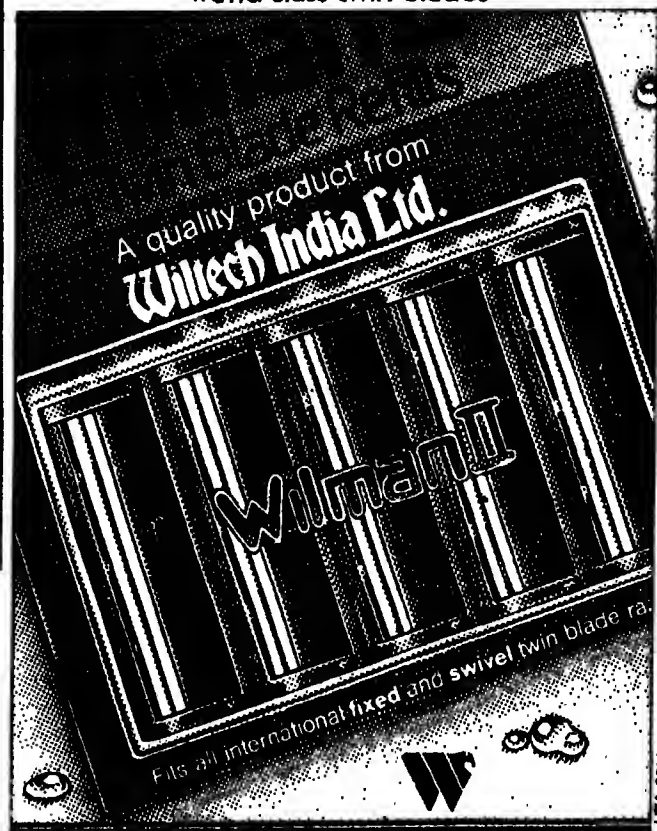
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Check Your General Awareness

Q. 1. Kampuchea is the new name of a country. What was it earlier known as?

- (a) Cambodia (b) Formosa (c) Sumatra (d) Laos

Q. 2. There is a tendency among lower caste people to improve their living standard and status by imitating the upper class people. This process is called

- (a) Assimilation (b) Sanskritisation (c) Urbanisation (d) Acculturation

Q. 3. Who composed "Jana-gana mana"?

- (a) Bankim Chandra Chatterjee (b) Sarojini Naidu (c) Rabindranath Tagore (d) Mohammad Iqbal

Q. 4. The Constitution provides that the President of India can hold office for

- (a) One term (b) Two terms (c) Three terms (d) Any number of terms

Q. 5. Precipitation takes place when

- (a) The sky becomes overcast with clouds (b) Temperature of the moisture in air suddenly increases (c) Temperature of the moisture in air sharply decreases (d) Winds begin to blow in a circular motion

Q. 6. For the Roliance Cup cricket tournament, the participating countries were divided into two groups which played in India and Pakistan before the final being played in India. Which of the following composition of the contenders is correct?

- (a) Group 'A'—India, Australia, New Zealand and Zimbabwe, Group 'B'—Pakistan, England, West Indies and Sri Lanka (b) Group 'A'—India, England, New Zealand and Sri Lanka, Group 'B'—Pakistan, Australia, West Indies and Zimbabwe (c) Group 'A'—India, England, West Indies and Sri Lanka, Group 'B'—Pakistan, Australia, New Zealand and Zimbabwe (d) Group 'A'—India, Australia, West Indies and Sri Lanka, Group 'B'—Pakistan, England, New Zealand and Zimbabwe

Q. 7. Before himself becoming the Head of State in Fiji, Col Sitiveni Rabuka was responsible for how many coups in the country in 1987?

- (a) One (b) Two (c) Three (d) None

Q. 8. Who started the 'Quit India Movement' in 1942?

- (a) Subhash Chandra Bose (b) Motilal Nehru (c) Mahatma Gandhi (d) None of these

Q. 9. When is the Air Force Day celebrated?

- (a) October 8 (b) January 15 (c) May 13 (d) December 5

Q. 10. Who is the Chairman of the Electronics Commission?

- (a) P. P. Nambiar (b) P. S. Deodhar (c) U. R. Rao (d) P. K. Iyengar

Q. 11. Michelangelo was a famous

- (a) Musician (b) Writer (c) Mathematician

(d) Painter and sculptor

Q. 12. Days and nights are equal throughout the globe

- (a) Once a year (b) Twice a year (c) Thrice a year (d) Throughout the year

Q. 13. The largest number of newspapers is published in which of the following languages?

- (a) English (b) Hindi (c) Telugu (d) Malayalam

Q. 14. The substance generally used in the tip of the safety match stick is

- (a) Red phosphorus (b) Yellow phosphorus (c) Antimony trisulphide (d) Sodium

Q. 15. Who among the following was the first Governor General of India?

- (a) Warren Hastings (b) Lord Cornwallis (c) Lord Curzon (d) Lord Bentinck

Q. 16. With which game is Deodhar Trophy associated?

- (a) Hockey (b) Football (c) Cricket (d) None of these

Q. 17. With which championship is Lady Rattan Tata Trophy associated?

- (a) National Men's Hockey (b) National Women's Hockey (c) National Men's Table Tennis (d) National Women's Table Tennis

Q. 18. Deorala, which came in the news for the savage practice of sati, is located in which district of Rajasthan?

- (a) Jaipur (b) Bhilwara (c) Pali (d) Sikar

Q. 19. Who among the following was a leader of the "moderates" in the Indian National Congress in the early days of our freedom struggle?

- (a) C. R. Das (b) Surendra Nath Banerjee

(c) Bal Gangadhar Tilak (d) Gopal Krishna Gokhale

Q. 20. Eight kilometres are equal to nearly

- (a) 5 miles (b) 6 miles (c) 7 miles (d) None of these

Q. 21. Who wrote "Ain-i-Akbari"?

- (a) Abul Fazal (b) Omar Khayyam (c) Firdausi (d) Jahangir

Q. 22. Which of the following is India's first communication satellite?

- (a) Aryabhata (b) Rohini (c) APPLE (d) Bhaskara

Q. 23. The line demarcating the boundary between India and China is called

- (a) Radcliffe Line (b) Durand Line (c) McMahon Line (d) Siogfried Line

Q. 24. A reaction between light atomic nuclei as a result of which a heavier nucleus is formed and a large amount of energy is released is called

- (a) Nuclear fission (b) Nuclear fusion (c) Polymensation (d) Ionisation

Q. 25. The size of viruses is so small that it can be seen with the help of a

- (a) Microscope (b) Electron microscope (c) Naked eye (d) None of these

ANSWERS

- | | | | |
|--------|--------|--------|--------|
| 1 (a) | 2 (d) | 3 (c) | 4 (d) |
| 5 (c) | 6 (a) | 7 (b) | 8 (c) |
| 9 (a) | 10 (b) | 11 (d) | 12 (b) |
| 13 (b) | 14 (c) | 15 (a) | 16 (c) |
| 17 (b) | 18 (d) | 19 (d) | 20 (a) |
| 21 (a) | 22 (c) | 23 (c) | 24 (b) |
| 25 (b) | | | |

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Commission on April 3, 1988. You should note down the maximum number of questions asked in the General Intelligence, General Awareness, Comprehensive and Writing Ability of English papers separately and send the same to us.

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- Last date : March 14, 1988
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Examination, 1987
(July/August 1988)

(Continued from page 20)

1988, he asserted in unambiguous words that the public "has had and must continue to have a strategic role in our development. There must be no misconception on this point."

He said with rapid expansion public sector undertakings would need more finance in the future. Therefore, resource mobilisation should be the top priority. He said each public sector unit should get its own resources mobilisation target and achieve it. The fact that Rs. 86,000 crore had been invested in the public units so far compared to only Rs. 43,000 crore at the beginning of the Seventh Plan period was measure of the importance that the Government attached to the sector, the Prime Minister said.

The present crisis over the resources available to the Government for Plan and non-Plan outlays has, perhaps, persuaded the Prime Minister to be forthright in his declaration that the resources needed for public sector investment cannot always be met from the Government's budget, as was done in earlier years when requirements were relatively small. Mr. Gandhi has given a new meaning to the term "commanding heights of the economy", by saying that it implies not only control over the productive base but also capability to expand it through internal resource generation on a scale sufficient for expansion of the infrastructure and providing the thrust in technological development.

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Letters

IAS TOPPERS TALK TO YOU

I am deeply obliged to you for your contribution in my career through our favourite magazine *Competition Success Review*. I got much encouragement through your interviews with successful IAS candidates in the column IAS Toppers Talk To You. Getting inspiration from these interviews I also decided to achieve this goal.

No doubt, *Competition Success Review* gives much encouragement and confidence to the candidates during their preparations.

Kshatrapati Shrivaji, IAS

Delhi

TO EDITOR WITH GREETINGS

If you can show the path
We can go through it
If you can tell the goal
We can achieve it.

In this world of selfishness and misery there is none to point out the goal and show the path. Your editorials in our beloved *Competition Success Review* perform this job. It encourages and enthralls us in choosing our goal and defining our path. May God give you long life and your editorials become more encouraging and gracious.

Blpin Misra

KNIT, Sultanpur

AGE LIMIT

Almost all the IAS Toppers have been unanimous that lowering the age limit from 28 years to 26 years for the Civil Services examination will be harmful for the candidates with rural background. Already there is relaxation for candidates belonging to SC and ST. I feel that the general candidates having genuine rural background should also be allowed this facility.

Sri Hiren Nath

Guwahati

21st CENTURY AND 'SATI'

Your Burning Topic "Murder Most Foul and Gruesome" (CSR, January 1988) was timely and outstanding. Such diabolical incidents are raising their head when we proclaim to be entering the 21st century. We the modern youth owe a duty to our society to lead the crusade against such barbaric practices.

Rabindra Sarani

Bankura

Sacrifice of Roop Kanwar is shameful on the part of Indian youth. It does not show our backwardness or superstition, but that how cruel we are to our womenfolk. Mere condemnations will not solve the problem. The youth should unite in raising their voice for uprooting this evil practice and help the law-enforcing machinery by timely action.

Vijay Veer Singh

Jorhat

Burning of innocent widows cannot be stopped until people change their mentality, so-called religious leaders change their orthodoxy, and the political leaders sacrifice their selfish aims and risk losing votes.

Jeetendra Kishor Sahoo

Puri

When our young Prime Minister is talking of entering the 21st century and manufacturing supercomputers the condemned widow is sacrificed on the altar of superstition and so-called religious practice. This barbaric act of the dark ages of medieval India should be put to an end by the active participation of Indian youth.

K.C. Gouda

Phulbani

"O loveliest creation of God
what an irony it is!

You breed them all
and they make you
let your life cease.

Even if you wish to live
your hopes are dismantled

And you feel alone
for all the fact that
you're not for that destined.

Sitting on fire alive I
It is not in your fate

And you just won't want
to be so-called 'Great'.

No more mother or sister
shall sit on fire

This is what
all His creatures desire."

Manoj Kumar Verma

Bhagwanpur (Vaishali)

NAXALISM

Kidnapping of eight IAS officials of Andhra Pradesh by the naxalite organisation —People's War Group— shows that the naxalite movement is not dead in our country, specially in Andhra Pradesh. Why the movement survives? The roots lie in unequal distribution of land,

economic exploitation of SCs, STs and tribals. The problem can be solved only by implementing land reforms honestly and ending economic exploitation of the weaker sections.

Premraj Yadav

Bombay

RESERVATIONS

Observations made by Mr. Michael Dang (CSR, Diwali '87), about my personal status are objectionable. He has confused my status with that of Mr. Pranay Sharma whose letter appeared along with mine. I do not belong to 'poor illiterate parents'. My father is a Superintending Engineer and my mother is a well-educated lady.

Rashmi Nandita

Patna

YEAR OF ACHIEVEMENTS

The cover story '1987 At A Glance' (CSR, February 1988) was informative and thought-provoking. The media in general has shown the year 1987 to be the year of controversies—Bofors, Fairfax—violence and drought.

But 1987 has been the year of achievements like superconductivity in which field the Nobel Prize of the year was awarded, superfast wheelless trains and computers and robots who promise to solve most of the economic problems.

Bhaskar Jha

Darbhanga

INDIAN SOCIETY

Indian society is a fractured one. Hypocrisy, deception, callousness, blatant discrimination, and injustice prevail in various sections of human activity. Corruption has penetrated into every sphere of public life from top to bottom. The whole social fabric is on the verge of a disaster. Where the status of a person is determined on the basis of wealth, there is a mad rush for amassing property by any means, whether fair or unfair. There is a greater deterioration of moral values. Thus the gap between the 'haves' and 'have-nots' is widening day by day.

A social welfare State is required to eradicate the gigantic evils of disease, starvation, unemployment, ignorance and squalor. In order to see a bright and prosperous nation in the 21st century there must be a radical change in the socio-economic and political set-up of the society.

Ganeswar Jena

Bhubaneswar

Edited and Published by Surendra Kumar Sachdeva for Competition Review Pvt. Ltd., 604, Prabhat Kiran, Rajendra Place, New Delhi-110008 and printed by him at Rajeshwari Photosetters (Pvt.) Ltd., 2/12 East Punjabi Bagh, New Delhi-110026.
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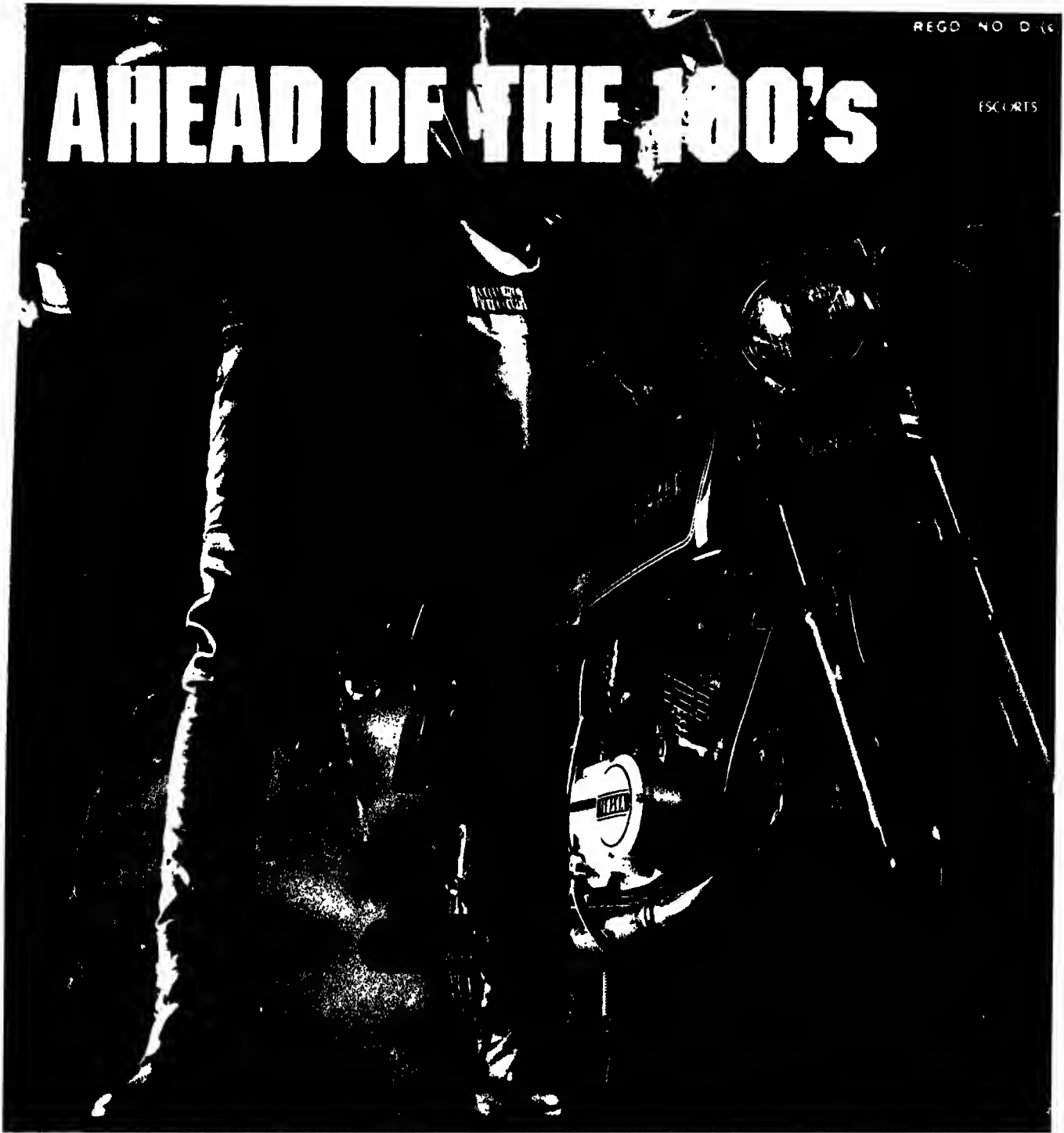


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April 1988

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From Editor With Greetings

AS YE THINKETH SO YE SHALL BE

Dear Friend,

Ideas rule the world and thoughts rule your life. It is your mind which moulds your destiny. If you probe in depth, you will find that the so called mind is nothing but a bundle of thoughts. Emerson, the great thinker and writer says, 'Life consists in what a man is thinking of all day'. If you think success, you create a climate in which success is probable. If you think failure, you set the stage for it.

Swap away self-doubt, resentment, guilt, complex, worry - and you will find strength, vitality, joy and success come rushing in and literally flooding you with superb achievements. Changing patterns of thought may appear somewhat difficult in the beginning but it can be done, practised and developed. If you change your setting, you can usually change your mood. Why a person feels that he cannot accomplish a task or solve a problem which confronts him? It is not due to lack of intelligence or education. It is because he lacks interest and is not motivated enough. Therefore, he readily falls a prey to inertia, self-doubt and worry. 'Worry' is a thin stream of fear trickling through the mind. If encouraged it cuts a channel into which all the thoughts are drained. Worry affects the blood circulation, the heart, the glands, the whole nervous system. Carrying a load of anger also around with you wastes your energy. These negative qualities setup definite road-blocks in our mind, psychic obstacles that limit or paralyze our problem solving ability. Whatever the real problem, if one gets convinced that he or she cannot cope with it, then they will not be able to solve it. In such situations we should remind ourselves that success springs from the mind, that success is shaped by thoughts. Sooner or later, the man who wins is the man who thinks he can. You can will your way to victory. The Gospel says: 'Be strong and of a good courage; be not afraid, neither be thou dismayed, for the Lord thy God is with thee whithersoever thou goest.' These words have put new faith, new courage and new confidence to many and intensity of desire would enable you to pinpoint your primary goal in life. Your success and happiness are directly related to the achievement of the goal you have chosen. After selecting the goal, you must send the right signals to your unconscious mind. Thus avoid fear thoughts, worry thoughts and failure thoughts. Believe in the power of thought to change things. If you have faith, nothing shall be impossible for you!

Thinking and working for your success. Yours sincerely,
Surendra Kumar Sachdeva

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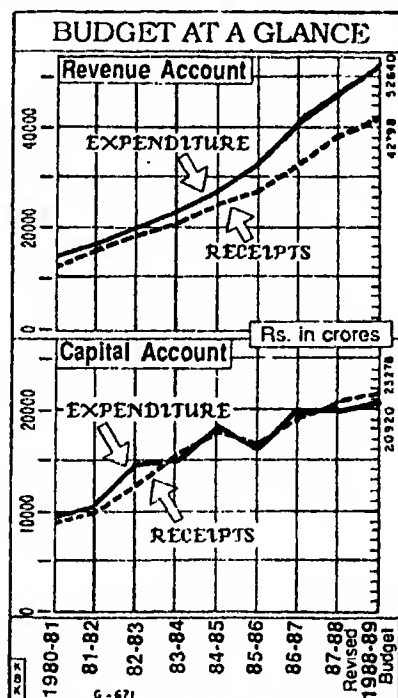
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A Budget To Please All

While going into Parliament on February 29 with his brief case Mr. N. D. Tiwari, the Union Finance Minister, had a sparkling smile playing on his face. Throughout his stay in the House and the lengthy-125-minute-speech he made the same evening the smile did not leave him. The next morning the papers carried the photograph of that face beaming with the satisfaction of having achieved something spectacular.



Yes, he had something like that to his credit: presentation of the Union Budget for 1988-89 that won him applause from all sections of people – an applause seldom won by a Finance Minister. There were certainly some who felt that they had not been offered the relief they were expecting but even they admitted the budget did not impose any burden on them.

Relief To All

Most of those who heaved a sigh of relief at not being subjected to any fresh tax or increase in the existing taxes knew that the government had already mobilised Rs. 3,150 crore by increases in administered prices of commodities like sugar, coal, steel and petrol and oil, as well as in rail fare and freight and postal rates. The common man had thus already been squeezed several weeks before the budget was presented in Parliament. Only Rs. 615 crore was sought to be raised by it – too small an amount which Mr. Tiwari knew would not be taken by

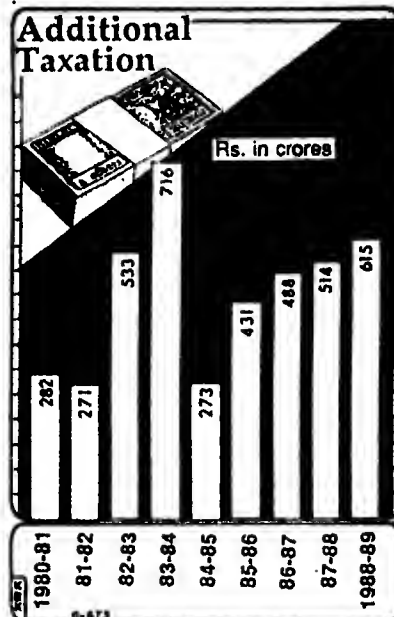
BURNING TOPIC

the people as a hard blow to them when compared to the several reliefs offered to them in both urban and rural areas.

Those who have come to see the presentation of budget as an exercise to help more the party in power to make political gains than the common people improve their social and economic status, have described Mr. Tiwari's budget as "election oriented" and believe its proposals will serve to ensure the Congress (I) solid votes of the peasantry if it decides to go in for a mid-term poll by the end of this year. They are sure that if the government is able to check the inflationary trends and keep the prices under control, and the monsoon does well this year, it will not be afraid of running the risk of facing a fresh parliamentary election by October or November. Almost all major newspapers of India have carried reports and statements strongly pointing out that the budget proposals have been so framed as to serve as an investment by the Congress (I) in its efforts to keep itself in power.

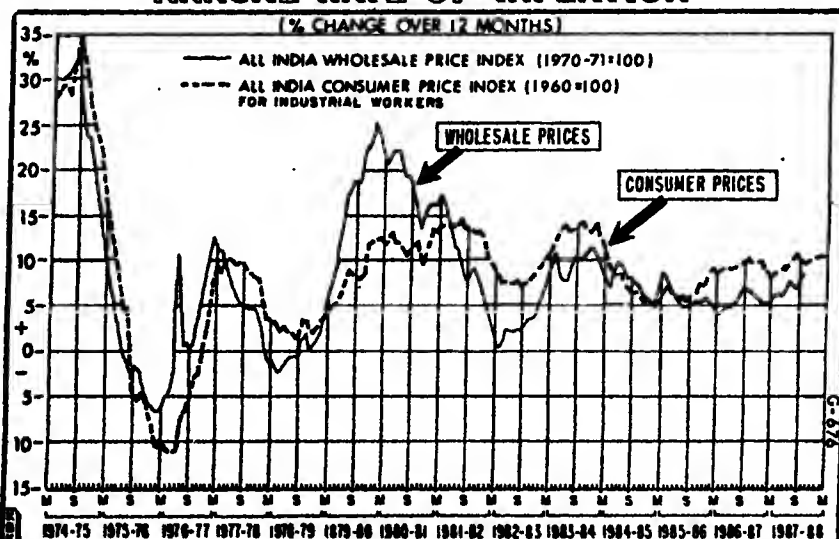
The concessions offered by Mr. Tiwari cover as many sections of people as possible – from farmers to urban middle class to the poor and the depressed like Dalits and Adivasis. Farmers, who have in the recent past shown to be disaffected and prone to agitation, stand to gain the most from the budgetary measures: additional

credit of Rs. 3,000 crore, reductions up to Rs. 15,000 crore in interest rates on crop loans, reduction of the retail prices of chemical fertilisers by as much as 7.5 per cent and excise duty exemptions or reduction on pesticides, agricultural machinery and electrical motors used in irrigation pumpsets. Rich farmers too will benefit from the budget as it offers them five lakh "kutir jyoti" electric light connections



scheme and new rural savings scheme carrying an attractive rate of interest, well over 12.5 per cent.

ANNUAL RATE OF INFLATION

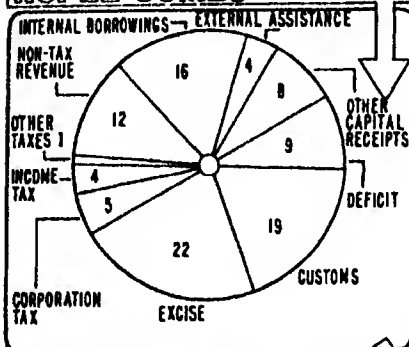


Rural Poor

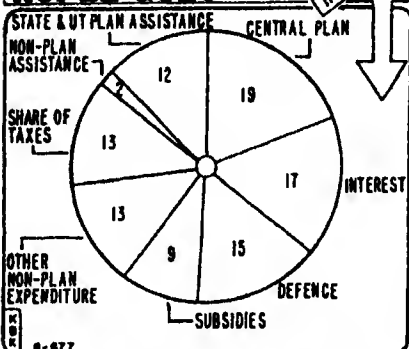
The benefit that will go to the urban middle class too is not insubstantial if Rs 800 crore in additional D A payments to the central government employees are not excluded from the budget. Mostly for the members of this class the raising of the standard deduction limit for tax purposes to Rs 12,000 and the further exemption of Rs

BUDGET 1988-89

RUPEE COMES



RUPEE GOES



3,000 on dividend income will mean a welcome relief though they are not very attractive. They will surely benefit, though again not appreciably, from the duty exemptions and surcharge exemptions on such a wide range of products as components of fuel-efficient cars, cement, door frames, stainless steel utensils, electrical appliances, processed foods, watches, tea, coffee, sugar, electric bulbs (above 60 watts) and 280 electric items.

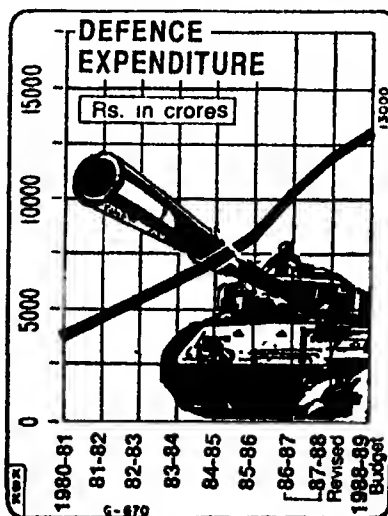
The rural poor too are the recipients of Mr. Tiwari's bounty. He has raised the outlay on the anti-poverty programmes, though it is marginal. He has announced a plan to sink one million wells for the exclusive use of Harijans and tribals, the setting up of a scheduled caste and tribal finance corporation, extension of the coverage of the ICDS, the "Jaidhara" scheme for leasing pumpsets to the poor and group insurance schemes for artisans, school teachers and milk producers. For the poor also Mr. Tiwari's offer is to sell *Kajal*, *Sindoor* and *alta* cheap though they may not be much in use. The offer has the promise of bringing in a huge reward by touching the hearts of the womenfolk in villages.

Massive Borrowing

Mr. Tiwari has taken care not to annoy an important section which plays a significant role in building up public opinion against the government, if not made it happy: the tobacco smokers. He has not touched cigarettes at all. He has given the impression of not taking the risk of hurting the rich very much. Fresh imposts on items consumed by them are confined to air conditioners and coloured T.V. sets, besides a few others. The excise and customs duties reduced or exempted will result in the loss of Rs. 719 crore but not a big amount considering the revenue already mobilised by pre-budget measures.

Mr. Tiwari's budget has, however, raised eyebrows of many by announcing substantial tax concessions on savings, even though he had to provide for significant increase in the provision for interest payments in 1988-89. These have risen by 61 per cent over the past two years and 32 per cent over the past year alone. This announcement clearly proves that even after heavily mobilising funds before the budget the government is desperately in need of money.

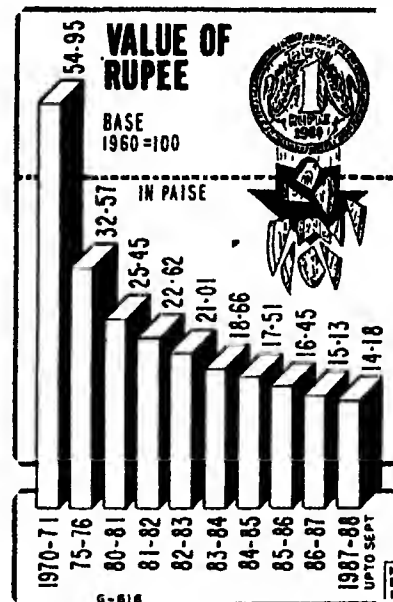
That it is going in for the maximising of resources through tax concessions on savings knowing fully well that it means a far bigger debt trap than the present one proves how alarming the economic situation is today. The budget raised the tax-free interest from savings certificates to 11 per cent and reduces the doubling period for the *Indira Vikas Patra* to five years. Similarly the sale of the *Rahat Patra*, the interest income from which is tax free, will continue. There is an increasing fear that the drive for mobilising resources through concessions



on savings, will make it tempting both for the corporate sector and individuals to undertake neither productive endeavour nor risk carrying investment but simply to make book entries and earn tax-free income.

It is for this reason it is being said that

though these measures will help contain the budgetary deficit, they may cause grave dangers to the country in the long run. The deficit in the revised estimates for 1986-87 had, it may be recalled, shot up to Rs. 8285



crore. For the current financial year it has been contained at Rs. 6,080 crore (revised estimates), exceeding the budget estimates by only Rs. 392 crore. The estimates for the coming year, too, raise the deficit just by Rs. 400 crore. But, as an expert said, "there is a catch in these figures". The government is on a borrowing spree, that too at a high rate. It is not difficult to imagine the dangers this spells for the country when the inflation has already touched the double digit figures now.

Industry Too

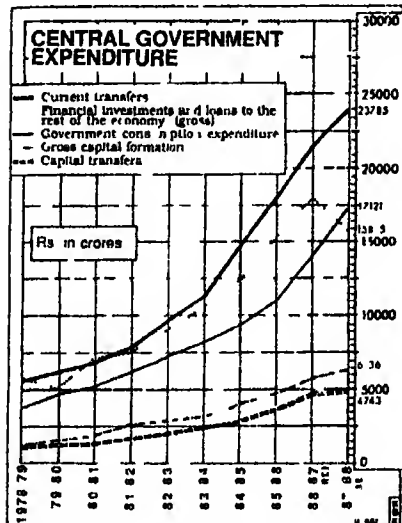
Mr. Tiwari has taken care to see that industry too benefits from his budget. He has, no doubt, reintroduced estate duty, even after it was realised it was unnecessary and therefore withdrawn last year, but has taken steps to ensure that it affects only a small number of people. He has proposals to revive the depressed capital market. Apart from Rs. 3000 increase in exemption of income from interest and dividend (from Rs. 10,000 to Rs. 13,000) what is likely to make the capital market happy is the concessions that are likely to be extended to investment in the units of mutual funds and venture capital funds.

There are some other steps that should cheer the industry. The industries like cement and fertilisers have been given concessions by way of lower excise duty (cement) and permission to discount sales (fertilisers). The areas where customs and excise duties have been hiked are much less compared to the areas where the levies have been reduced. The consumers of T.V.s, air conditioners and luxury cars will

certainly feel the pinch of the rise in the duties on them

The industry will draw enough satisfaction from Mr Tiwan's promise that he would certainly consider the suggestions made by it for changes in the direct tax laws. It will be recalled, these laws have been widely criticised for the provision about the partnership firms and minimum taxation. It is hoped Mr Tiwan will soon introduce an amendment to the laws.

What has disturbed several economists is that Mr Tiwan is continuing with an unhealthy trend of increasing dependence on non-budgetary support for the plan and imposition of an unrealistically high burden on the public sector corporations. Thus in



the coming year the budgetary support to the plan has been cut to under 56 per cent (as compared to two thirds or more in earlier year), and the public sector has been asked to raise as much as Rs 12,715 crore.

This is 66.7 per cent higher than the resources mobilised internally and through market borrowings by the public sector in 1987-88 as estimated by the latest annual plan document, i.e., prior to the latest pre-budget round of increases in administered prices. It is being nightly asked how the public sector can suddenly raise its contribution by two-thirds in the absence of unconscionably high and further *ad hoc* increases in administered prices which according to a newspaper comment, make a "mockery of the budget exercise".

Criticisms

Among the criticisms of the budget there are some which need to be briefly mentioned here. It is being pointed out that while the revenue loss is clearly visible, the anticipated increases in tax revenue, whether direct or indirect, have not been detailed adequately and precisely. It is felt that they may well be based more on a vague than a hard-headed assessment. For an example, the expenditure on the rural labour employment guarantee programme

(Rs 730 crore) is estimated to generate 370 million mandays of employment in 1988-89. In 1987-88, however, the same level of expenditure (Rs 725 crore) was estimated to generate 30 per cent less or only 256 million mandays.

The budget has disappointed those who had expected it would contain some thrusts and innovations on the taxation side. The impression being given that it contains altogether new and major thrusts for agriculture and the farmers does not appear to be genuine. The total expenditure has gone up by Rs 7,390 crore but two-thirds of this will be eaten up by the increases in interest payments, the expenditure on defence, and higher subsidies. It is not a healthy trend for India's economy.

The Finance Minister making much of his proposals to increase the outlay for things like rural water supply and sanitation, the special Central Assistance for the Tribal sub-plan for medical and public health programme has come in for severe criticism as the figures belie his claim. An instance has been given of the outlay for rural water supply and sanitation increased by Rs 40 crore and that on health by Rs 23 crore. As against these interest payments will be higher in the coming year by over Rs 2,250 crore, the defence outlay will be higher by Rs 1,000 crore.

Many of the schemes announced don't seem to encourage many persons because of the fate similar schemes announced last year have met. A scheme about setting up a national housing bank was announced last year. No one has heard anything about it since then.

An Illusion

The Finance Minister's claim that the outlay for agriculture has been raised by 40 per cent has found to be not true by some economists. They say the figure is an illusion. They point out that the outlay has been raised for agriculture from Rs 911 crore to Rs 1,078 crore, that for irrigation from Rs 167 crore to 217 crore. The two together increase by 20 and not 40 per cent, it is said.

The economists say that what the finance ministry jugglers have done is to use the outlay on agriculture alone in the last year (Rs 911 crore) as the base and compare it to that on agriculture as well as irrigation in 1988-89 (Rs 1,078 crore plus Rs 217 crore) to concoct an increase of 40 per cent! They further say that if more accurate, revised estimate for 1987-88 is taken into consideration, the proposed outlay for 1988-89 far from being 40 per cent higher is in fact three per cent lower!

Similarly the announcement that fertiliser factories are being asked to give a discount of 7.5 per cent on fertiliser prices is stated to be less consequential than the Finance Minister has tried to make it out to be. The fertiliser industry has been plagued with

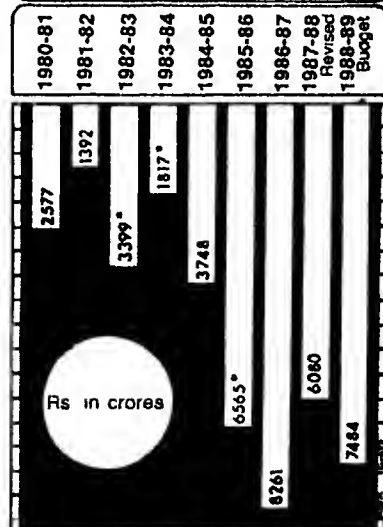
excessive stocks and companies have already been routinely offering discounts of 10 per cent and more. It is not clear why the Finance Minister sought to give an impression that is not true.

The proposals for industry too have been found to be not very significant. Excluse concessions have been given to some of those which have been worst hit by the current recession. The only industry for which the proposals will do good is housing. As for the rest, such stimulus as they get will come from the general increase in the plan outlay by Rs 3,000 crore.

Miracle Minister

The budget does not give any hint of the ways the government wants to curtail its expenditure as suggested by the Economic Survey. The increasing percentage of non-plan expenditure causes worry to many and it is feared that things will become very difficult in the years to come. An eminent economist says, "The truth is that the Rajiv Gandhi's government has put the country's economic problems on the back burner."

OVERALL BUDGETARY DEFICIT

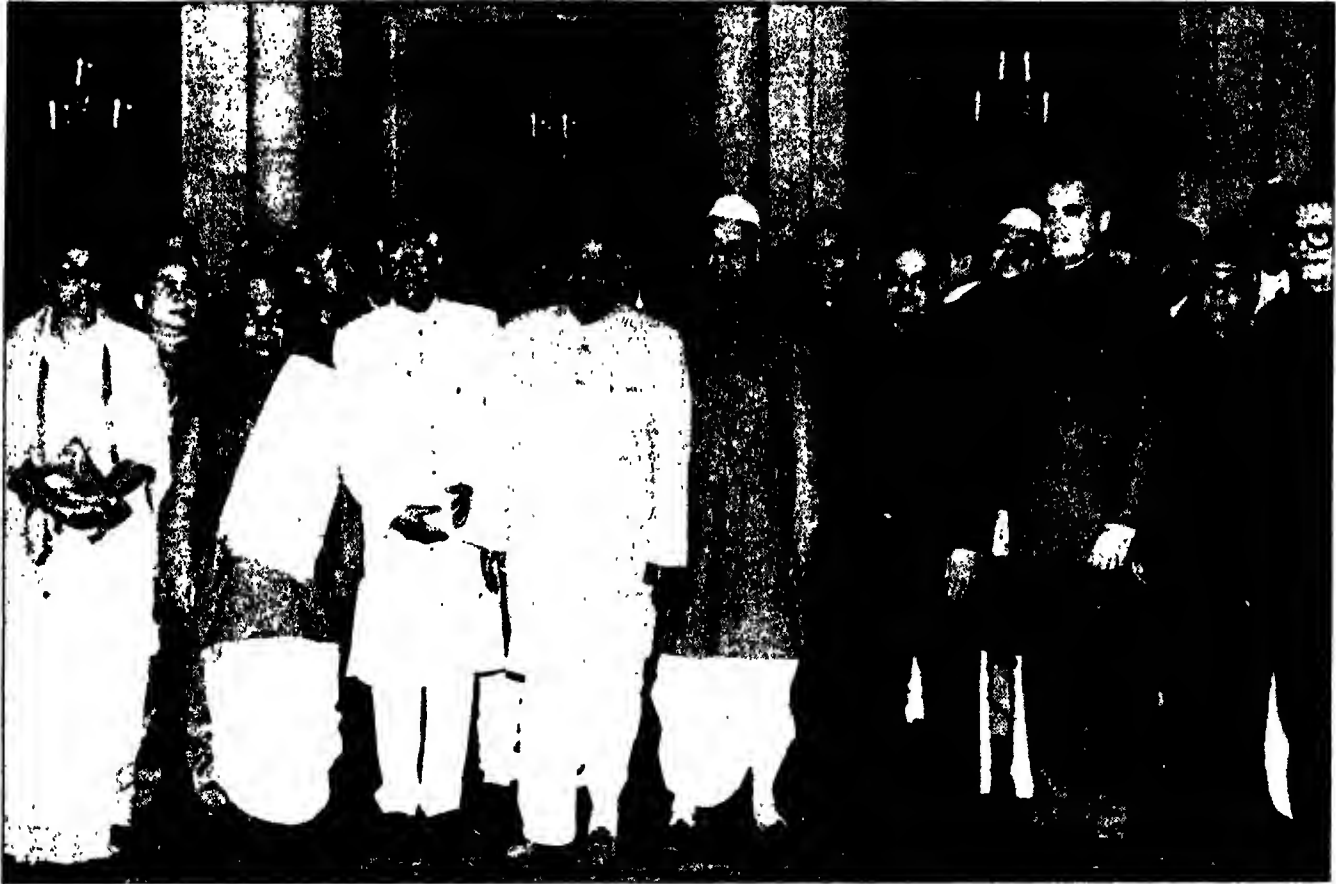


*Includes Rs. 1743 crores in 1982-83, Rs. 400 crores in 1983-84 and Rs. 1826 crores in 1985-86 of loans granted to States to clear their overdrafts with RBI.

Today the government's main concern is to cut as sympathetic a figure before the public as possible in case it has to go to the polls before the end of the financial year. But a year or more from now, when the new government takes over, it will find that all the economic problems have grown that much more difficult to resolve. The government's debt will have risen by another Rs 2,500 crore and the scope for bringing revenue and expenditure in balance will have dwindled still further.

If these comments are really genuine, the coming months should certainly cause concern to all of us. But if they are not genuine, one should hope Mr Tiwan to go down in history as a "miracle" Finance Minister.

Rajiv Gandhi Regains Confidence, But The Crisis Is Not Over



President Mr. R. Venkataraman and Prime Minister Mr. Rajiv Gandhi with some of the new central ministers recently sworn in

The Congress party led by Mr. Rajiv Gandhi is these days busy resurrecting the image it enjoyed among the masses in early 1985. The battering the image has received in the last one year has been so hard and heavy that it has almost lost the appeal it earlier had for the people. Only a few weeks ago the Congress party appeared to have become so demoralised in the face of a series of scandals against it that its government at the centre seemed sure to topple.

Happily for the party and its leader, Mr. Gandhi, the storm that had loomed large threatening destruction of an unimaginable kind is over – or it so appears. This has given back the party stalwarts the confidence they earlier had in their ability to withstand any attack from the parties keen to snatch the political power. They were so shaken by the scandals about the Bofors gun and HDW submarines, besides the Fairfax issue, that they were not sure their government would even see the end of 1987. Mr. V.P. Singh, once a close and

trusted colleague of the Prime Minister, was seen riding the crest of a wave that appeared ready to sweep off the ruling party and throw it into the dust bin of history. But the wave today is all but dead.

Unsure Rajiv

Mr. Gandhi also appeared so unsure of himself that he did not dare even reshuffle his Cabinet. The leaders like Mr. Arun Nehru, who too was once his trusted colleague, had challenged him to reshuffle the Cabinet. According to him, there was so much discontent in the Congress party that the moment Mr. Gandhi dropped any of his ministers there would be a revolt against him. Mr. Nehru had predicted that there

would also be resentment if Mr. Gandhi did not include in his Cabinet some of those who had become aspirants. Mr. Singh had also publicly dared him to drop any senior minister and face the consequences. For some months Mr. Gandhi did give the impression of avoiding the reshuffle under the fear that whichever way he did it it would cause serious problem for him.

The postponement of the elections of Delhi's Metropolitan Council and the Delhi Municipal Corporation scheduled for February and the parliamentary election from the constituency in Allahabad vacated by Mr. Amitabh Bachchan on unconvincing grounds strengthened the suspicion that Mr. Gandhi was not confident of the leadership he was expected to provide to his party. But the situation began to change soon after India stepped into the new year. As expected, the scandals that had dominated the front pages of newspapers for months began losing interest for the common people.

Those who had hoped the scandals would

BURNING TOPIC



The President administering oath of office to Mr. Dinesh Singh

help topple the government found they were wrong. It had not only withstood the pressure the scandals had built up on its but also succeeded in its strategy of tiring out its critics. It was confident the public would soon get tired of the opposition's strategy of arousing it against the ruling party. This is exactly what appeared to have happened. That explains why the opposition leaders, including Mr. V.P. Singh, have begun focussing attention on basic issues like the need for a political alternative to the Congress party.

Regaining Trust

The first sign of Mr. Gandhi having regained the trust and confidence in his abilities came on February 14 when he went in for a massive reshuffling and expansion of his council of ministers. He not only brought two state chief ministers, Mr. Motilal Vora of Madhya Pradesh, and Mr. Bindeshwari Dubey of Bihar, into the council but also dropped Mr. G.S. Dhillon from it. He also shifted Mr. Arjun Singh and Mr. Bhagwat Jha Azad to Madhya Pradesh and Bihar as chief ministers. He dropped Mrs. Ram Dulari Sinha to make her Governor of Kerala. The reshuffling was twenty-third in thirty seven months of Mr. Gandhi's rule but the way it was handled and the circumstances in which it came about showed Mr. Gandhi had recovered the ground if he had really lost it and was on the way of resurrecting the image he and his party had enjoyed in early 1985.

The new faces in the council, among others, were besides those of Mr. Vora and Mr. Dubey, Mr. Dinesh Singh a Rajput leader from M.P. who was given the charge of Water Resources, Mr. Hari Krishna Shastri, Mr. Shyam Lal Yadav, Mr. Mahavir Prasad, Mr. C. K. Jaffer Sharief, Mr. P. Namgyal, Mr.

Rafiq Alam and Mr. Radha Krishna Malaviya. With the reshuffling the council's strength went up from 49 to 60. It seems Mr. Gandhi wanted to make his government broadbased and succeeded in doing so to a great extent.

The reshuffling of the council of ministers had the desired effect: it silenced those who had been saying that Mr. Gandhi was avoiding it as he feared a revolt. Mr. Gandhi can claim to have made his government more dynamic and more effective by bringing new faces and re-allocating the portfolios. This may not be really true. But the way he has done it has impressed the people and they have begun believing that Mr. Gandhi does not feel weak or demoralised faced with a series of scandals against his government. This is what was needed by Mr. Gandhi and his close colleagues in view of the political crisis they were facing.

The Opposition which had come to acquire considerable clout because of a series of disclosures about defence deals of the government has now become somewhat frustrated. It now realises that gimmickry cannot help it gain the power it desperately seeks. That explains why the opposition parties have begun thinking in terms of evolving one strong party to challenge the Congress party. The merger of the Lok Dal (A) into the Janata Party is a step in this direction.

States Too

Simultaneously with the reshuffling of his council of ministers, Mr. Gandhi is keen to improve the image of some state governments of his party. This is clear from the effective way in which he changed the chief ministers of Bihar, Manipur, Madhya Pradesh and Rajasthan. This also helped

establish that Mr. Gandhi is in control of his party and he can introduce changes not only at the Centre but also in the states ruled by his party. With Mr. Arjun Singh as chief minister of M.P. the political situation there is sure to change in favour of the Congress party. Mr. Singh is an experienced and intelligent politician and knows how to run the administration. The same thing can be said about Rajasthan where Mr. S.C. Mathur as chief minister will undoubtedly do better than his predecessor, Mr. Haridev Joshi. The situation in Bihar is different. Mr. Azad has yet to find his feet and his greatest threat will be Mr. J.N. Mishra. Mr. Mishra is a crafty politician and will make Mr. Azad's life difficult, as he did that of Mr. Dubey, if he finds he cannot influence him (Mr. Azad). Mr. R. K. Jaichandra Singh will certainly do better as chief minister of Manipur than Mr. Keishing.

The efforts of Mr. Gandhi and his party to improve their image got a boost when they achieved a sensational success in defeating the CPM in assembly elections in Tripura. Though it suffered a set-back in Meghalaya, it managed to keep the power under its control by installing Mr. P.A. Sangma as Chief Minister. The victory in Tripura and installation of its ministry with Mr. S.R. Majumdar as chief minister was a great shot in the arm for the Congress party as it proved that it has not yet lost popularity with the masses as was claimed by its detractors. It is still considered as an alternative to parties like CPM if the latter fail to come up to the people's expectation.



Mr. Bindeshwari Dubey taking oath of office

The defeat of the CPM was also a lesson for this party's stalwarts like Mr. Jyoti Basu that they cannot work on the assumption they had easily come to adopt that the Congress party is on its way out now.



Mr. Motilal Vora
taking oath of office

Punjab Solution

The Initiative that Mr. Gandhi has taken to restore normalcy in Punjab by releasing five head priests and the Jodhpur detainees and then by negotiating with them a solution of the problem in the state too soon to be a part of a plan to refurbish the image of his party and regain the place he had earlier occupied at the Centre of India's politics. There will certainly be many critics of Mr. Gandhi's new policy on Punjab but one cannot deny the fact that it shows the boldness of the Prime Minister to seek solution of the Punjab problem through negotiation with the militants themselves.

And this boldness can come only when he is sure there are no threats to his position from any quarter. It is just possible their policy may backfire and prove disastrous for the country but for him there is no alternative as all his earlier efforts have failed. The team of Mr. S.S. Ray and Mr. J.F. Rebeiro too has failed to contain terrorism as was proved by 38 killings in Hoshiarpur and some other places on March 3.

The Budget

The union budget for 1988-89 presented in Parliament on February 29 by the Finance Minister is what was expected by those who have an inkling of the strategy of the government to turn the tide against it and make the Opposition ineffective. Very cleverly the government raised whatever revenue it wanted by raising administered prices much before February 29 and then gave some popular relief through the budget neutralising whatever resentment the people may have got because of the steep rise in prices of things like petrol, oil, steel

and sugar.

Though the rise in administered prices before the budget makes a mockery of all budgetary processes, it at least saves the government from the attack it will surely face if this raise is effected through the budget. There is a great deal of substance in the charge that the budget is election oriented and is intended to help the Congress party if it desires to go in for a mid-term poll; it is also true inflationary conditions will aggravate and worsen India's economy. But the government does not mind all this so long as it helps neutralise the Opposition and brightens the Congress party's chances at the poll if held by the end of this year.

One may get the feeling while reading this article that Mr. Gandhi and his party have now everything turned in their favour and there are no dangers lurking for them. This is not true. The scene does appear rosy for them but it would be wrong to believe that it will not turn unfavourable. What has been presented above is the phase through which they are passing and it is fortunately comfortable for them. It is comfortable partly because their strategy to see the scandals against them don't grow exposing them further and to frustrate the attempts of the Opposition to exploit them has succeeded and partly because of the foolish belief of persons like Mr. V.P. Singh that they can topple the government by raising to sky-high limits issues which are not related to the basic problems of the common people.

It should be clear here that the government or the Congress party do not have any long term planning to rehabilitate themselves in the confidence of the people. Similarly the opposition parties, either singly

or together, don't have any long-term planning to remove the Congress party from power.

Burgeoning Crisis

Let there be no mistake that the days to come are full of as much crisis for the Congress party as it has just tried to avoid – yes, just tried to avoid and not overcome it. It is the manipulative politics that has helped the ruling party to score over the opposition; it has also been helped by the simplicity of majority of people of this country. But it does not mean that the crisis will not once again emerge before it – this time with greater ferocity – once the effects of this politics disappear and the people begin to realise that their problems have only multiplied – multiply they will as no effort has been made to solve them. And if the Opposition parties are better organised and know their objectives very well they can again try to topple the government and may succeed, while the ruling party once again tries to avoid the crisis through the same politics.

This has been the political history of India since 1947. Anyone who reads this history carefully will see how India has been sliding down in all spheres – politics, economics, education, and culture etc. Politically India doesn't command the position in the world which it did when Jawaharlal Nehru was the Prime Minister. Economically it is much below the level it occupied even ten years ago. Socially it has moved backward with evil customs like Sati being eulogised even by leaders today. All this is because the problems of people have been allowed not only to remain there but also to grow and become more intractable.



Mr. Rajiv Gandhi sharing a joke with Mr. Dinesh Singh after taking oath

Try To Be Exact

Q. What is the secret of your success in the Civil Services Examination?

A. If at all it is a success worth keeping its efforts/process secret, there have been very few secrets. Most important in my opinion is, that you must have dedication and full confidence in you, that the target you are aiming at is not "impossible".

Q. What prompted you to choose Civil Services as your career?

A. A question of priority. Once I decided to go for a job (and not higher studies, business etc.) it was the first choice for a career, since it is the best job in many ways.

BIO-DATA

Name : SIDDHI NATH ROY

Educational Qualifications : B.Tech (from I.I.T. Delhi) in Civil Engineering.

School : Netarhat Residential School, Ranchi.

College/University : Indian Institute of Technology, Delhi.

Awards, Gold Medals and Scholarships Won : (i) National Talent Scholarship (1979 to 1985) (ii) Merit certificate and award, (I.I.T. Delhi) other awards in students organisations.

Earlier Selections : (i) Indian Engineering Services - 1985 (ii) Civil Services Exam. (1985) - Central Service Group - A Central Trade Service

Experience : Working as Asstt. Chief Controller Imports & Exports (C.T.S.), CLA, New Delhi. Joined the job on December 29, 1986 and it is the only job experience.

Q. How your parents/family contributed to your success?

A. It is impossible to be expressed in words. Why only my success, whatever I am, with all good and bad part of it, is only a reflection of my parents'/relatives' faith in me and the confidence that my friends had in me. They did not contribute, they actually made me.

Q. When did you begin your preparations seriously for this examination?

A. Normally in different stretches. For this examination, methodically only after the result of preliminary examination.

Q. What were your options at the Civil Services Examination?

A. (i) Civil Engineering (ii) Physics

Q. What was your criterion for the selection of the optional subjects?

A. With my background and aptitude, only a science subject would suit me, where



Competition Success Review gives a lot of information without loading your mind too heavily and there is a variety

— Mr. Siddhi Nath Roy

reasoning and rational approach is predominant. Besides, I had love for the subject Physics from the beginning, and Civil Engineering, of course, was the subject I specialised in.

Q. How did you prepare for your compulsory papers?

A. (i) Civil Engineering : Mostly through my class notes and the text books, which I was taught with plus continuous guidance from my teachers, at places where these two were not sufficient.

(ii) Physics : Books as suggested by my friends (co-preparers) and discussion/preparation with them.

(iii) General Studies : Newspaper cuttings, NCERT books and various useful Texts (Constitution, Plan etc.)

Q. Which other magazines and books have you been reading for the General Knowledge and other papers?

A. Very few books/magazines were referred for this purpose. In magazines, I read *Indian Foreign Review* and *Yojana* very systematically and of course *Competition Success Review*.

Q. What is your opinion about Competition Success Review?

A. It gives a lot of information without loading your mind too heavily and there is a variety.

Q. Is this pattern of the examination appropriate for selection? Would you recommend any other improvement?

A. I think reasonably all right. But there is a cry that professionally educated people opting for it at later stage damages the manpower availability in the country considerably and so they should be restricted. I have my grave reservation, but if it is true in the opinion of people who plan the exam. I would suggest, the option to go for civil services or professional qualification should be given at a much earlier stage, say after '+2' level.

Q. Do you think that the lowering of the age limit from 28 to 26 years from 1988 Examination onwards, will affect brilliant and highly educated youth of India?

A. It will certainly affect, the question is — in what way. I think, now with upper limit lowered a bit, younger people will enter the service at an early stage, and would have better opportunity to serve.

Q. With the decrease in age limit, do you feel that there should be no restriction on the number of attempts?

A. Absolutely no. I hold the opinion that attempt allowed should be only one, and that also immediately after you finish your University education. Three chances wastes lot of time of many young people (who could not finally make it to the service) and distorts the equality of competition. (Fresh people competing with people who had two years of experience in writing the exams and three years pure preparation for exam.)

Q. How do you think Competition Success Review could be made more useful to the candidates appearing in the Civil Services and various other competitive examinations?

A. By deviating from the practice of discussing merely known and eye-catching topics (like every time interviewing one IAS in each issue) to discussion and address on very current topics and giving due attention to supply of adequate information and giving direction to process of thoughts.

Q. What is your advice to the readers of Competition Success Review?

A. If it is only regarding the preparation for IAS, I would love to quote Hemingway in his book "Old Man and The Sea". He writes "It is good to be lucky, but I would rather be exact, then when luck comes, you are ready." Try to be exact from your side and let luck have its share from remainder.

Know Your Facts

◆ What is a 'Maglev' train ?

— Keval Kumar Senapati, Berhampur

Maglev train stands for magnetic levitation train. Recent research has created materials that superconduct at temperatures well above absolute zero and could make magnetic levitation more practical, especially for transport. Japan is testing on its latest maglev train. The train's superconducting magnets are cooled by liquid helium which is costly to handle and must be refrigerated on board. The magnets do not become superconducting until they are cooled to around -270°C but recently materials have been discovered that show superconductivity at much higher temperatures. When these are put into use, Japan will be ready to capitalise on one of the world's fastest developing technologies.

Magnetically-levitated trains run smoothly and in relative silence without the friction of wheel against rail. Their speed is limited by such factors as their resistance, curves and tunnels. Part of the test track is enclosed in a shed to learn what happens when the high-speed train plunges into the confined air of a tunnel.

The train is propelled by the force that causes magnets of the same polarity to repel one another and those of opposite polarity to be drawn together. The propulsion electromagnets, mounted along with track, are powered with alternating current from a nearby substation. The current makes the magnets continuously reverse their polarity, alternatively pulling and pushing at a rate timed to match the desired speed of the train.

The magnets are spaced so that when those of the train are pulled forward by a magnet of opposite polarity they will also be repelled forward by an adjoining magnet whose polarity is the same. The frequency of the alternating current changes so that as the train passes, the propulsion current changes so that as the train passes, the propulsion magnets reverse polarity in time to pull, then push, each magnet on the train.

The train rolls on wheels until it reaches 100 mph. Then its superconducting coils induce fields in magnets on the ground that are similar to those in the train. The magnets repel each other, pushing the train four inches above the rails.

◆ What is the difference between 'reward' and 'award' ?

— Vasanthi, Tirupattur (Tamil Nadu)

Reward is something given or received in return or recompense for service, merit, hardship, etc. It is generally given in cash or kind in return for the good done, e.g., detection or capture of a criminal, the recovery of lost or stolen property, etc. An award is given or assigned for the honour according to merit. It may be bestowed by the State or by judicial decree. It may be as a medal or as a payment.

◆ Name the States having Legislative Councils ?

— Niranjan Panda, Bhubaneswar

Bihar, Jammu and Kashmir, Karnataka, Maharashtra and Uttar Pradesh have the upper House known as Legislative Council (Vidhan Parishad). Andhra Pradesh and Tamil Nadu, who too had the upper House, have recently abolished this second chamber with the approval of the Parliament. Although the Constitution (Seventh Amendment) Act, 1956 provides for the creation of a Legislative Council in Madhya Pradesh, it has not yet been constituted. Parliament can, by law, provide for the abolition of an existing Legislative Council or for the creation of one where it does not exist if the proposal is supported by a resolution of the Legislative Assembly concerned.

◆ Why does hair go grey ?

— R. V. Nayak, Bombay

The colour of a person's hair is caused mainly by the presence of pigment-containing cells in each hair. In later life, some or all the

hairs grow without pigment and the colour appears grey.

The colour of a single hair is determined by cells in the hair follicle. This is the bulb-shaped structure at the hair root. These cells inject pigment granules (black, brown or yellow) into the cells of the hair cortex.

In early life, the colour of the people's hair varies from black, through shades of brown and red, to fair and blonde. After a while, however, the pigment-producing cells in some hair follicles stop working. The hairs that grow from these follicles are actually colourless, but because of the reflection of light, they are seen as white. White hairs mixed with black or brown hairs give an overall grey colour to a person's hair.

◆ What is optic fibre ?

— Arvind Kumar Tiwari, Allahabad

The optic fibre is a cable system unaffected by electromagnetic induction and has much larger capacity. It has lesser joints and is much less susceptible to faults. The Railways in India have recently launched a massive plan to upgrade its communication network by introducing optic fibre cables which would quicken the pace of rail communication besides improving safety and saving energy. This will be in replacement of the underground copper cables for the Railways' telecommunication systems for train operation in electric traction areas.

◆ Are vitamins essential for our body ?

— M. Poornima Rao, Kumool

Research into the science of nutrition or the art of right eating has been going on for many years, but in the last 50 years or so, scientists have discovered that what the body needs is correct food in small amounts, not just a large quantity of food. Research has helped to identify the various components that go into keeping a body healthy and has been able to separate the vitamins, amino acids and other items found in the food we eat.

It has also been discussed that all these items depend on each other to work correctly. In other words, they interact with one another. That is why it is essential to have a diet that includes as many varieties of food items as possible because each contains a trace of many substances and these are all needed to work together and, therefore, help one another.

This not only keeps the body functioning well but also helps the immune system to keep us free from disease. In beauty therapy, this aspect is receiving greater thought today because it has been found that the immune system also helps combat the ageing process. It has been found that an efficient immune system helps to maintain good health and thus, in turn, delays degeneration of the tissues.

Of all the substances that help the immune system, Vitamin C is the most important. It has been known for a long time now that Vitamin C helps to combat the common cold but it has also been found to help maintain the firmness of the collagen or connective tissues of the body thus retarding skin ageing.

Collagen holds tissue cells together and is strong but elastic when one is young. This gives the skin of one's face and body its firm supple look. As one grows older, the collagen through constant use loses its elasticity and the skin tends to sag. Researchers have found that Vitamin C and Vitamin E are needed to keep the collagen flexible and elastic, thus preventing the signs of premature ageing.

Vitamin C is one of the vitamins that cannot be stored in the body. Therefore, it is essential to ensure a daily supply. Again Vitamin C is destroyed by heat which is why one should consume it in the form of salads and fruit. Tomatoes, cucumber and cabbage, sprouted grain, seeds and beans are all rich in Vitamin C. Among the fruits, the citrus variety contains this vitamin. Always squeeze lemon juice on your food—it improves both the taste and nutritional value.

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Central Budget for 1988-89

The Union Finance Minister, Mr. N. D. Tiwari, presented the Central Budget for 1988-89 changing the thrust of the economy towards the rural sector and, at the same time, taking care not to burden the common man. By mobilising additional revenue of Rs. 614.69 crore—the highest in recent years—through changes in customs, excise and direct taxes, and simultaneously leaving the average taxpayer pleased, Mr. Tiwari has performed a feat which most other Finance Ministers might envy.

Of the Rs. 614.69 crore additional revenue, indirect taxes would contribute Rs. 545.69 crore—Rs. 306.31 crore from customs and Rs. 239.38 crore from excise. Of Rs. 545.69 crore, the Centre's share would be Rs. 423.54 crore and that of the States Rs. 122.15 crore.

Agriculture, irrigation, rural employment, housing, village and textile industries have been given a boost in the Rs. 7,484 crore deficit budget presented to the Parliament on February 29, 1988. The Finance Minister has anticipated total receipts at Rs. 66,076 crore while placing the total expenditure estimates at Rs. 73,560 crore in 1988-89. Apart from giving a series of concessions to the farmers to boost agricultural production and to the rural poor to take them above the poverty line, Mr. Tiwari also announced reliefs for the housewives, for exporters and to ensure cheap and efficient medicare to the people.

Having already mobilised additional resources to the tune of Rs. 3,000 crore through increase in postal and railway tariffs and also in the administered prices, Mr. Tiwari gave concessions to a large number of industries including agro-machinery, plastics, automotive sector, vegetable oils, paper and paper boards, roll bearing industry, glass and glassware and hotels.

As a sop to the salaried sections, Mr. Tiwari has proposed to raise the standard deduction from 30 to 33.33 per cent of the salaried income and the ceiling from Rs. 10,000 to Rs. 12,000. This measure is expected to benefit about a million taxpayers. There are no other changes in the structure of personal and corporate taxation.

The excise duty concessions or surcharge exemptions on such a wide range of products such as components of fuel-

efficient cars, cement, door frames, stainless steel utensils, electrical appliances, processed foods, watches, tea, coffee, sugar, electric bulbs (above 60 watts) and 280 electronic items, are clearly targeted towards concessions granted to the urban middle class.

Mr. Tiwari has also made a conscious attempt to woo the rural poor. Although he has raised the outlay on the anti-poverty programmes only marginally, he has announced a plan to sink one million wells for the exclusive use of Harijans and tribals, the setting up of Scheduled Castes and Tribes Finance Corporation, extension of the coverage of the ICDS, the Jaldhara scheme for leasing pumpsets to the poor and group insurance schemes for artisans, school teachers and milk producers. He has also announced substantial tax concessions on savings. At the same time, Mr. Tiwari has taken care not to raise the excise duty on cigarettes and liquor; indeed he has confined fresh imposts to items consumed by the very rich, such as air-conditioners and coloured TV sets, the demand for which, in any case, is reaching a plateau.

Central Plan outlay : The Central Plan for 1988-89 has been fixed at Rs. 28,715 crore against the approved outlay of Rs. 24,622 crore in the current year. This represents an increase of 16.6 per cent. The outlay for next year is higher by 11.7 per cent compared to the revised outlay of Rs. 25,701 crore. Increased allocations have been made for infrastructure development, agriculture, anti-poverty programmes, energy and power.

Defence expenditure : The budget allocation for defence in 1988-89 is Rs. 13,000 crore, which is Rs. 1,000 crore higher than the revised estimate of Rs. 12,000 crore. However, only Rs. 488 crore have been increased compared to the budgeted estimate of Rs. 12,512 crore in 1987-88. The outlay in real terms will be smaller than last year if the 10 per cent inflation is taken into account.

The provision for the Army, which takes the lion's share, is Rs. 6,606.60 crore against Rs. 6,359 crore in 1987-88. The revised estimates for the current year amounted to Rs. 6,847 crore. The Air Force gets Rs. 1,722.45 crore against the last budget's provision of Rs. 1,578 crore. In the case of Air Force, the revised estimates for the current year showed an increase and the amount was placed at Rs. 1,655.67 crore. The Navy gets Rs. 754.83 crore as

against the sum of Rs. 595 crore provided in the last year's budget. The revised estimates placed the amount at Rs. 683.80 crore. Pensions for retired personnel have been allotted Rs. 1,100 crore. The outlay for ordnance factories is Rs. 44 crore. The overall capital outlay for the Defence services has been placed at Rs. 3,872.12 crore.

Whatever the reasons for an apparently low outlay on Defence, it is clear that what was 17 per cent of the total budget last year has come down to 15 per cent this year. In terms of gross national product, it would be about 3.8 per cent.

The fate of each rupee : Out of every rupee that the Government gets as revenue, 22 paise come from excise, 19 paise from customs, 16 paise from internal borrowings, 12 paise from non-tax revenue, four paise from income tax, five paise from corporation tax, one paise from other taxes, four paise from external assistance, eight paise from other capital receipts and nine paise from deficit.

Out of every rupee that is spent by the Government, 19 paise go for the Central Plan, 17 paise for interest on loans, 15 paise on defence, and 13 paise each on share of taxes and other non-Plan expenditure. Twelve paise go for States and Union Territories Plan assistance, two paise for non-Plan assistance and nine paise for subsidies.

Telephone, postal rates go up

Having raised the price of petroleum, steel, coal, etc., already, the Government on February 24, 1988 announced a hike in postal and telecommunication rates to not additional revenue of Rs. 549 crore a year. The increases, which came less than a week before the Union Budget, will be effective from April 1, 1988, it was announced in the Lok Sabha on February 24. The steep increase in telephone and postal charges came close on the heels of raising the freight and passenger fares by the Railways on the same day.

Bimonthly telephone rents have been hiked by Rs. 15 to Rs. 130 depending on the size of exchange systems. In large exchange systems of three lakh lines and more, the bimonthly rental goes up from Rs. 200 to Rs. 330. Rent for exchange systems between one lakh and three lakh lines goes up from Rs. 200 to Rs. 300.

The cost of telephone calls over and above the 275 free ones goes up from 60 paise to 80 paise. The cost increases progressively to Rs. 1 per call (for 2,001 calls to 5,000 calls) and Rs. 1.25 (for more than 5,000 calls).

The cost of calls from public booths which stood at 50 paise goes up to Re. 1. Subscriber trunk dialling (STD) rates have been hiked from 60 paise per unit to Re. 1 per unit. Trunk call charges for distances up to 50 km remain unchanged. But for subsequent distances the rate has been hiked from Rs. 2 to Rs. 9.

In the postal sector, the commission for money orders up to Rs. 50 will be 40 paise for every Rs. 10 or part thereof instead of the existing 30 paise. The minimum commission will be 50 paise. Registration fee will increase from the existing Rs. 4.50 to Rs. 5.

While the existing basic postage of 35 paise for inland letters will continue, there will now be a stationery charge of 15 paise. The stationery charge on departmentally embossed envelopes has gone up to 15 paise from the current 10 paise.

Steep hike in rail fares, freight

After a one-year respite, there is a massive raise in passenger fares and freight and parcels rates. The Railway Budget for 1988-89, presented in the Parliament on February 24, 1988 by the Union Minister of State for Railways, Mr. Madhav Rao Scindia, has proposed hikes in passenger fares, freight rates and parcel and luggage charges with effect from April 1 to fetch an additional revenue of Rs. 622 crore in the year. This was one of the stiffest all-round increases ever proposed in the Railway Budget, and contrasted sharply with last year's budget in which no hikes had been proposed.

Foodgrains, fertilisers, pulses, salt, edible oils, fodder and livestock are, however, exempt from the steep six per cent increase in freight rates which will yield Rs. 241 crore. The increase in all classes of passenger fares, including monthly season tickets, will net Rs. 358 crore and the 10 per cent hike in parcel and luggage will add another Rs. 23 crore to the Railway revenues during the year.

Mr. Scindia said that the fare and freight increases he had proposed had become "unavoidable" to bridge the projected gap between the revenue and expenditure of the Indian Railways. He declared: "In the long-term interests of the Railway system, it is absolutely essential that we retain the financial viability of the organisation." He described the steep increases proposed as "some adjustments in fare and freight rates."

The following are the highlights of the Railway Minister's proposals:

- ♦ Ordinary second class ticket to cost

between 50 paise and Rs. 3 more.

- ♦ Second class Mail or Express train ticket to cost between Rs. 2 and 15 more.

- ♦ Second class monthly season ticket to cost between Rs. 4 and Rs. 8 more

- ♦ Air-conditioned chair car fare to be raised between Rs. 5 and Rs. 25.

- ♦ The 10 per cent surcharge on first class ticket levied for drought to be continued after April 1 as normal fare.

- ♦ Air-conditioned sleeper class to cost more by between Rs. 10 and Rs. 95.

- ♦ Air-conditioned first class ticket will cost 10 per cent extra in addition to the 10 per cent hike in the first class owing to the drought surcharge.

- ♦ Reservation fee for air-conditioned first class to be Rs. 12, for AC sleeper and first class Rs. 6, for AC chair car and second class sleeper Rs. 5 and for second class Rs. 2.

- ♦ Parcel and luggage rates to be increased by 10 per cent.

- ♦ Freight rates to go up by 6 per cent; fertilisers, foodgrains, fodder, pulses, salt, edible oils, gur, jaggery and livestock exempted from the increase

Surface-to-surface missile test-fired

India has successfully test-fired a new generation 250 km range 'Prithvi' surface-to-surface missile from the Srihankota space station in Andhra Pradesh on February 25, 1988 and the Prime Minister, Mr. Rajiv Gandhi, declared that the missiles would be used "purely for defence purposes." Making the announcement of the successful testing of the missile into the Bay of Bengal, in both Houses of Parliament, the Prime Minister said, after the required number of test launches 'Prithvi' would be included "in numbers" into the Indian Army.

With the test firing, India joins the select group of four nations—the United States, the Soviet Union, China and France—which have developed this class of surface-to-surface missile. Mr. Gandhi said 'Prithvi' (of the class of Soviet SS-150) had the capability of carrying different kind of payloads and warheads which could inflict heavy damage on enemy targets. The Prime Minister told both the Houses that the missile was based totally on indigenous design and development effort of the Defence Research and Development Organisation (DRDO). He said compared to other missiles 'Prithvi' had the best warhead-to-weight ratio, very advanced inertial navigation and guidance systems incorporating on-board computer operating with real time software.

According to defence experts, 'Prithvi' matches the most advanced missiles of its class now being produced by the United States and the Soviet Union. The missile

project team of scientists, defence sources say, are working on an ambitious programme to indigenously manufacture a family of missiles for the Army, the Navy and the Air Force which would considerably reduce the country's present dependence on foreign supplies.

Besides 'Prithvi', the project team has already successfully flight tested the surface-to-air missile 'Trishul' based on the Soviet Sam missiles. Another more advanced surface-to-air missile 'Akash' is also being developed along with the country's first and state-of-art anti-tank missile to be called 'Nag'. The scientists working on the missile say that 'Nag' which is now in final stages of development could destroy even the most sophisticated tanks from about four kilometres.

Scientists working on 'Akash' have already conducted static tests on such integrated ram rocket propulsion system and energy level double that of conventional solid and liquid propulsion systems have been achieved. A unique feature of 'Akash' is that it can select its own target. Once fired, its computer guides it. When the missile reaches near its target area, it switches on its own radar to home onto a particular target. In simple terms, this highly accurate missile tracks multiple targets but using its own "brain" hits only one of them.

Scientists, technologists and workers associated with the 'Prithvi' programme at DRDO have done a commendable job in successfully designing, producing and testing of the country's first missile. The successful test is yet another indication that the country's programme to develop a variety of guided weapons systems is making steady progress. An important feature of the missile programme is that it has continued despite an international effort to thwart it. Ironically enough, the Indian success comes hard on the heels of an agreement signed by seven Western nations—the United States, France, Japan, West Germany, Britain, Italy and Canada—to restrict the export of large missiles and their components to Third World countries. The timing of the agreement made it amply clear that the hasty Western measure was directed against India. This is despite the fact that India has no plans for using nuclear warheads on 'Prithvi'. The Western embargo obviously has had no effect on the Indian programme.

Major reshuffle in Union Cabinet

In a major reshuffle and expansion of his Council of Ministers, the Prime Minister, Mr. Rajiv Gandhi, on February 14, 1988 inducted 13 new Ministers, including three of Cabinet rank—Mr. Dinosh Singh, Mr. Motilal Vora and Mr. Bindeshwari Dubey—while dropping Mr. G. S. Dhillon and Mrs. Ram Dulhari Sinha, Mr. Dubey and Mr.

Vora had resigned earlier from the Chief Minister's Office of Bihar and Madhya Pradesh respectively. Mr. Dinesh Singh from Uttar Pradesh was a Cabinet Minister in Mrs. Indira Gandhi's Government and held External Affairs and Commerce portfolios.

Mr. Vora has been made Health and Family Welfare Minister, Mr. Dubey given the Law and Justice portfolio and Mr. Dinesh Singh put in charge of Water Resources. While Mrs. Sinha has been given gubernatorial posting in Kerala, no announcement was made about the future assignment for Mr. Dhillon.

The reallocation of charges, while reducing the burden of some of Mr. Gandhi's senior Cabinet colleagues, substantially strengthens some of the key portfolios like Finance, Defence, Agriculture, Environment and Welfare, and is indicative of the Government's present concerns. For example, against the backdrop of the current drought and its economic aftermath in coming months, Mr. Gandhi has placed Agriculture Ministry under Mr. Bhajan Lal, and inducted Mr. Hari Krishna Shastri and Mr. Sham Lal Yadav as Ministers of State. Mr. Shastri has been put in charge of Agricultural Research and Education and Mr. Janardhan Poojari brought in from Finance to look after Rural Development.

With a seasoned Mr. Dinesh Singh assisted by the Minister of State, Mrs. Krishna Sahi, in charge of Water Resources, and the Environment and Forests placed under independent charge of the Minister of State, Mr. Z. R. Ansari, the entire agriculture sector and the allied water resources and rural development have been given an apparent priority. Equal stress appears to have been given to Finance, where Mr. N. D. Tiwari's hand has been strengthened with the induction of the Ministers of State, Mr. Eduardo Faleiro and Mr. Aji Panja, who had proven their abilities in their previous charges, and retention of Mr. R. K. Gadhi.

Mr. Gandhi has also sought to pay greater attention to the problems of Health and Family Welfare, by taking the charge out from Mr. P. V. Narasimha Rao and placing it under Mr. Motilal Vora, and keeping Welfare under independent charge of Mrs. Rajendra Kumari Bajpai. In the Defence Ministry, Mr. K. C. Pant is now assisted by Mr. Santosh Mohan Dev in addition to Mr. Shivraj Patil as Minister of State.

Mr. P. Shiv Shankar continues to be in charge of Planning and Programme Implementation, but his temporary charge of Law and Justice has now been placed under Mr. Bindeshwari Dubey. Mr. Narasimha Rao too has been unburdened and facilitated to concentrate on Human Resource Development. Mr. H. K. L. Bhagat, the Parliamentary Affairs Minister, has been given the additional charge of Information and Broadcasting after shedding it from Mr. Panja. Mr. Bhagat has shed Food and Civil Supplies which has been put under

independent charge of Mr. Sukh Ram.

In the reshuffle, Mr. Gandhi has elevated Mr. Ram Niwas Mirdha, Minister of State for Textiles, to the Cabinet rank in the same Ministry. Two Deputy Ministers, Mr. Biren Singh Engti and Mr. Girdhar Gomango have been elevated as Ministers of State. Mr. C. K. Jaffer Sharif has been drafted back and appointed as Minister of State in Coal Ministry.

With the changes, the strength of the 37-month-old Rajiv Gandhi Ministry rose from 49 to 60. The new Council has 16 Ministers of Cabinet rank, 37 Ministers of State and seven Deputy Ministers. However, the Minister of State for Chemicals and Petrochemicals, Mr. R. K. Jaichandra Singh, resigned from the Union Council of Ministers on instructions from the Congress (I) high command on February 17 and was appointed Chief Minister of Manipur in place of Mr. Rishang Keishing on March 4.

Changes in States

Along with the induction of 13 more members in Mr. Rajiv Gandhi's Council of Ministers in the twelfth exercise, the Chief Ministers in three States were replaced and Governors in six States appointed. The way in which the Prime Minister has brought about the changes is a pointer to his eagerness to prepare the party for the next elections. In fact, depending upon the progress he makes in this direction, he will decide whether he will go in for mid-term polls or he will wait till the end of the next year when the general election is due.

The long awaited appointment of Governors of half a dozen States was finally made on February 14, 1988. Of the six appointments, five are fresh postings. In the sixth case, Mr. P. Venkatasubbaiah has been shifted from Bihar to Karnataka.

Mr. K. Brahmananda Reddy, former Union Home Minister in Mrs. Indira Gandhi's Government, has been appointed Governor of Maharashtra, to fill the vacancy caused by the election of Dr. S. D. Sharma to the post of Vice-President. Mr. Venkatasubbaiah has moved to Karnataka to succeed Mr. A. N. Banerji, who has been on a long extension.

Mr. Govind Narain Singh, a senior politician of Madhya Pradesh who had hit the headlines after the 1967 Assembly elections for his role in forming a coalition Ministry after inducing defections from the Congress camp and later rejoined the Congress, has found a place in Patna Raj Bhavan.

Mrs. Ram Dulari Sinha, who was dropped from the Union Council of Ministers, is the new Governor of Kerala. She has succeeded Mr. P. Ramachandran whose term had ended. Mr. Sukhdev Prasad, a senior Congress (I) leader from Uttar

Pradesh, has been appointed Governor of Rajasthan to succeed Mr. Vasantrao Patil, who resigned some time back. Mr. H. A. Barari, former chief of the Intelligence Bureau, is the new Governor of Haryana. He has succeeded Mr. S. M. H. Burney who had completed his tenure.

A change of leadership in Bihar was on the cards. A political uncertainty had gripped Bihar with reports of the impending change in the leadership of the ruling State Congress legislature party, virtually bringing the official machinery to a standstill. Mr. Bindeshwari Dubey has no one but himself to blame for his woes. During more than two years in office, he had proved that all the doubts about him were justified. His name became synonymous with nepotism as in-laws and more immediate relatives began to behave as if they had been made Chief Ministers rather than Mr. Dubey. All sense of governance had disappeared from Bihar. Bowing to the wishes of the Congress (I) Central leadership, Mr. Dubey resigned from the Chief Minister's Office and Mr. Bhagwat Jha Azad, M.P. and a former Union Minister of State, was on February 14, 1988 sworn in as Chief Minister.

After Mr. Motilal Vora tendered his resignation from the Chief Minister's Office in dramatic circumstances and inducted to the Union Council of Ministers, Mr. Arjun Singh, former Union Communications Minister, was re-inducted as Chief Minister of Madhya Pradesh in a swift and smooth succession. The turn of events in Madhya Pradesh politics had caught political observers off-guard, even though within the State there has been an unremitting campaign against Mr. Vora's stewardship in recent months. This dissident activity, however, was not as intense and sustained as in some other Congress (I)-ruled States like Bihar, Maharashtra and Orissa.

For Mr. Arjun Singh, it is the third time that he has been sworn in as Chief Minister. After his first full spell from 1980 till 1985, he steered the Congress (I) to a comfortable victory in the March 1985 Assembly polls. He was once again sworn in as Chief Minister, but the very next day he had to resign and proceed to Punjab as its Governor. Mr. Arjun Singh has returned to the State after 35 months, a period which has been eventful and marked by high drama as he moved from one position to another: after being Punjab Governor, during whose tenure the Punjab accord was concluded, he went on to become the Union Commerce Minister, then Congress (I) Vice-President and then Union Communications Minister.

The Manipur Chief Minister, Mr. Rishang Keishing, was asked to resign to make way for Mr. R. K. Jaichandra Singh, former Union Minister of State for Chemicals and Petrochemicals, to succeed him. The move to replace Mr. Keishing was known quite for some time. The Centre had frowned upon the Chief Minister having strained his relations with the Governor, Gen. K. V.

Krishna Rao as also with the PCC chief Mr. Koishing was reported to be in league with underground rebels. Mr Jaichandra Singh took over the Chief Ministership on March 4.

Economic Survey for 1987-88

The Economic Survey for 1987-88 presented to the Parliament by the Union Finance Minister, Mr. N. D Tiwari, on February 26, 1988 reveals the undoubted resilience that the Indian economy has acquired over the past few years. But of equal importance is the survey's sombre prognosis for the days ahead. Indeed, the survey has emphasised that while the Government has managed to soften the impact of the severe and widespread drought, some Herculean efforts will be needed to regain the momentum of quick development.

The survey notes that the natural calamities have also brought into sharp relief the agricultural economy's inherent strength, the industrial and other non-agricultural sectors' growing resilience to disruptions in agriculture, the ability to maintain the tempo of infrastructure development in the face of adversities, emergence of healthy trends in foreign trade and a capacity for responsive economic management in the face of massive and unanticipated changes in the economic environment.

The survey reveals a grim picture of the Indian economy with the GNP growth rate expected to vary between one to two per cent as a result of the fall in agricultural production by 10 to 15 million tonnes compared with last year, the rate of inflation going up to 9.8 per cent and the debt service ratio rising to as high as 23 to 24 per cent following higher IMF loan repayments and increased external borrowings.

The agricultural production in 1987-88 is expected to decline by about seven to 10 per cent owing to the drought over the previous year's 144 million tonnes. In 1986-87 too, agricultural production had fallen to 144 million tonnes from 151 million tonnes in 1985-86. Apart from affecting the kharif output of all crops, the drought this year had also hit the production of pulses, oilseeds, cotton and, to some extent, sugarcane.

Prices will continue to remain under pressure until the next kharif season due to the impact of drought. The overall rate of inflation in terms of wholesale price index was 5.3 per cent during 1986-87 as against 3.8 per cent in the previous year and 7.6 per cent in 1984-85. Prices came under pressure during 1987-88 largely on account of the setback in agriculture production caused by drought. The pressure on prices had started building up towards the second half of 1986-87. The rainfall deficiency resulted in shortfall of production of both

food as well as non-food crops during 1986-87. Consequently, the usual seasonal decline in prices during the second half of the last year was weak, the survey points out.

However, the redeeming features of the national economy in 1987-88 are that the industrial sector has been able to register a growth rate of 10.2 per cent during April-November 1987 as against 8.5 to 9 per cent in the corresponding period of last fiscal year; the infrastructure sectors performance has been "robust", and there has been a decline in trade deficit in the first nine months of 1987-88 as against the corresponding period of 1986-87 as a result of a surge in exports.

The survey notes that industries accounting for two-thirds of the total eight of the manufacturing sector have shown positive rates of growth while those showing a rate of higher than 10 per cent accounted for 21 per cent of the weight of the sector. No doubt the high industrial growth was helped by good performance by the infrastructure. It is industry and the development of infrastructure that will in all probability contribute in the short term to a higher GNP growth rate, to exportable surplus now essential to ease the balance of payment pressure, and to a higher rate of savings when the trend is one of deceleration.

The survey calls for "ruthless pruning" of programmes of "doubtful economic and social merit", giving an impression that some of the anti-poverty programmes and social welfare measures might be axed soon. As usual, it also emphasises the need for improving public sector performance, insisting that financial improvement must go hand in hand with functional efficiency and that revenue should come through better productivity and not upward "adjustment" of prices.

The survey portrays a difficult situation managed well so far, despite the severest drought of the century, and seeks to blame non-performance or setbacks in all major sectors of the economy on drought and the exposed vulnerability of agriculture to adverse weather conditions. To check the situation, the survey has suggested long-term strategy of expanding areas under assured irrigation, full utilisation of irrigation potential, improvement in water management system, and proper cropping patterns. It has sharply focussed on agricultural imbalances, and suggested development of agriculture in areas where it has lagged.

Income growth rate revised

India is unlikely to achieve the targetted annual average growth of five per cent in the Seventh Plan (1985-90) if the performance in the first three years is any indication.

According to the quick estimates released by the Central Statistical Organisation on February 18, 1988, the growth rate in gross national product (GNP) was only 4.1 per cent in 1986-87 against 4.5 to 5 per cent anticipated in the economic survey of 1986-87.

The rise in GNP was only 4.9 per cent in 1985-86 in the revised figures for 1980-81 as the base year. The economic survey of 1986-87 had placed the same at 5.1 per cent on the then quick estimates for that year. In the current year ending March 1988, the drought has disrupted the economy and the Planning Commission is presuming at best a rise of about two per cent in GNP. Thus, the average annual growth in GNP works out to 3.66 per cent during the first three years totalling 11.4 per cent and unless the economy registers higher growth of about seven per cent in each of the next two years the Seventh Plan target would not be reached.

According to the quick estimates, gross domestic product (GDP) at factor cost at 1980-81 prices in 1986-87 is estimated to have risen by four per cent to Rs. 1,62,326 crore from Rs. 1,56,083 crore in 1985-86. At current prices, the GDP in 1986-87 is estimated at Rs. 2,60,584 crore against Rs. 2,33,305 crore in 1985-86, showing an increase of 11.7 per cent during the year.

At constant prices (1980-81), the total national income (i.e., not national product at factor cost) in 1986-87 is estimated at Rs. 1,43,935 crore against Rs. 1,38,611 crore in 1985-86, showing a rise of 3.8 per cent during the year. This growth rate is slightly lower than that of GDP, mainly because of higher consumption of fixed capital. At current prices, the national income in 1986-87 worked out to Rs. 2,29,035 crore compared to Rs. 2,05,436 crore in 1985-86.

The per capita income, in real terms, is estimated at Rs. 1,869 for 1986-87 against Rs. 1,836 for 1985-86, registering an increase of 1.8 per cent during 1986-87. The per capita income at current prices works out to Rs. 2,975 in 1986-87 against Rs. 2,721 during the previous year.

Gross domestic savings during 1986-87 amounted to Rs. 63,413 crore against Rs. 57,630 crore in 1985-86, constituting 21.7 per cent of gross domestic product at market prices against 22 per cent in the previous year. The saving of the public sector, on the other hand, showed a fall of 7.2 per cent.

The net domestic saving during 1986-87 also increased from Rs. 31,190 crore in 1985-86 to Rs. 33,293 crore in 1986-87, constituting 12.7 per cent of net domestic product against 13.3 per cent in the previous year. Whereas the net saving of the household sector has gone up by 14.3 per cent from Rs. 33,098 crore in 1985-86 to Rs. 37,846 crore in 1986-87, the net saving of the private corporate sector declined from Rs. 1,303 crore in 1985-86 to Rs. 881 crore.

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The World

Pledge for equitable world order

The South-South Commission concluded its first full-fledged meeting in Kuala Lumpur and its objectives and terms of reference released on March 6, 1988. The Commission has pledged to work for greater equity for the Third World in a new world order and pave the way for North-South dialogue. The three-day meeting, which finalised the objectives and terms of reference of the 28-member Commission, dedicated itself to focus on issues of South-South cooperation for collective self-reliance and South-North relations. The meeting attended by thinkers and practitioners exclusively from the South, was chaired by the former Tanzanian President, Mr. Julius Nyerere.

The independent non-Governmental body will recommend ways and means as to how the voice of the South could be strengthened in these relations and the Third World's role enhanced "in the search for the implementation of greater equity in a new world order."

The Commission will seek to fashion a well-founded, realistic and practical strategy and programme of action for the Third World. It will highlight the immense potential of South-South cooperation as a means of widening development options open to the Third World. It will also address itself to the task of equitable management of an increasingly complex and interdependent world economy. By the end of its three-year mandate, the Commission expects that a self-sustaining political and intellectual process will be under way, carrying forward the ideas and actions which emerge from its world.

The income and development disparities between developing countries and the industrialised North have widened, the Commission noted and said new gaps are emerging mostly based on rapid scientific and technological advances in the industrialised countries. These have significant yet still only dimly perceived implications for economic and power relationships between the South and the North and for the shape of the world's political economy in general.

Referring to the recent instability of the stock and foreign exchange markets and the repercussions of this on the international economy, the Commission said

these have highlighted the urgent need for a significant degree of collective management of the Third World economy. Even those circles and decision-makers in the North most opposed to such cooperation now appear to realise that it may be in the best interest of their own countries to consider new approaches.

The Commission will undertake a critical analysis of post-World War II development experience and the lessons it holds for development planning in the future. On the basis of this analysis, the Commission will outline development goals and objectives for the year 2000 and beyond. In doing so, it will take into account the changing demographic, social and economic conditions in the Third World and the evolving global environment.

The Commission will analyse and comment on the evolving global environment as this is influenced by political, economic and technological changes in the North. Further, it will assess the implications of this evolution for the South and for the planning of development in the South. It will certainly assess the role of South-South cooperation in widening the options for development strategies. It will analyse the experience acquired by current and past efforts to achieve such cooperation at every level.

Shultz's plan to break W. Asian deadlock

The U.S. Secretary of State, Mr. George Shultz has written letters to King Hussein of Jordan and the Israeli Prime Minister, Mr. Yitzhak Shamir spelling out plan on the way to resolve the West Asian problem. He also met the President of Syria, Gen. Hafez al-Assad and is reported to have given the details of his plan to him also.

The Shultz plan, envisaging the convening of an international conference in early April to be followed by talks on Palestinian autonomy in the Israeli-occupied Arab territories, has, however, been practically rejected by Israel and ignored by the Arabs.

Giving details of the plan, Mr. Shultz said on March 6, 1988 that negotiations on the final status of the occupied territories would begin in December. Only after these talks had begun would the so-called "interim arrangements" regarding limited autonomy go into effect. According to the Shultz plan, the interim arrangements would last for at

least three years—even if a final status accord was reached earlier—to give Israelis and Palestinians time to adjust to the transition. The latter provision* is considered a major concession to Israel, as it demanded that Palestinian autonomy be given time to prove itself before moving on to final status arrangements.

Regarding Palestinian participation in any new peace talks, the Secretary of State told reporters that he favoured a joint Jordanian-Palestinian delegation. He said King Hussein "continues to believe that is the right way to go" but conceded it would not be easy to resolve this issue if the Palestinian Liberation Organisation continues to oppose the joint delegation.

Mr. Shultz said he realised that his "time line" for the peace plan was "very ambitious" and that the next administration might be responsible for implementing part of the plan. But he insisted that giving the parties a deadline was a good way to "get people to make up their minds."

Reacting to the Shultz plan, Radio Israel reported that Mr. Shamir "remains opposed to key elements to the plan". The radio quoted an unnamed official in the Prime Minister's office as saying that if there is no change in the American plan, the answer Mr. Shamir will bring to Washington "will certainly be in the negative." Mr. Shamir insists that any international conference held at the start of the Arab-Israeli talks will be purely organisational and given no authority whatsoever. He also opposes any accelerated time-table for the start of negotiations on the final status of the Israeli-occupied West Bank and Gaza Strip.

One should recall that the American plan calls for an international meeting to pave the way for interim Palestinian self-rule in the occupied West Bank and Gaza Strip. It, however, does not suggest granting powers to the meeting to impose a settlement. The Syrian Foreign Minister, Mr. Farooq al-Shara, when he had met Mr. Shultz, needless to add, had reiterated his country's conditions for reaching a comprehensive West Asia settlement, including Israel's withdrawal from all occupied Arab territories. Moreover, this solution can best be dealt with through the convening of an international conference under the auspices of the five permanent members of the Security Council and the parties concerned, including the Palestine Liberation Organisation.

Ershad party gets majority

Bangladesh's ruling Jatiya Party won a majority in the parliamentary elections, boycotted by the Opposition and marred by violence. The results were declared on March 4, 1988. As anticipated, the ruling party won more than three-fourth of the total seats in the 300-member house. The Jatiya candidates went unopposed for 18 and voting for another seat was cancelled after the death of a candidate.

The President, Mr. H. M. Ershad, said the elections would help quiet the violence against his Government. "After this, things will definitely improve," he said. The Prime Minister, Mr. Mizanur Rahman Chowdhury, and 14 other Cabinet Ministers were re-elected.

Several parties that took part in the controversial Bangladesh parliamentary elections, boycotted by the main Opposition parties, have complained of "rigging and ballot dacoities". They allege that the ruling party resorted to methods like intimidation, rigging and "conspiracy" during the polling to ensure the defeat of many candidates. The Opposition has termed the polls as a "farce" in which the voters did not participate. Parties other than the ruling party that took part do not subscribe to this view but say that many of their nominees were robbed of victory because of the Jatiya Party's and Government's actions which resulted in rigging and "dacoity" of the votes.

In fact, some of the results have come as a surprise because many had thought that prominent persons of the pro-election parties other than the ruling party would win the polls. Some of the cases in this respect have been quoted. Another interesting aspect of the election, leaving apart whether it was a farce or not, is the poor show of the Freedom Party led by the retired army officers who had masterminded the 1975 coup that killed the Bangladesh founder-leader, Sheikh Mujibur Rahman and toppled his Government. The party won only two seats.

Mr. Ershad's Jatiya Party had won a comfortable majority in the parliamentary election he held in 1986 and he need not have, under the constitution, sought a fresh mandate before 1991. But he decided to go for a fresh election when last year he dissolved parliament in the wake of a prolonged opposition agitation to seek his ouster. Having dissolved parliament, Gen Ershad created a constitutional vacuum which he could not fill except through a fresh poll. The only logic for him to go for a new election, according to him, was that the principal Opposition parties—the Awami League and the Bangladesh Nationalist party—had made it impossible for parliament to function.

Before going to the polls, Mr. Ershad had announced that the army would be

supervising the polls; and then came the massive crackdown on the Opposition, with many leading political personalities opposed to the whimsical ways of the dictator either rounded up or kept under police surveillance. Although Mr. Ershad may argue that his decision to bring the armed forces into the electoral process was the result of a desire to avoid violence, the fact remains that with the elections about two weeks away, he was taking no chances. He gave every indication that he is willing to take extreme steps to prevent large-scale demonstrations on election day. At least 14 persons were reported killed and hundreds injured as widespread violence marred the fourth parliamentary poll in Bangladesh.

New hopes in S. Korea

A little-known retired four-star General, Mr. Roh Tae Woo, took over power peacefully in Seoul on February 25, 1988, as the 13th President of South Korea, in an open ceremony from his mentor, Mr. Chun Doo Hwan. With this comes the hope that the country is set to make a clean break with the authoritarian past. In his inaugural speech, Mr. Roh has promised not only to establish human rights and press freedom but also to go ahead seriously with the implementation of the June 29 reform package that paved the way for a new political course in South Korea.

Mr. Roh is committed to ambitious plans to build a stable democracy, double the incomes of workers, farmers and others, and establish a "people's Government". He also has pledged to end the confrontational and sometimes violent nature of South Korean politics and the nation's strong regional conflicts. He plans for solving most of the nation's major problems during the next five years.

But the ex-General's first challenge is to persuade South Koreans that he is different from the rigid civilian and military strongmen who have ruled the country since its creation in 1948. Opposition parties and dissidents have vowed to fight the new Government and reject its legitimacy. "The foremost task facing Mr. Roh and his cabinet is to put their words promising democratic reforms into action and show the people that they really are different from the past rulers."

Mr. Roh helped install fellow General and friend, Mr. Chun Doo Hwan as President in 1980, and he served in various posts in Mr. Chun's authoritarian Government. Mr. Roh split with Mr. Chun during massive anti-Government protests in June by backing Opposition demands for democratic elections. Mr. Roh promised the nation democracy and stability and went on to win the December 16 election with 36.6 per cent of the vote after rival Opposition candidates split the anti-Government vote. Leaders of the ruling Democratic Justice Party insist Mr. Roh is sincere and intends to carry out all his promises, whatever the cost.

The new Government is counting on the desire of most South Koreans for democracy and an end to years of tough Government rule and political strife to gain support. The little known, well built career officer, now leads a country, which has successfully eradicated its age-old rural poverty in one generation—a rare accomplishment. In South Korea, power has changed hands through the barrel of the gun since 1961, when Gen. Park Chung Hee came to power through a bloodless coup. Since then military dominates. The continuation justifies an official penchant for a threat from North Korea. South Korea's Confucious tradition also entails duty to obey the authority.



New South Korean President Roh Tae Woo with his wife and Japanese Prime Minister Noboru Takeshita at a reception in Seoul on February 25

Last seven years of Mr. Chun's Presidency were plagued with a continuous confrontation between the pro-democracy Opposition and the military-backed regime. A people's movement, reminiscent of Philippines, kicked off a turmoil against what Opposition said nation's "military dictatorship". Although the power has been transferred on February 25 from one soldier to another, yet the mode of the transfer marked a new chapter. The peaceful transfer was a landmark in the nation's history. Peaceful transfer means a moral booster to the nation's burgeoning middle class, which opposed the military domination.

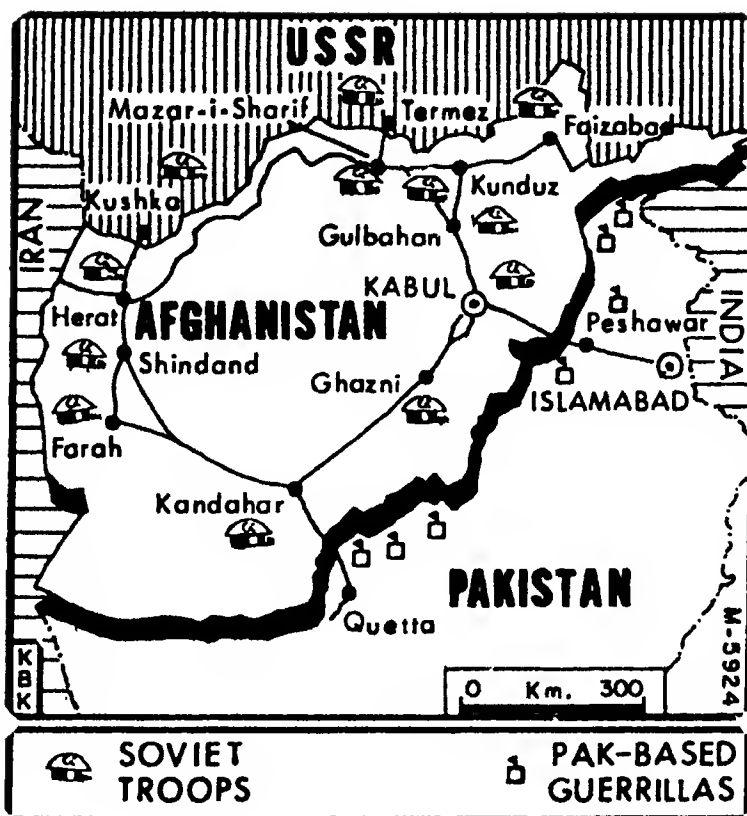
India's vital stake in Afghanistan

The Prime Minister, Mr. Rajiv Gandhi, said in the Lok Sabha on March 2, 1988 that India had a vital stake in what was happening in Afghanistan since it was a neighbouring country and a vital part of our region. He expressed the hope that the talks in Geneva would be peaceful and an agreement worked out before March 15 to enable the Soviet pull-out to begin two months later. He said "Afghanistan is an integral part of our region. Developments there have brought a confrontation of major powers to our very doorsteps."

Welcoming the initiative taken by the Soviet leader, Mr. Mikhail Gorbachev, in announcing withdrawal of his country's troops from Afghanistan, Mr. Gandhi expressed the hope that the agreement between Pakistan and Afghanistan would be signed by March 15 at the proximity talks that began on March 2 at Geneva, so that the Soviet forces could start withdrawal by May 15 as stipulated.

Mr. Gandhi asserted that India could not remain indifferent to the developments which had brought a confrontation of major powers "on our doorsteps". Now since the opportunity had been provided to bring peace and strengthen the forces of non-alignment in Afghanistan, he had invited the Pakistan President, Gen. Zia-ul-Haq, to come to Delhi. However, since the Pakistani President had expressed his inability to come due to pre-occupations, he had on Gen. Zia's suggestion named the Foreign Secretary, Mr. K. P. S. Menon, as his special emissary.

The Prime Minister observed that India had been striving for a solution in Afghanistan for years. Significant forward movement towards a resolution of the conflict had taken place recently. Both the United States and the Soviet Union had been taking India into confidence in the process of evolving a solution. The forthcoming agreement would take care of India's security interest (by removing big power rivalry) in the region and also secured the interests of the Non-aligned Movement, Mr. Gandhi said.



India has no reason to feel defensive about its interest in the Afghan issue. Recent developments have only vindicated its stand that the only way to resolve the problem is for the Soviet Union to pull out its troops from Afghanistan and a simultaneous end to all foreign interference in that country's internal affairs. It is to this position that both the Super Powers have arrived after all the rounds of the Geneva proximity talks between Pakistan and Afghanistan and Reagan-Gorbachev summits.

Having silently worked behind-the-scenes for this understanding, India has reason to feel perturbed at Gen. Zia's negative stance in insisting on a prior agreement on an interim Government for Afghanistan. But here again, India appreciated the reasons for Pakistani misgivings and launched intense diplomatic activity to help form a Government of national reconciliation at Kabul.

Withdrawal of Soviet troops from Afghanistan would free an estimated Army Corps plus 60,000 troops of the Pakistan Army, which according to defence analysts in New Delhi, is most likely to be deployed in occupied Kashmir and Sindh region facing the Indian border. The Pakistan Army has at present over 100,000 troops tied down on the border with Afghanistan with the main concentration strung east of the Durand Line and a division including some independent armoured formations on the Baluchistan frontier which, according to warfare experts, is "ideal tank terrain".

Another Army Corps plus an armoured division, the analysts say, was being kept in tactical reserve in the rear of the frontline for rapid deployment and most of these forces would be free for re-deployment after the full withdrawal of Soviet troops from Afghanistan.

In fact, the Pakistan deployment had peaked in early 1986 as the Soviet and Afghan Government troops in a broad sweep moved right up to the Pakistan frontier to seal off rebel passages into Afghanistan.

With the Soviet occupation of Afghanistan about to end in a few months, Gen. Zia is seeking enough justification for the feverish arms build-up in which Pakistan is engaged. He has no alternative to activate the Indo-Pak border where alone he can deploy the 60,000 troops who would be released from the Pak-Afghan border soon, as also the 10,000 troops who perhaps have already returned from Saudi Arabia. Unfortunately, Gen. Zia seems to be convinced that his utility to Washington remains only as long as he is in enmity with India. This may be logic of his survival, but is utterly repugnant to the cause of Indo-Pak friendship.

For
LATEST
WHO'S WHO
See pages 48-49

Constitution Of India

Fundamental Rights

Right to Equality

Article 14 declares that "the State shall not deny to any person equality before the law or equal protection of the law within the territory of India." The phrase "equality before the law" occurs in almost all written constitutions that guarantee fundamental rights. Equality before the law is an expression of English Common Law while "equal protection of laws" owes its origin to the American Constitution. Both the phrases aim to establish what is called the "equality of status and of opportunity" as embodied in the Preamble of the Constitution. While equality before the law is a somewhat negative concept implying the absence of any special privilege in favour of any individual and the equal subjection of all classes to the ordinary law, equal protection of law is a more positive concept implying equality of treatment under equal circumstances. Thus, Article 14 stands for the establishment of a situation under which there is complete absence of any arbitrary discrimination by the laws themselves or in their administration.

Interpreting the scope of the Article, the Supreme Court of India held that (a) equal protection means equal protection under equal circumstances, (b) the State can make reasonable classification for purposes of legislation, (c) presumption of reasonableness is in favour of the legislation, and (d) the burden of proof is on those who challenge the legislation. Explaining the scope of reasonable classification, the Court held that "even one corporation or a group of persons can be taken to be a class by itself for the purpose of legislation, provided there is sufficient basis or reason for it. The onus of proving that there were also other companies similarly situated and this company alone has been discriminated against, was on the petitioner."

In its struggle for social and political freedom mankind has always tried to move towards the ideal of equality for all. The urge for equality and liberty has been the motive force of many revolutions. The Charter of the United Nations records the determination of the member nations to reaffirm their faith in the equal rights of men and women. Indeed, real and effective democracy cannot be achieved unless equality in all spheres is realised in a full measure.

However, complete equality among men

and women in all spheres of life is a distant ideal to be realised only by the march of humanity along the long and difficult path of economic, social and political progress. The constitution and laws of country can at best assure to its citizens only a limited measure of equality. The framers of the Indian Constitution were fully conscious of this. This is why while they gave political and legal equality the status of a fundamental right, economic and social equality was largely left within the scope of Directive Principles of State Policy.

The Right to Equality affords protection not only against discriminatory laws passed by legislatures but also prevents arbitrary discretion being vested in the executive. In the modern State the executive is armed with vast powers, in the matter of enforcing by laws, rules and regulations as well as in the performance of a number of other functions. The equality clause prevents such power being exercised in a discriminatory manner. For example, the issue of licences regulating various trades and business activities cannot be left to the unqualified discretion of the licensing authority. The law regulating such activities should lay down the principles under which the licensing authority has to act in the grant of these licences.

Prohibition of Discrimination on Certain Grounds, Art. 15

Not content with a mere general declaration of the right to equality and fully conscious of the types of discrimination prevalent in the country, the framers went a step further in Article 15 which is more illustrative in character than introducing anything substantially new. Yet, there is one striking feature in it which brings within its scope, although in a limited way, the actions of private individuals. According to the Article, "the State shall not discriminate against any citizen on grounds only of religion, race, caste, sex, place of birth or any of them. Further, on the basis of any of those grounds a citizen cannot be denied access to shops, public restaurants or the use of wells, tanks, bathing ghats, roads and places of public resort maintained wholly or partly out of State funds or dedicated to the use of the general public."

Interpreting the scope of the Article, the Supreme Court held that "it is plain that the fundamental right conferred by Article 15(1) is conferred on a citizen as an individual and

is a guarantee against his being subjected to discrimination in the matter of rights, privileges and immunities pertaining to him as a citizen generally." In another decision the Court rejected the plea that residence in the State was equivalent to place of birth and held that these are two distinct conceptions with different connotations both in law and in fact, and when Article 15(1) prohibits discrimination based on the place of birth it cannot be read as prohibiting discrimination based on residence. Residence as a qualification for certain purposes such as employment may not be classed with discrimination based on caste and place of birth.

The significance of the Article is that it is a guarantee against every form of discrimination by the State on the basis of religion, race, caste or sex. It also strikes at the root of provincialism by prohibiting discrimination based upon one's place of birth. It also goes well with the ideal of a single citizenship which the Constitution establishes for the entire country. By including within its scope certain discriminatory actions of private individuals, the Article anticipates Article 17 which abolishes untouchability and facilitates the removal of discriminatory practices indulged in by the higher castes against the lower castes and helps in a substantial measure the progress of social equality.

Article 15 has, however, two notable exceptions in its application. The first of these permits the State to make special provision for the benefit of women and children. The second allows the State to make any special provision for the advancement of any socially and educationally backward classes of citizens or for the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes. The special treatment meted out to women and children is in the larger and the long range interest of the community itself. It also recognises the social customs and background of the country as a whole. The second exception was not in the original Constitution but was later on added to it as a result of the First Amendment of the Constitution in 1951.

Equality of Opportunity in Matters of Public Employment, Art. 16

Article 16 guarantees equality of opportunity in matters of public employment. In the first part of the Article,

the general rule is laid down that there shall be equal opportunity for all citizens, wherever they are living, in matters of employment under the State; thereby the universality of Indian citizenship is emphasised. In the next section, the general principle is explained in detail. According to this, the State is prohibited from showing any discrimination against any citizen on grounds of religion, caste, race, sex, descent, place of birth or residence.

The next clauses are in the nature of exceptions. According to the first residence qualifications may be made necessary in the case of appointments under the State for particular position. But instead of leaving it to individual States to make any rules they like in this regard, the power is vested in Parliament to prescribe the requirements as to residence within the State. This is intended to make the qualifying test uniform throughout India. The second exception is in favour of reservation of positions in public employment for any backward class of citizens. This is meant to help those who have had very little share so far in public employment. The determination of a backward community is a matter that is left to each State Government. The third exception seeks to take out of the scope of the general principle the management of the affairs of any religious or denominational institution under any special law providing for the same.

The Central Government has been taking several measures to translate the ideal embodied in Article 16 into practice. It convenes, on a regular basis, a conference of State Ministers of Backward Classes with a view to assessing the measures already taken and suggesting necessary modifications to existing practices in order to produce better results. It also advises the State Governments from time to time on specific actions, such as the deletion of references to caste from official records and application forms for admission to educational institutions and issuing warnings against the practice of untouchability to all Government servants, etc.

The States are also advised to adopt economic criteria for the determination of the backwardness of a particular class. But the Governments in the States which are really concerned with the implementation of these proposals have yet to change their attitudes. Most of them are still so much influenced by caste and communal considerations that it seems unrealistic to expect much from them in the near future. Rapid industrialisation and the availability of plenty of new jobs along with a simultaneous expansion of educational opportunities for the backward sections of the community as well as a change in the outlook and attitude of those classes and groups which held a traditional monopoly in public services will gradually facilitate the realisation of the ultimate goal of equal opportunity in public services.

Abolition of Untouchability Art. 17

Article 17 abolishes "Untouchability" and its practice in any form is made an offence punishable under the law. No article in the Constitution was adopted with such unanimity and so great an acclamation and enthusiasm as this article. It was the only one which had the special distinction of having been adopted with cries of "Mahatma Gandhi kiji".

Some critics of the Constitution ask the question: "What is the right that is created by this article?" It is true that it does not create any special privilege for any one. Yet, it is a great fundamental right, a charter of deliverance to one-sixth of the Indian population from perpetual subjugation and despair, from perpetual humiliation and disgrace. We have already seen, while discussing the nature of fundamental rights, that a right is a remedy against a disability. The abolition of untouchability becomes a right in that sense. The custom of untouchability had not only thrown millions of Indians populated into abysmal gloom and despair, shame and disgrace, but it had also eaten into the very vitals of the nation. There could be no better sign of the determination to eradicate the evil than incorporating this Article into the chapter on Fundamental Rights in the Constitution.

It may not be inappropriate in this context to recall what Gandhiji feelingly said on one occasion on the subject. "I do not want to be reborn, but if I am reborn, I wish that I would be reborn as a Harijan, as an untouchable, so that I may lead a continuous struggle against the oppression and indignities that have been heaped upon these classes of people," he said. Again, it may not be inappropriate to recall here that it was an irony of fate that a man who was driven from one school to another, who was forced to take his lessons outside the class room and who was thrown out of hotels in the dead of night, all because he was an untouchable, B. R. Ambedkar, was entrusted with the task of framing the Constitution which embodies this Article and which dealt the death-blow to this pernicious social custom.

The Untouchability Offences Act came into force in June 1955. In one sense it may be said to be an expansion of Article 15 of the Constitution. The Act intended to make the enforcement of any disability against the Scheduled Castes illegal. It provided that when the victim is a member of a Scheduled Caste, the commission of the forbidden act should be presumed to have been done on this ground of untouchability. It has laid down that whatever is open to the general public or to Hindus generally should be equally open to members of the Scheduled Castes also. Thus, for example, no shop may refuse to sell and no person may refuse to render any service to any person on the ground of untouchability.

Every person is entitled to such services on the terms on which they may be obtained in the ordinary course of business by any other person. Any refusal on that ground entails cancellation of any licence required in respect of such profession. Any act which interferes in any manner with the exercise of such rights by any person was made an offence punishable with imprisonment for six months or a fine up to Rs. 500 or both. A subsequent offence is punishable with both imprisonment and fine. All offences under the Act are cognisable and may be compounded with leave of the Court.

The Untouchability Offences Act was amended in 1976 making its penal clauses more stringent. The Act has been also renamed as the Protection of Civil Rights Act. One significant new provision of the Act is that a person convicted of an untouchability offence will be disqualified for contesting the elections. It was for the first time that such a provision became law in the history of elections in India.

In spite of the constitutional provisions, the operation of the Untouchability Offences Act and judicial pronouncements, India cannot yet claim to have rooted out the evil of untouchability completely. In the fight against social evils, legislation is only one of many weapons. To adopt an article in the Constitution against untouchability and make it a fundamental right, or pass an Act of Parliament making its practice an offence, and then expect overnight to have a society devoid of this centuries-old evil, would be too optimistic. There is no room for complacency in spite of the existence of these enactments. Legislation is a poor remedy for prejudices. The battle against every form of untouchability and social discrimination has to be carried to the hearts and minds of prejudiced people through mass contact, the mustering of public opinion and social action. Simultaneously, there must be a vigilant watch over offences with a view to punishing every aggressive manifestation of caste discrimination.

Abolition of Titles Art. 18

In the creation of a society which seems to establish political, social and economic equality and thereby aspires to become truly democratic, there is no room for some individuals to hold title thus creating artificial distinctions among members of the same society. Recognition of titles and the consequent creation of a hierarchy of aristocracy had been denounced as an anti-democratic practice as early as the eighteenth century by both the American and the French Revolutions. A democracy should not create titles and titular glories.

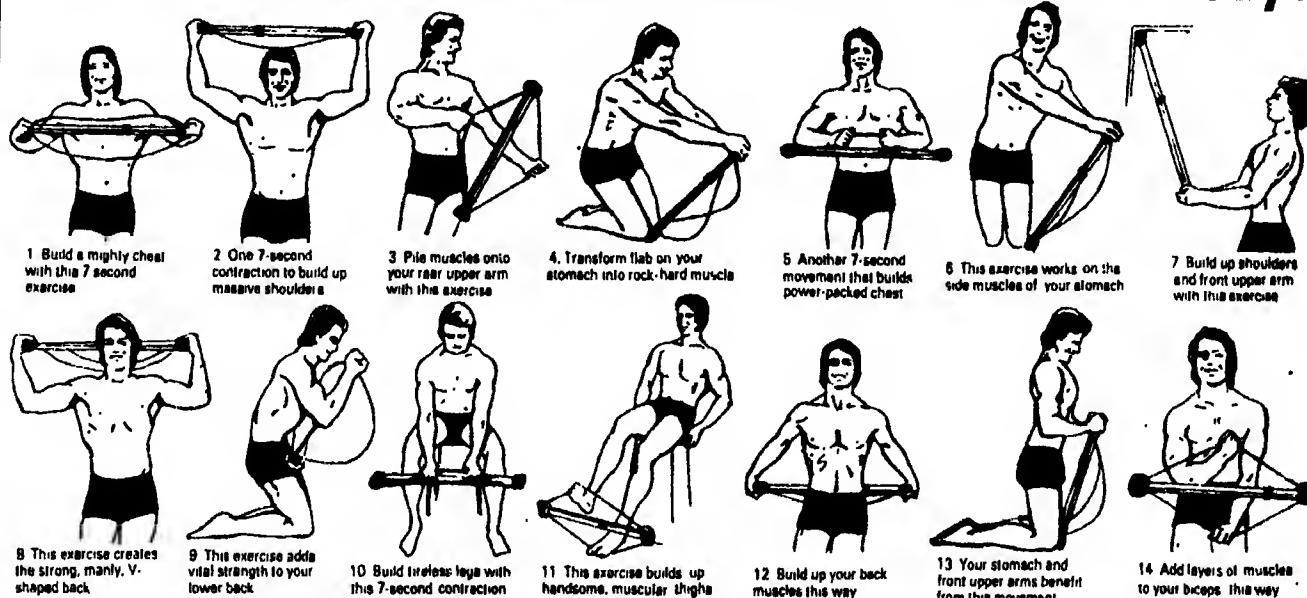
In India, the practice of the British Government conferring a number of titles

(Continued on page 86)

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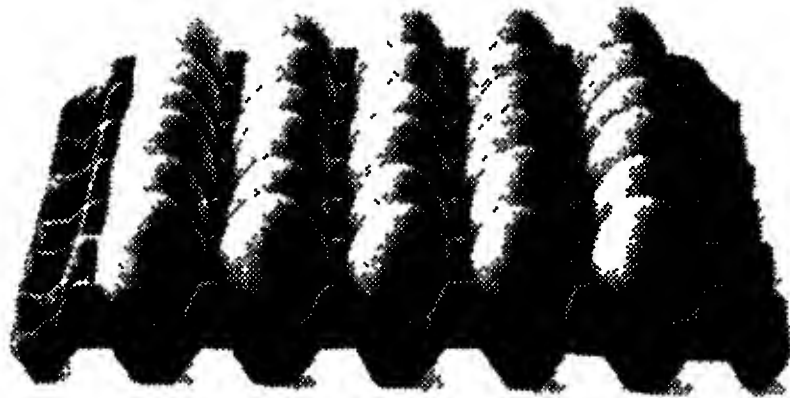
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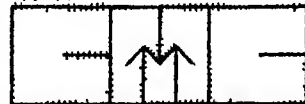
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How To Interview And Be Interviewed

Conducting The Interviews

The form of the interview

Objects of the interview : First and foremost you are looking to find the candidate who is most ideally suited to doing the job. This means not taking on someone who is too highly qualified and would be easily bored or dissatisfied as much as finding someone with the ability to do the job.

Second, you are looking for a candidate who will find that his or her own requirements are met by the conditions of the job and the organisation (whether it be a large company or a one-to-one working relationship). If this is not the case, then an otherwise ideal candidate may turn out to be unhappy doing the work and, therefore, fundamentally unsuitable.

Third, you are aiming to create an atmosphere in the interview which will encourage the candidates to talk and show themselves to best advantage. You can then make the best informed decision and the candidates will feel that they have been fairly treated with ample opportunity to state their case.

Showing candidates around (optional) :

A short guided tour of the workplace, with explanations and a chance to ask questions may come first. This may well be done by someone other than the interviewer.

If not, you may like to give candidates a short written summary about the job, the company, pay and conditions, to read while they are waiting for interview. This can save a lot of time if there are many candidates who will all ask similar questions during the interview.

Look over the candidate's notes : Leave five minutes before each interview to look at the candidate's application form/letter, and any particular questions noted down while first reading it.

Initial greeting : Greet the interviewee as she/he comes in to the room. Confirm the candidate is the one you are expecting—you do not want any cases of mistaken identity. Allow a minute or two of informal chat to relax both of you. Some interviewers address candidates by their first names thinking it encourages a relaxed atmosphere. This is not a good idea as it puts the candidate in the awkward position of not knowing how to address you. Over-familiarity at this stage also makes asking awkward questions more difficult.

Smoking : When the candidate has settled ask him or her if they would like to smoke (if you yourself do not mind). A candidate should not smoke unless invited to do so. If you do not like smoking you should say so if the candidate asks, especially if that may prove a stumbling block in the future.

Be honest with the candidate : Bear in mind right from the start that the interview is a two-way process. On major and minor issues you should give fair answers to queries about the job to avoid misunderstandings and resentment later on. However good you become at assessing a candidate from your own point of view, you will have failed as an interviewer if you do not keep the second interview objective clearly in mind.

Tell the candidate about the interview and the job : Give the candidate a little more time to relax by filling him or her in on background information :

(a) who you are, the shape of the interview, how long it will take and what you are hoping to learn. This will not only reassure the candidate you know what you are doing, which will encourage his/her cooperation, it will also keep it clear in your own mind.

(b) about the job and the company.

Taking notes : If you are going to take notes, let the candidate know at this stage, explain that you do it for all the candidates, and that they are nothing sinister but simply a memory aid.

Because they distract the candidate, and you yourself may miss something important while noting a previous point, note-taking should be kept to a minimum during the interview. Try and keep the majority of writing to the period of five minutes or so after the interviewee has left, when you should sum up the points while they are fresh in your mind.

When you take notes during the interview it is a good idea to do so a short while after the relevant moment has passed so that the candidate is not aware of what prompted you to write. This way she/he will not be thrown by watching you note each unfortunate remark or be distracted by trying to work out what goes down well with you.

Questioning the candidate : The questions are the central point of the whole interview procedure and should be planned in advance. Knowing you have a structured

interview to progress through will make you less likely to fall into the trap of making an intuitive decision at the opening stages of the interview.

You will not be able to find out all you need to know if you do not have a clear idea before you go into the interview of :

(a) what the job is;

(b) who the ideal candidate would be;

(c) what questions will enable you to discover whether the interviewee has all the necessary qualifications, abilities and qualities to match your mental picture of the ideal candidate.

Cover straightforward questions first : It is usual to cover the obvious questions about background, education, qualifications and experience first. These will be simpler for the candidate to answer and will, therefore, help to keep the atmosphere relaxed.

If application forms/c.v.s have been used correctly many of these questions will already have been answered and the well-prepared interviewee will have familiarised himself/herself with the details. In which case at this stage the interviewer can move quickly on to more detailed questions.

Candidates will be reassured if they find that the interviewer has taken the trouble to become familiar with the details on the form. This will make them readier to respond to supplementary questioning. Make it clear that you have taken in details by phrasing questions along the lines of, 'I have looked at your educational records which seems excellent but could you perhaps tell me why you did not pass maths until two years after your other O levels/changed schools halfway through A levels/took a year off while doing your degree?'

Any points similar to these which arise from any section of the application form/c.v.s should be noted and taken in to the interview as a reminder.

When the more straightforward side of the questioning has been dealt with it is usual for the interviewer to move on to more difficult areas of assessment—motivation, enthusiasm, ability to fit in with existing staff, flexibility, readiness to travel if necessary, stability of home background, etc.

Prepare a list of questions to structure the interview : You cannot rely on the right questions coming to you on the spur of the moment. So a list of questions to winkle out the facts not covered by the application

form or c.v. should be prepared before the interview.

Many books written for full-time or professional interviewers advocate a 'system' for asking questions. This usually involves grouping questions round a carefully devised plan, a five-point plan or a seven-point plan, designed to cover all aspects of a candidate's achievements and personality and weighing up excellence in one area such as 'motivation' against inadequacy in another such as background. Although these methods are fairly simple, very thorough and no doubt excellent for those who make interviewing a large part of their life's work they are not particularly useful for those who may not need to exercise interviewing skills often but who want to use the interview to good effect when they do.

Simple method of comparison : Instead of trying to sort answers into meaningful groups it probably suits most people best if they use a percentage system. The principle of this is quite simple. Work out what you want to know, write down the approximate question you think will bring out the right answer and then in a third column put a percentage to represent how much the answer equates with what you would like to hear. Where there is a definite negative response put 0 per cent. If the candidate gives the one acceptable answer put 100 per cent. Other answers will be rated somewhere in between.

Begin with the questions that are obvious to you and using the same method move on to devise questions which will tell you more complex information about the candidate. When you are satisfied with your interview structure take a copy for each candidate and keep it with their application form and the additional questions which arose from it.

Retain flexibility even in a planned interview : No two candidates will respond to questions in exactly the same way so you must keep a fair amount of flexibility in your approach—it would be wrong to stop a candidate from following up an interesting and potentially revealing answer simply because it is not coming at the designated point in your schedule. However, an inexperienced interviewer may find it difficult to get back on course again.

Guide candidates to relevant answers : A useful way of keeping candidates to the order which suits you, apart from giving them an idea of the sequence of questioning at the top of the interview, is to preface each group of questions with an explanatory sentence or two. For example, 'Thank you, I think that tells me all I need to know about your previous jobs. I should now like to take a look at your suitability for this particular job,' or 'If we could move on from your qualifications I would like you to tell me a little more about your personal interests and hobbies.'

These rather artificial bridges from one group of questions to another are useful for keeping the candidate's mind focused on

the right area of response and for helping the interviewer see his/her way through the pre-arranged structure of the interview. If a good rapport has been created with the candidate she/he will see it as further proof that you are in full command of what is happening in the interview and that all your questions are relevant.

Keep reminders on your question sheet : You may find it useful actually to write similar sentences or even your introductory chat on your question list to remind you if your mind goes a blank and to help you see the shape of the interview you are planning.

Keep awkward questions until later : If you have difficult or embarrassing questions to ask—about an unfavourable response to a reference, for example—leave it until the latter part of the interview when you have built up a reasonable rapport with the interviewee.

Use interview records to compare candidates : As long as you can stay reasonably flexible a well-planned interview structure will make comparisons between candidates much easier because all candidates will have been put through more or less the same hoops. The completed interview question forms together with answers to the individual questions arising from candidates' application forms/c.v.s can be perused afterwards at comparative leisure. A decision can then be made on genuine grounds of comparative suitability, not just who sticks in the interviewer's mind most.

Some questions you may like to ask candidates

Preliminary

- How was your journey?
- Do you live far?
- Have you always lived locally?

Talk about job/Interview

- What do you know about us/the company?
- What general information have you about the job/interview?

Education/qualifications

- What did you enjoy most about school/college/any training?
- What did you dislike most about school/college/training?
- Why did you choose that particular course?
- Do you feel your training was useful for your job?
- How would you have changed it?
- What was your favourite subject at school/college? Why?
- What was your least favourite subject at school/college? Why?
- How would you describe your results?
- Have you done any further study/training since leaving school/college?
- Do you study for enjoyment or to advance your career?

Personality

- Tell me something about yourself.
- How do you think your family background has influenced your working life?
- What interests do you have outside work?
- Have you ever been in a position of authority at school/college/in your social life?
- How do you feel about taking on responsibility?
- How do you get along with other people?
- What do you regard as your particular strengths?
- What do you regard as your particular weaknesses?
- How would you describe yourself to others?
- Which newspapers do you read?
- How would you like to see yourself in ten years' time?
- Have you discussed this job with your husband/wife?

Career

- What made you decide on X as a career/job?
- Are any of your family involved in similar work?
- Does it have any major drawbacks?
- Why have you had so many/few different jobs in the last few years?
- Where have you most enjoyed working?
- Why did you leave?
- What has been your most valuable working experience?
- What additional training have you had while working?
- Have you ever had to take time off for health reasons?
- Questions related to technical expertise.

The job itself

- Why are you looking for another job?
- What sort of a job do you want?
- What made you apply for this particular job?
- Why do you think you would be better than the other candidates?
- How do you think you will cope with the lack of... area of experience?
- How do you think your career to date has fitted you for this particular job?
- How will you cope with... drawbacks? (the long journey, moving house, children's schools, shift work, weekend work, long hours, frequent foreign travel, or any other drawbacks associated with the job)
- When would you be free to start?

Sweeping up questions

- What was your proudest moment?
- What was your worst moment?
- What do you admire most/least?
- Is there anything else you would like to tell me about yourself?

(To be continued)

Winning By Will-Power

A leader requires a strong will-power. Will-power is intimately connected with and greatly influences all other leadership qualities. Strong will-power enables the leader to develop good habits essential for successful leadership. Initially a leader has to consciously condition his mind and thought process, to look at things in a positive manner with optimism, by the exercise of his will-power. He must will his mind steadfastly to have faith in success and look at the brighter side of the problems, results, activities and the future.

We are all familiar with the saying that "where there is a will, there is a way." An individual with an iron will, will have indomitable, unassailable rocklike determination. He will have the mental stamina to stick to his decision and task no matter what odds are. Nothing will deter the strong-willed individual from his or her chosen mission. Strong will-power will invest the leader with supreme resoluteness, firmness and decisiveness. There will be no wavering, no vacillation, no 'ifs and buts' and no hankering, gnawing, ruinous doubts. Will-power fills one with supreme self-confidence. It enables the leader to assert himself, to take the plunge to accept challenges, to be bold and enterprising. Will-power alone can enable you to persist and hold on when everything appears lost. Without will-power one cannot aspire to be a leader. Lack of will-power will make one shaky and...

One needs a good deal of will-power, to persist with the difficult task under trying conditions. There may be occasions when you may get into a tight corner and everything goes against you. The time may come when it might appear you could not hold on even a minute longer. You should never give up then, for that is just the place and time that the tide will turn in your favour. You need all the will-power you can muster to resist the temptation to yield, to quit, to throw up the sponge at this critical stage when the last step is to be taken, when the final effort is to be made. It is the last step in a race that counts. It is the last stroke on a nail that counts. Many a prize has been lost just when it was ready to be plucked since the individual lacked the will-power to take this all important final step. In the ultimate analysis will-power is required to overcome one's temptation not to do the tough, difficult, strenuous things.

One has a natural inertia and a love of pleasure. You need the will-power to overcome this inertia and to develop the mental ability to make sacrifices, in order to gain your coveted goal. Let us take a common example. All of us are interested in developing our physique and maintaining

sound health. This calls for regular physical exercises everyday. Everyday you have to set apart a few minutes or hours to do your physical exercises. May be you have to get up an hour early in the morning for this purpose. But both getting up early and taking physical exercises might prove most irksome, especially when the initial enthusiasm wears off. Missing an hour's pleasant sleep is certainly some sacrifice. Doing the physical exercises is definitely irksome and unpleasant. Yet both have to be accomplished if you are to gain your goal of good physique and sound health. You have to exercise your will-power, therefore, to persist with your physical exercises.

We need the will to carry on, to fight against temptations, to do the things in the

IMPROVE YOUR PERSONALITY

right manner instead of choosing the easy way or line of least resistance, to jog along merrily as one in the crowd you do not need any will-power. To drift in the wind, to float downstream with the current you do not have to make any wilful effort. But to be in the lead, make the rest follow your path, to march ahead as a path finder, to do the unusual to accomplish great things, to rise against the mind, to swim or row upstream against the current of will-power. To be a slave to your senses you do not need will-power. But to be the captain of your senses, to maintain control and discipline, to be the master of your fate and decider of your destiny you cannot do without the will-power. In brief, will-power is victory, will-power is leadership and will-power is success.

The unique feature or characteristic of will-power is that the more you exercise it, the more you develop it. It multiplies in geometrical proportion in an individual at each time or occasion he or she exercises it. Therefore, the only way one acquires a strong will-power is to begin by exercising it at each and every possible opportunity. The exercise of will-power will then become a matter of habit. You would have acquired both self-control and self-confidence. In fact these two important attributes of leadership, viz., self-control and self-confidence are only extensions of one's will-power. Discipline is the result of will-power since discipline is essentially self-control. Determination, resoluteness, tenacity, perseverance, patience and concentration are nothing but will-power expressed by different names under different connotations.

Every human being is born with certain measure of will-power. Some exercise their will-power and develop it whereas some fail to exercise it and allow it to remain dormant and weak. A leader who is keen to acquire a strong will-power must begin by exercising his will whenever opportunities present themselves. Initially you need a will-power to stick to your programme. Therefore, you can start with your daily schedule. If you have programmed to get up at 5 in the morning, make sure that you do so every day, all the seven days in the week, all the four weeks in the month, all the twelve months in the year. This conscious effort to get up at a particular time in the morning and the necessity to exercise the will-power would be necessary only till you develop the habit. Once a habit is formed it cannot be broken unless will-power is applied in a greater and concentrated measure. That is why it is necessary that we develop right from the beginning. After getting up you concentrate on your physical exercises. Once again apply the will-power in the beginning and so you take the exercises regularly and religiously. If you happen to miss it, start all over again. Never yield to the temptation to abandon or give up your physical exercises. Those two activities of the day will put you in the right frame of mind, to exercise your will-power further in regard to other matters.

If you have planned to study or read during certain hours of the day, make sure you complete the studies or reading. Slowly and steadily tackle more and more difficult and unpalatable tasks. For those who wish to reduce it might be difficult to control their eating habits. But the exercise of will-power will do the trick. Use your will-power and see that you keep your temper. Let your will-power come into play to force yourself to listen more, to give sincere appreciation, to look things from the other person's point of view instead of yourself monopolising the conversation and talking about yourself and your own interests or problems. Force yourself to listen instead of talk by the might of your sheer will-power. Similarly, do the reverse during a group discussion, debate or when facing an audience. Just force yourself to talk, to participate, to deliver a lecture. Use your will-power to stop yourself whenever you are tempted to criticise, to find fault, to talk ill of others, or to blame others. With the help of your will, be positive and eschew negative qualities, aptitudes and attitudes. Let the will-power help you to build up good habits and annihilate bad habits.

The will-power of an individual can also be strengthened considerably, especially when
(Continued on page 86)

Check Your General Awareness

Q. 1. In India the computation of national income is often difficult because of

- (a) Large population growth (b) Very low per capita income (c) Very little domestic savings (d) Non cooperation of the private sector

Q. 2. In India people migrate from the countryside to the towns while in the United States it is just the other way. What is the reason for this?

- (a) In the United States people like the countryside more than the cities (b) Use of urban land for purposes other than that of residence (c) Lack of security of life and property in cities (d) Lack of employment opportunities in cities

Q. 3. The cooperative year ends on

- (a) March 31 (b) June 30 (c) September 30 (d) December 31

Q. 4. Which State in India is most densely populated?

- (a) Uttar Pradesh (b) Rajasthan (c) Madhya Pradesh (d) Kerala

Q. 5. The first country in Asia to have large scale industrialisation is

- (a) Japan (b) China (c) India (d) Iran

Q. 6. What was the cash award associated with the 1987 Reliance World Cup?

- (a) £ 50,000 (b) £ 30,000 (c) \$ 25,000 (d) \$ 20,000

Q. 7. Which team was the runners up in the 1987 Reliance World Cup?

- (a) India (b) Pakistan (c) West Indies (d) England

Q. 8. Where was the third summit of SAARC held in 1987?

- (a) Colombo (b) Kathmandu (c) Thimpu (d) Dhaka

Q. 9. What is the present status of Deng Xiaoping of China?

- (a) He is the Chairman of the Central Military Commission of China (b) He is the President of China (c) He is the Chairman of the Communist Party of China (d) He is the General Secretary of the Communist Party of China

Q. 10. Who is the present Prime Minister of Japan?

- (a) Yasuhiro Nakasone (b) Masayoshi Ohira (c) Noboru Takeshita (d) None of these

Q. 11. Who among the following Europeans discovered the sea route to India?

- (a) Marco Polo (b) Vasco Da Gama (c) Christopher Columbus (d) Ferdinand Magellan

Q. 12. Who composed the famous song 'Sare Jahan Se Achha'?

- (a) Rabindra Nath Tagore (b) Bankim Chandra Chatterjee (c) Mohammad Iqbal (d) Syed Ahmed Khan

Q. 13. The Rigvedic Aryans worshipped

- (a) Nature (b) Mother Goddess (c) Vishnu

(d) Pashupati

Q. 14. An acidic soil may be corrected by treatment with

- (a) Gypsum (b) Lime (c) Calcium super phosphate (d) Vegetable compost

Q. 15. Which one of the following (per gram) is the richest sources of Vitamin C?

- (a) Milk (b) Apple (c) Mango pulp (d) Lemon juice

Q. 16. What is measured in cusecs?

- (a) Purity of water (b) Depth of water (c) Flow of water (d) Density of water

Q. 17. Which of the following Union Territories has a High Court of its own?

- (a) Delhi (b) Chandigarh (c) Pondicherry (d) None of these

Q. 18. When is the United Nations Day observed?

- (a) October 30 (b) November 25 (c) October 24 (d) October 26

Q. 19. According to the Expenditure Tax Act, which came into effect from November 1, 1987, a tax is levied on any expenditure incurred in a hotel where the room charge for any unit of residential accommodation is Rs 400 or more per day per individual. What is the extent of this tax?

- (a) 5 per cent (b) 7 per cent (c) 10 per cent (d) 15 per cent

Q. 20. Who is the recipient of the Nobel Peace Prize for 1987?

- (a) Elie Wiesel (b) Oscar Arias Sanchez (c) Mother Teresa (d) Olof Palme

Q. 21. The renowned freedom fighter,

Mrs Aruna Asaf Ali, was conferred an award in 1987. What is the name of the award?

- (a) Magsaysay Award (b) Jawaharlal Nehru Award for International Understanding (c) R D Birla Memorial Award (d) Indira Gandhi Award for National Integration

Q. 22. Who won the eighth Himalayan Car Rally title in 1987?

- (a) Kenjiro Shinozuka (b) Ross Dunkerton (c) Jayant Shah (d) Rajeev Khanna

Q. 23. Across which river has Salal hydroelectric project been constructed?

- (a) Godavari (b) Chenab (c) Ravi (d) Sutlej

Q. 24. With which game is Duleep Trophy associated?

- (a) Football (b) Hockey (c) Cricket (d) None of these

Q. 25. Where is the famous Wall Street, known for the stock exchange and important financial institutions, located?

- (a) In London (b) In Paris (c) In Bombay (d) In New York

ANSWERS

- 1 (d) 2 (a) 3 (b) 4 (d)
5 (a) 6 (b) 7 (d) 8 (b)
9 (a) 10 (c) 11 (b) 12 (c)
13 (a) 14 (b) 15 (d) 16 (c)
17 (a) 18 (c) 19 (c) 20 (b)
21 (d) 22 (a) 23 (b) 24 (c)
25 (d)

Memory Retention Contest

ANNOUNCEMENT

We are glad to announce a unique contest for candidates appearing at the Assistants' Grade Examination, 1987 to be conducted by the Union Public Service Commission commencing on April 24, 1988. You should note down the maximum number of questions asked in the General Knowledge, General English and Arithmetic papers separately which you can recollect and send the same to us.

Similar memory retention contest will be held in respect of Auditors/Junior Accountants/Upper Division Clerks Examination to be conducted by the Staff Selection Commission on April 3, 1988. You should note down the maximum number of questions asked in the General Intelligence, General Awareness, Comprehension and Writing Ability of English, and Arithmetic papers separately and send the same to us.

Memory retention contest will also be held in respect of Data Entry Clerks Operators' Examination to be conducted by

the Banking Service Recruitment Board (Delhi) on April 3, 1988. You should note down the maximum number of questions asked in the Tests of Reasoning, Clerical Aptitude, Numerical Ability and English Comprehension separately which you can recollect and send the same to us.

The three candidates who recollect the maximum number of questions correctly in each of the above examinations and send them to us will be awarded First, Second and Third prize of Rs. 1,000 Rs. 500 and Rs. 250 respectively. Ten consolation prizes (books worth Rs. 100 each) will also be awarded. Each examination will count separately for the purpose of this award.

Decision of the Editorial Board will be final. Entries should be addressed to the Editor, Competition Review Private Limited, 504, Pratihar Kirti, Rajendra Place, New Delhi-110008. Last date for receipt of entries is May 15, 1988.

WHO'S WHO

Special
Feature

PERSONS-PRESENT

Abdullah, Dr. Farooq : The 50-year-old Chief Minister of Jammu and Kashmir brought back his National Conference (N) in alliance with the Congress(I), into power in the State following the elections to the Assembly held in March 1987. He was sworn in as Chief Minister for the second time.

Advani, L.K. : The leader of the parliamentary group of the Bharatiya Janata Party, was unanimously elected President of the Party for 1986 and 1987. He succeeded Mr. Atal Behari Vajpayee.

Aga Khan : He is the spiritual head of 15 million Ismaili Muslims in the world. His philanthropic work throughout the world and his numerous charitable activities in India are worth appreciation.

Agrawal, Durga : She is the world's second test tube baby girl.

Alexander, P.C. : The 66-year-old former Principal Secretary to the Prime Minister and Indian High Commissioner to Britain till February 1988, was appointed the Governor of Tamil Nadu. A trusted aide of Mrs. Indira Gandhi, he had to face public humiliation in the wake of a sensational spy scandal involving his personal staff and was forced to relinquish his post of Principal Secretary to Prime Minister and had to pack off hastily to take the new assignment in London.

Alfonso, Raul : The President of Argentina was the chief guest at the Republic Day parade in 1985. He also participated in the six nation summit on nuclear disarmament in New Delhi on January 28, 1985.

Amin, Idi : The self-styled "Field Marshal" who had proclaimed himself "President for Life" fled after the rebel forces backed by Tanzania captured Kampala. He had seized power early in 1971 from Dr. Milton Obote, the then President. Not too educated, not too skilled, he ruled over Uganda ruthlessly. He had killed so many people and the estimate ranged from 30,000 to 1,00,000.

Amit, Kingsley : The 64-year-old British novelist, poet and story writer is the recipient of the £ 15,000 Booker Prize, Britain's top literary award, for his novel *The Old Devils*. His other works are *Ending Up*, *Jake's Thing*, *A Frame of Mind*, *Lucky Jim*, *The Altercation*, etc. and the last book *Stanley and the Women*.

Amrita Pritam : The 67-year-old noted Punjabi poetess and novelist is the recipient

of the Bharatiya Janapith Award for 1981. She has more than 60 works to her credit covering the field of poetry, novel, short story, autobiography and literary criticism. She was nominated by the President of India as a member of the Rajya Sabha.

Amrithalingam, A. : He is the leader of the Opposition in the Sri Lanka Parliament and Secretary General of the Tamil United Liberation Front.

Amritraj, Vijay : The 33-year-old unseeded tennis player of India, teamed with Tim Wilkison of the U.S.A., clinched the Hall of Fame tennis championship in Newport (Rhode Island) in July 1986. He had also won the same singles title in July 1984. He became the only three-time winner of the Volvo Grand Prix event. He also won in 1976 and in 1980.

Amte, Muralidhar Devdas : The 73-year-old social worker, popularly known as Baba Amte, is the recipient of the first G.D. Birla international award for outstanding contributions to humanity. He also received the 1985 Ramon Magsaysay award for public service. An Indian lawyer, he has made the lives of thousands of lepers and other social outcasts productive and respectable. He has also been awarded the Indira Gandhi Memorial National Social Service Samman of Rs. 1 lakh instituted by the Madhya Pradesh Government. He led the "Krit India" (*Bharat Joro Yatra*) march on cycle by 130 youngsters from Kanyakumari to Jammu, covering a distance of 5,042 km in 95 days commencing from December 24, 1985.

Anand, Mulk Raj : The 81-year-old novelist writes in English. His books include *The Bubble*, *Confessions of a Lover*, *Morning Face*, *Seven Summers*, etc. He has received a number of awards including Leverhulme Fellowship (1940-42), World Peace Council Prize (1952) and Padma Bhushan (1968). He has also been Chairman of Lalit Kala Academy from 1955 to 1970.

Anand, Vishwanathan : The 18-year-old chess prodigy from Tamil Nadu created history by becoming the first Indian to win the Grandmaster title in chess in Coimbatore on December 28, 1987. He had won the Asian Junior championship at the same place in 1984 when he was barely 14. He also retained his title at the 15th National

'A' chess championship in Neyveli on February 12, 1988.

Anderson, Jack : The well-known American journalist, who was in India to make a television documentary on "Rajiv's India", was in the news in November 1985. He has, quoting intelligence reports circulating at "the highest levels of the Reagan Administration", suggested that China undertook a secret nuclear test on behalf of Pakistan in May 1983.

Anderson, Kevin : The South African boy became the youngest swimmer to make the crossing from England to France when he battled wind, rain and tides in the English Channel for 12 and a half hours on August 4, 1979 at the age of 12.

Andrew, Prince : The 27-year-old second son of Queen Elizabeth II of England, married Sarah Ferguson, who is the daughter of Major Ronald Ferguson, polo manager for the Prince of Wales, the Queen's eldest son, at the altar of Westminster Abbey on July 23, 1986. Prince Andrew is a Royal Navy helicopter pilot and veteran of the 1982 Anglo-Argentine Falklands war.

Anne Elizabeth Alice Louise, Princess : The second child of the Queen of England and the Duke of Edinburgh visited India in February 1985. She is the President of the largest British international charity, "Save the Children Fund".

Antulay, A.R. : He is the former Chief Minister of Maharashtra.

Aquino, Mrs. Corason : The Philippine President was *Time* magazine's "woman of the year" for 1986. The 54-year-old widow of Benigno Aquino, who was shot dead in August 1983 while getting down from the plane, had succeeded Mr. Ferdinand Marcos as President in February 1986. She had escaped the most serious coup attempt of her administration when troops loyal to her pounded mutineers on August 28, 1987.

Arafat, Yasser : He is the Chairman of the Palestine Liberation Organisation and visited India in early August 1987. India has reiterated its total political support to the PLO and declared its opposition to any West Asian settlement that did not involve the PLO as "equal partner".

Armstrong, Neil (b. 1930) : American astronaut and the first man to set foot on the moon on July 21, 1969. He was the

vilian commander of the Apollo 11 mission.

Ashford, Evelyn : The athlete from America won the women's 100 metres gold medal in the 1984 Olympics and beat the previous Olympic record set by West German Annegret Richter in 1976. Swift as a deer, the dynamic Negro girl is the reigning queen of sprinters.

Athalya, Bhanu : A graduate from Bombay's Sir J. J. School of Arts with a gold medal, she is the recipient of the Oscar for the best costumes, which she shared with John Mollo, for "Gandhi". The award marks the first Hollywood Oscar for an Indian.

Attenborough, Sir Richard : He is the director and producer of the film "Gandhi" which was commercially released in India on January 28, 1983. His film has received widespread critical acclaim both in India and abroad. His obsession to make a film on Gandhi lasted 20 years, ever since he read Louis Fisher's "Life of Gandhi". His film "Gandhi" won five prizes at the Hollywood Foreign Press Association Golden Globe awards ceremony and also bagged eight Oscars.

Azharuddin, Mohammed : The 25-year-old wonder boy from Hyderabad created Test history with his hundred in the fifth and final Test between India and England at Green Park in Kanpur on February 1, 1985. He became the first batsman in the world in the 108-year history of Test cricket to score a century in each of his first three Tests. When he scored a hundred in the third Test at Calcutta, he became the eighth Indian and 51st batsman in the world to score a three figure knock in his debut Test. With his second hundred at Madras, he became the first Indian and fourth batsman in the world to hit a century in each of his first two Tests. And the Kanpur hundred made him the only batsman to score a hundred in each of his first three Tests.

Bachchan, Ajitabh : The younger brother of superstar and former Lok Sabha Congress(I) member Amitabh Bachchan was in the news for acquiring expensive property in Switzerland in violation of the Foreign Exchange Regulation Act. In response to the public demand voiced, among others, by the expelled former Defence Minister, Mr. V.P. Singh, the Union Government has ordered a comprehensive inquiry into the allegations. It has also been reported that he has just floated a company in Geneva with a capital of one million Swiss francs in which he is the chairman and Mr. Amitabh Bachchan and his wife are shareholders.

Bachchan, Amitabh : The superstar resigned from the Lok Sabha, ending his "small role in politics." He had represented Allahabad in the Lok Sabha.

Bahuguna, Sunderlal : The 59-year-old staunch Gandhian, known for the "Chipko" movement (a struggle to save the Himalayan forests) and native of Tehri Garhwal in Uttar Pradesh, who remains dressed in *khaki kurta* and his long grey hair tied in a handkerchief, is the recipient of

1986 Jannalal Bajaj award for outstanding contribution in constructive work. He has gone on a series of *padayatra*s, working from village to village with a few followers, talking to the villagers, persuading them to save their forests. He was awarded the Padma Shri in 1981, but declined it, saying that if the Government really wished to reward him, it should do so by declaring a ban on tree-felling in the Himalayas. The Chipko movement was one of the four recipients of the 1987 Right Livelihood Awards totalling \$1,00,000.

Balasubramanian, S : The editor of the Tamil weekly, *Ananda Vikatan*—founded by the late S.S. Vasan, the proprietor of Gopini Studios and maker of several successful films in Tamil, Telugu and Hindi—was sentenced to three months' rigorous imprisonment by the Tamil Nadu Assembly for publishing a derogatory cartoon in the magazine. He was later released on the intervention of the Chief Minister, Mr. M.G. Ramachandran, following countrywide protests by the press and political leaders. The cartoon depicted the Ministers as dacoits and MLAs as pickpockets.

Bancroft, Ann : The 31-year-old American is the first woman to reach the North Pole. She was one of the six-member U.S.-Canadian expedition which reached the North Pole on dog sledge in April 1986.

Bandaranaike, Mrs. Sirimavo : She is the former Prime Minister of Sri Lanka. She became the first woman Prime Minister of a country in the world.

Barco, Virgilio : The 66-year-old U.S.-educated economist had in May 1986 won a landslide victory in Colombia's presidential election.

Barnala, Surjit Singh : He was the Chief Minister of Punjab till May 11, 1987 when the 21-month old Akali Dal Ministry led by him was dismissed and President's rule was imposed in the trouble-torn State. A successor to Sant Longowal as President of the Akali Dal, he led the Akali Dal to a historic win in the electoral battle and became the Chief Minister of Punjab on September 29, 1985. He was the ninth Chief Minister of Punjab after the State was reorganised in 1966.

Bass, Richard : The 58-year-old American businessman is the world's oldest person to scale the Mount Everest.

Basu, Jyoti : The Marxist leader began his third term as the Chief Minister of West Bengal where the Left Front got historic victory in the Assembly polls held in March 1987. The CPI(M)'s spectacular performance in the late sixties led to the formation of West Bengal's first non-Congress Government headed by the late Ajoy Mukherjee. Mr. Basu was made Deputy Chief Minister but the United Front proved a disaster as its constituents were split almost vertically on key political issues, leading to the fall of the Government. In June 1977, the CPI(M)-led Left Front saw a spectacular victory.

Beatriz, Queen : The Queen of the

Netherlands, accompanied by her husband Prince Claus, was on a nine-day State visit to India in January 1986. Unlike the sovereign of Britain she is the third successive woman to occupy the throne in her country. Her mother Juliana and her grandmother Wilhelmina preceded her since 1890.

Becker, Boris : The 19-year-old West German, who in 1986 at the age of 17 years and seven months became the youngest winner of the Wimbledon men's singles title, retained his crown at the 100th Wimbledon championships in London with a straight-set victory over world champion Ivan Lendl, 26-year-old Czechoslovak, 6-4, 6-3, 7-5. He became the game's youngest millionaire with his £ 140,000 (\$ 210,000) first prize bringing his career total earnings to \$1,079,575. He is youngest-ever singles champion in a Grand Slam tournament; youngest-ever Wimbledon finalist; first unseeded Wimbledon singles champion; first German to win Wimbledon singles championship; first German finalist since Wilhelm Bungert in 1967.

Bednorz, Dr. Georg : The West German researcher at the IBM Zurich Research Laboratory in Switzerland is the co-recipient of the \$ 340,000 Nobel Prize for Physics for 1987 for "the discovery of new superconducting materials."

Begin, Menachem : He is the former Prime Minister of Israel. He visited Egypt in December 1977 and is the first Israeli leader ever to have been welcomed to an Arab country. His peace efforts at Camp David in September 1978 had narrowed the differences between Egypt and Israel.

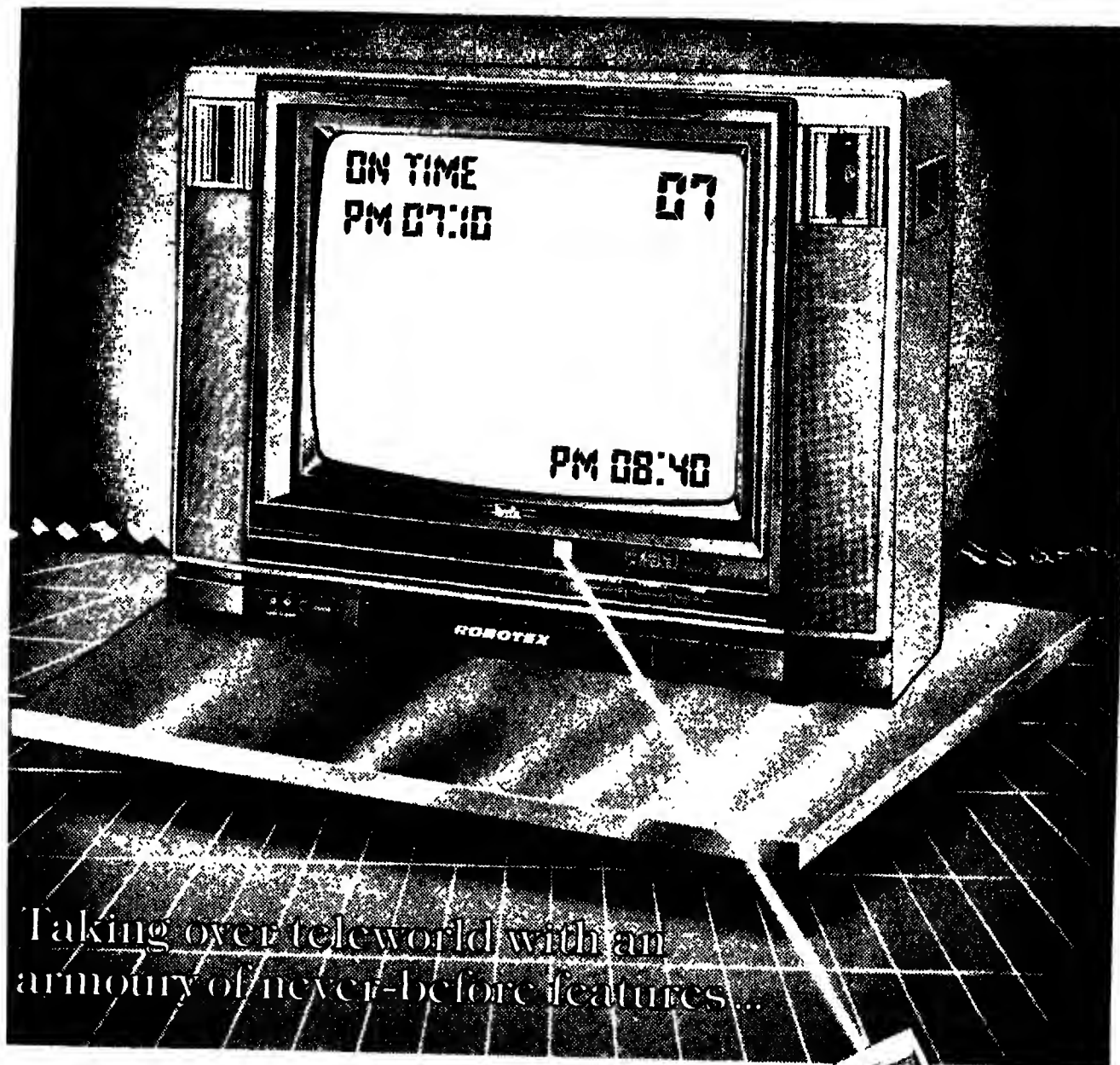
Bellow, Saul (b. 1915) : The American novelist and short story writer is the author of *Adventures of Augie March*, *Henderson the Rain King*, *Herzog*, *Sambler's Planet* and *Humboldt's Gift*. He won the Nobel prize in 1976.

Bhagwati, P.N. : He was the 17th Chief Justice of India and had succeeded Mr. Justice Y.V. Chandrachud.

Bhattacharya, Dr. Bimalendu Bhushan : The 44-year-old Professor and Head of the Department of Applied Geophysics of the Indian School of Mines, Dhanbad, is the leader of the fourth Indian scientific expedition to Antarctica. He is the youngest of the scientists to be given the challenging assignment.

Bhutto, Benazir : The 35-year-old co-chairperson of the Pakistan People's Party married the 34-year-old businessman and polo player, Mr. Asif Ali Zardari in Karachi (Pakistan) on December 18, 1987. Her mother, Begum Nusrat Bhutto, ended her self-imposed exile to attend the arranged marriage. She is the author of the controversial book *Pakistan : The Gathering Storm* published in September 1983.

Binnig, Gerd : The 40-year-old Swiss is the co-recipient of one-half of the 1986 Nobel Prize for physics, along with Heinrich Rohrer, for their design of the scanning tunnelling microscope.



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Birendra Bir Bikram Shah Dev : He is the King of Nepal and had succeeded his late father, King Mahendra in January 1972.

Blanchard, Francis : The Director-General of International Labour Organisation was on an official visit to India from January 9, 1987 at the invitation of the Indian Government.

Blix, Hans : He is the Chairman of the International Atomic Energy Agency, which has its headquarters in Vienna.

Bolocco, Miss Cecilia : The 20-year-old beauty from Santiago, Chile, was in May 1987 crowned Miss Universe in Singapore.

Borcka, Lino : The 47-year-old Filipino film director, internationally recognised for his sensitive portrayals of life among the country's poor, is the recipient of the 1985 Ramon Magsaysay award for journalism, literature and creative communication arts for his film "Bayan Ko: Kapit Sa Patalim" (My country in desperate straits), which was voted best film of the year by the British Film Institute in 1984.

Border, Allan : Stocky and bearded, he is the captain of the Australian cricket team which was on a month long tour of India in October-November 1987 for the Reliance World Cup cricket championship which was held for the first time in India and Pakistan. His team annexed the fourth World Cup with a triumph over Mike Gatting's Englishmen. Besides the glittering diamond-studded Reliance Cup the team got the cash award of £ 30,000 (about Rs. 6 lakh).

Borg, Bjorn : The 28-year-old tennis wonder of Sweden stayed the Wimbledon tennis king for five successive years till 1980.

Bortaug, Norman Ernest : American agriculture expert who helped the world develop better grains through the "green revolution". He is the recipient of the 1970 Nobel Peace Prize.

Botha, P.W. : He is South Africa's first executive President. He was earlier Prime Minister of South Africa.

Bourguiba, Habib : The Tunisian President was deposed on November 6, 1987 in an apparently bloodless coup by the Prime Minister, Mr. Zine El Abidine Ben Ali, who announced on national radio he had taken over as the President and head of the country's armed forces. The 84-year-old President was the architect of modern Tunisia and ruled it for more than 30 years after Independence from France in 1956. Made President for life in 1975, he symbolised the new North African State, representing stability in perilously shifting economic and political stands. Tunisia became the seat of the Arab League after its transfer from Egypt in 1979 and the headquarters of Mr. Yasser Arafat's Palestine Liberation Organisation in 1982.

Bradman, Sir Donald : Australia's most illustrious cricketing knight, he is one of the world's most famous Test batsmen. Almost 38 years after his final walk from the crease as a player, he bowed out in Adelaide as an administrator. He retired from active cricket in the late forties, scoring as many as 117

centurios.

Brandt, Willy : The 73-year-old leader of West Germany's Social Democratic Party (SDP) and former Chancellor has handed over the reins over to Mr. Hans-Jochen Vogel in Bonn on June 14, 1987. His retirement ends an important chapter in the 124-year history of the party and for the Federal Republic of Germany. As Mayor of West Berlin, Foreign Minister, Chancellor and SDP Chairman, he has been a major influence in West German politics since the end of World War II. He was the main architect of East-West detente, an achievement for which he was awarded the Nobel Peace Prize in 1971. Besides his presidency of the Socialist movement, he was also Chairman of the North-South Commission.

Brisco-Hooks, Valerie : She became the first American woman since Wilma Rudolph in 1960 to win three Olympic gold medals in 200 metres, 400 metres and 4x400 metres relay in 1984. She also set a Games record in the 200 metres final.

Brodsky, Joseph : The 47-year-old Soviet poet, who is living in exile in the United States, is the recipient of the Nobel Prize in Literature for 1987.

Brown, Louise Joy : She is the first "test tube baby" of the world. She was born to her mother Lesley Brown on July 25, 1978 in a British hospital in Oldham (England).

Brown, Michael S. : The 46-year-old staff of the Department of Molecular Genetics at the University of Texas in Dallas is the joint recipient of the 1985 Nobel Prize for medicine.

Brundtland, Ms. Gro Harlem : The Prime Minister of Norway was on a four-day State visit to India from July 6, 1987.

Buchanan, James McGill : The 68-year-old American professor at George Mason University in Virginia is the recipient of the 1986 Nobel Prize in economics.

Buhari, Maj. Gen. Mohammed : Nigeria's military ruler, who once successfully overthrew the civilian Government of Shugu Shagari on the last day of December 1983, was displaced in a bloodless coup by a little known brigadier on August 27, 1985.

Bush, George : The Vice-President of the United States began his second term on January 20, 1985 after his re-election. He had defeated Mrs. Geraldine A. Ferraro.

Camdessus, Michel : The 54-year-old former Head of French Central Bank is the Managing Director of the International Monetary Fund. He succeeded Mr. Jacques de Larosiere, also a French national, who resigned.

Camper, Franklin : The 40-year-old Director of the School for Mercenary Soldiers in Alabama, who was convicted of the crime in a jury trial that ended on April 13, 1987, was sentenced by a Federal judge in Los Angeles on June 2, 1987 to 14 years in prison. He had trained a Sikh in November 1984 who had plotted in 1985 to kill Mr. Bhajan Lal, India's Environment Minister. Another Sikh trained by him is wanted on a

federal indictment in New York for plotting to kill Mr. Rajiv Gandhi and other acts of violence against the Indian Government.

Carappa, General K.M. : The first Indian Commander-in-Chief of the Indian Army, he has been made Field Marshal for life with effect from January 15, 1986. This is a recognition of his dedicated service to the Army and the nation. He took over as the Commander-in-Chief 37 years ago from General F.R.R. Buchar. Known as "Kipper" among his friends, the 86-year-old General feels proud of himself and also happy at the recognition of his services to the country. He is our second Field Marshal, the first being General S.H.F.J. Manekshaw whose finest hour was when India won the Bangladesh war.

Carlsson, Ingvar : A former Deputy Prime Minister, he has been appointed the new Prime Minister of Sweden. He has succeeded Olof Palme, who was assassinated.

Cash, Pat : The 22-year-old hero of Australia's Davis Cup triumph over Sweden last December became the first Australian since John Newcombe in 1971 to win the Wimbledon men's singles title in London on July 5, 1987 when he beat world's top-ranked player Ivan Lendl 7-6, 6-2, 7-5. His rocket serves and rifled volleys shot down Lendl's dream of the Wimbledon title.

Castro, Fidel : The President of Cuba is the former Chairman of the non-aligned movement.

Ceausescu, Nicolae : The President of Romania was on a three-day State visit to India in March 1987.

Chadha, Dr. K.L. : The 52-year-old Director of the Bangalore-based Indian Institute of Horticultural Research is the recipient of the Borlaug Award for 1984 for his work leading to increased productivity and reduced cost of cultivation in important fruit crops.

Chaddha, Win : The agent of the Swedish arms manufacturer, Bofors, has been in the news. The Indian Government has decided to impound his passport. He is believed to have visited the Indian consulate in New York on June 28 for attestation of a power of attorney. Three days earlier, the Indian Government published in American newspapers asking him to appear before an official of the Enforcement Directorate in New Delhi on July 22 in connection with the Foreign Exchange Regulation Act. The Indian Government has told all its diplomatic missions abroad to ask local authorities to send back Win Chaddha.

Chambers, George Michael : The Prime Minister of Trinidad and Tobago was on a three-day visit to India from July 29, 1985.

Chandra Swami : The "globe-trotting godman", who was detained at Madras airport on arrival from Singapore, was granted anticipatory bail by the Delhi High Court on September 1987. He is being questioned by officials of the Directorate of Enforcement. Praying for bail, the counsel for the Swami said that his client was being

arassed by the Enforcement officials because "some newspapers have reported that the petitioner is assisting the *Indian Express* group in the investigations of the Bofors case."

Chaudhuri, Nirad C. : The 90-year-old Indian is the diminutive writer of matchless English prose. His books include *An Unknown Indian*, *Clive of India*, *Continant of Silence*, *Cultura in the Vanity Bag*, etc.

Chandrasekhar, Prof. Subrahmanyam : The 77-year-old Indian-born American professor is the recipient of the 1983 Nobel Prize for Physics, which he shared with the fellow American Prof. William Fowler. He is nephew of the first Indian Nobel physicist, Sir C.V. Raman.

Chappel, Greg : He is the former Australian cricket captain.

Chiburdanidze, Maya : The 25-year-old grandmaster from the Soviet Union is the reigning woman's world chess champion.

Chirac, Jacques : The 54-year-old rightist leader and Mayor of Paris is the Prime Minister of France. He had succeeded Mr. Laurent Fabius whose party had ruled for five years—longer than any other left-wing Government in France. He was earlier Prime Minister from 1974 to 1976.

Chopra, Dr. V.L. : The Professor of Eminence at the Indian Agricultural Research Institute, New Delhi, is the recipient of the coveted Borlaug Award for 1983 in recognition of his outstanding contribution to the understanding of the genetics of rust resistance of wheat. He is the first Asian to be elected President of the International Genetics Federation, acted as Secretary-General of the International Congress of Genetics in New Delhi in 1983.

Chowdhury, Humayun Rasheed : The 59-year-old Foreign Minister of Bangladesh was the President of the 41st session of the United Nations General Assembly in September 1986. A career diplomat, he is the first Bangladeshi citizen to hold the highest office of United Nations General Assembly.

Chowdhury, Dr. Zafrullah : The 47-year-old Bangladeshi doctor is the recipient of the 1985 Ramon Magsaysay award for community leadership for engineering Bangladesh's new drug policy; eliminating unnecessary pharmaceuticals and making comprehensive medical care more available to ordinary citizens.

Clausen, A.W. : He is the former President of the World Bank. He had succeeded Mr. Robert McNamara who held that office for 12 years.

Clay, Cassius : The former world heavyweight champion, is known by his Muslim name, Muhammad Ali.

Coe, Sebastian : The British athlete became the first man to retain the Olympic 1,500 metres title in 1984 and beat Kenyan Kip Keino's 1968 Olympic record of 3:34.91.

Comaneci, Nadia : The two-time Olympic champion in gymnastics is one of the best known names in Romania. She has now left taking part in the competitions.

Conable, Barber B. : The 65-year-old former Republican Representative succeeded Mr. A.W. Clausen as the President of the World Bank on July 1, 1986. He was on a visit to India in November 1987 and negotiated a \$ 350 million loan for draught assistance to India.

Correa, Charles Mark : The Bombay-based architect was chosen the best architect of the world for 1984 by the Royal Institute of British Architects. He has gained international repute for designing low cost housing. Edwin Lutyens, who designed New Delhi, Le Corbusier, the architect of Chandigarh, and Buckminster Fuller are among the past recipients of the prestigious award.

Cram, Dr. Donald J. : The American researcher is the recipient of the 1987 Nobel Prize for Chemistry which he shares with two others for their work in the synthesis of molecules that can mimic important biological processes.

Crooks, Mrs. Hulda : The 91-year-old American grandma mountaineer scaled Mount Fuji on July 24, 1987 and became the oldest woman to climb Japan's highest peak. She reached the sacred 3,776-metre peak with the help of a walking stick after a two-day climb. The previous holder of the women's record was Mine Yijima of Kanagawa state, west of Tokyo, who climbed Fuji in 1985 at the age of 90.

David, Henry Charles Albert : He is the second son of Prince Charles and Princess Diana, born on September 15, 1984. The boy is third in succession to the throne after his father and brother William.

Dawson, Admiral Oscar Stanley : He is the former Chief of the Naval Staff.

Dean, John Gunther : The 61-year-old career foreign service officer is the U.S. Ambassador to India. He had succeeded Mr. Harry Barnes.

Debreu, Prof. Gerard : The 66-year-old French-born mathematician, who is described by scholars as a neutral theoretician, has received the 1983 Nobel Prize for Economics. He is now an American citizen.

Desai, Morarji : India's Prime Minister since March 1977 resigned on June 14, 1979 when he expected his Government's humiliating defeat in the Lok Sabha on a no-confidence motion.

Desai, Anita : The well-known author has been awarded the Guardian fiction award for her book *A Village by the Sea*. This is the first time that a Commonwealth writer got this prestigious award, instituted in 1967. She is a prolific lecturer on the craft of writing.

Desai, D.A. : A former Judge of the Supreme Court and presently Chairman of the Law Commission headed the third commission on Chandigarh which was charged with the specific task of identifying the 70,000 acres to be given to Haryana in lieu of the capital.

Desai, Dr. Manibhai B. : The recipient of the 1983 Jannalal Bajaj award is a rural

scientist from Maharashtra. He is also recipient of Magsaysay award and Padma Shri.

Dhawan, Satish (b. 1920) : He is the former Chairman of the Indian Space Research Organisation, Bangalore, and also of the Space Commission. His notable contribution of supersonic and transonic wind tunnels and the setting up of the High Speed Aero Dynamics Laboratory and the successful launching of ROHINI.

Dilbagh Singh, Air Chief Marshal : He is the former Chief of the Air Staff.

Dinesh Singh : A former Minister of External Affairs, he was chosen by the Prime Minister for the delicate assignment as the latter's special envoy to Colombo. He has been inducted to the Union Council of Ministers in February 1988. Son of Raja Avadhosh Singh of Kalakankar in Pratapgarh district of Uttar Pradesh, he is also a Doon School product.

Djuranovic, Vasein : A former President of Yugoslavia. He was on a four day visit to India in August 1984.

Dobrynin, Anatoly F. : The Secretary of the Communist Party's Central Committee, who is described as the Kissinger of the Kremlin, visited India in May 1987.

Dutt, Sunil : The film star-turned-member of Parliament undertook a 72-day peace march on foot from Bombay to Amritsar, which started on January 26 and ended on April 13, 1987 in Amritsar. After championing the cause of the Bombay film industry against excessive taxes last year, he went on his *Maha Shanti Padayatra* to accomplish a more laudable mission of bringing the alienated Sikhs into the mainstream of national life.

Elizabeth II, Queen : The Queen of England accompanied her husband Duke of Edinburgh on a 10-day State visit to India in November 1983. The 61-year-old Queen had come to India after 22 years. She was here both as Head of State and Head of the Commonwealth and her visit symbolised the many close ties that bind Britain and India long after the ending of the Raj.

Enrile, Juan Ponce : The Defence Minister of Philippines, who had emerged as the main throat to President Corazon Aquino's 10-month-long regime, was sacked by her on November 23, 1986.

Eshad, Lt. Gen. H. M. : The Army Chief of Bangladesh seized power in a bloodless coup on March 24, 1982, clamped martial law on the country, banned all political activity and assumed charge as the Chief Martial Law Administrator. In December 1983 he installed himself as the President of Bangladesh. His Jatiya Party swept to Parliament with an absolute majority in the elections held in May 1986. He has also been the Chairman of the South Asian Association for Regional Cooperation. In 1987 he was conferred the U.N. Population Award for "strong leadership" in family planning programme of Bangladesh.

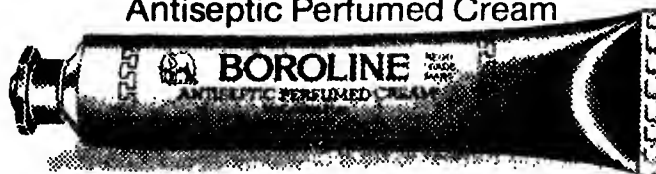
Fabius, Laurent : He is the former Prime Minister of France.

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Ferraro, Geraldine : The 50-year-old mother of three and a New York Congresswoman, was nominated as the vice-presidential running mate by Walter Mondale, the Democratic presidential candidate. She, however lost the election. It was for the first time in American political history that a woman candidate contested the election for the vice-presidency.

Ferreira, Michael : The three-time world amateur billiards champion is the recipient of the 1983 Fair Play award given under the auspices of the International Fair Play Committee in September 1984.

Florin, Peter : The Vice-Foreign Minister of the German Democratic Republic was on September 16, 1987 unanimously elected the President of the 42nd session of the United Nations General Assembly.

Framji, K.K. : The Secretary-General of the New Delhi-based International Commission on Irrigation and Drainage is the recipient of the Olympia Prize for 1985. He is the first Indian to get the \$ 100,000 prize conferred annually by the Alexander Onassis Public Benefit Foundation of Greece to persons or institutions who have made notable contribution in scientific progress.

Gaddafi, Col. Muammar : He is the 27th coup leader who ousted King Idris of Libya and became President of Libya. (According to the Libyan People's Bureau, New Delhi, he is the leader of the Great 1st September 1969 Revolution.) Libya was attacked by the American F-111 bombers on April 15, 1986 and the target was Libyan President's headquarters. Col. Gaddafi escaped but his 16-month-old adopted daughter was killed.

Galbraith, Prof. John Kenneth : The noted economist and a former American Ambassador to India visited India in January 1987. Delivering a lecture in Jaipur on January 30, 1987 he said that a tilt in U.S. foreign policy towards Pakistan is "insanity" and that U.S. arms sale to Islamabad creates tension in the region. He added that the sale of sophisticated weapons to Pakistan is "plainly and patently foolish".

Gandhi, Rajiv : The 43-year-old first son of the assassinated Prime Minister, Mrs. Indira Gandhi, is the Prime Minister of India and President of Congress (I) Party. He came into political limelight after the death of his younger brother, Sanjay Gandhi, in an air crash in 1980. Commercial pilot-turned-politician, he has been General Secretary of the Congress Party since February 2, 1983. Soft-spoken, affable and mild-mannered, he has endeared himself to many in and outside the party during this short span. He is the youngest Prime Minister of the country. He was chairperson of NAM till August 1986.

Gaspar, Matej : Born in Zagreb on July 11, 1987 to Mrs. Sanj Gaspar (23), a nurse in this Yugoslav town, is the five billionth inhabitant of the world. A celebration was held at the clinic where the child was born which was attended by the U.N. Secretary General, Mr. Perez de Cuellar.

Gavaskar, Sunil : The peerless opener and former cricket captain who scored more runs and hit more centuries than any batsman in Test history, retired from Test cricket in November 1987. The thirty-eight-year-old "Little Master" has played in 125 Test matches for India in the past 17 years, more than anyone else, scored over 10,000 runs and hit 34 centuries. Arjuna Awardee in 1977, Padma Bhushan in 1979 and Wisden Cricketer of the year 1980, his career highlights are: he is among the select band of 40 cricketers averaging over 50 runs per innings in their first class career; had maximum appearances for his country—125—106 of them in unbroken sequence (also a record); had maximum number of Test runs; had maximum number of Test centuries; captained India in 47 Tests, breaking the 41-Test achievement of Mansur Ali Khan of Pataudi, with nine wins, eight losses and 30 draws; had highest score of 236 not out against West Indies in Madras in 1983-84; scored century and double century in the same Test at Port of Spain in his debut series (1970-71); made 45 half centuries, most by any Test cricketer; has held 108 catches, highest by an Indian.

Gayoom, Maumoon Abdul : He is the President of Maldives.

Gemayel, Amlin : The President of Lebanon was in the news when he escaped the assassination attempt on his life in northern Beirut on December 31, 1985.

Ghani Khan Chaudhury, A.B.A. : The Union Minister for Programme Implementation resigned from the Union Council of Ministers on May 4, 1987 following strictures against him by the Public Accounts Committee of Parliament for showing undue consideration to a Bombay firm in allotting railway land while he was Minister for Railways.

Gharekhan, C.R. : He is India's Permanent Representative at the United Nations. He succeeded Mr. N. Krishnan.

Ghoshing, Subhash : The President of the Gorkha National Liberation Front has turned the once peaceful resort town of Darjeeling into a virtual battleground in fulfillment of his demand for the creation of a separate State called Gorkhaland consisting of Darjeeling district and adjoining areas in West Bengal where the Nopalis predominate.

Golding, William : The 76-year-old British novelist is the recipient of the 1983 Nobel Prize for literature. He is best known for his 1954 novel *Lord of the Flies*.

Goldstein, Joseph L. : The 47-year-old staff of the Department of Molecular Genetics at the University of Texas in Dallas is the joint recipient of the 1985 Nobel Prize for medicine.

Gombu, Rita : The 30-year-old Air India hostess and daughter of Everest Nawang Gombu became the first Indian woman to have climbed a height of 8,763 metres. She had some disappointment in not making it to the top along with Phu Dorjee. She is the grand niece of Tenzing Norgay, the first man

to climb Everest. Her father had climbed Everest twice.

Gorbachev, Mikhail : The 54-year-old General Secretary of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union was chosen *Time* magazine's Man of the Year for 1987 for helping "nudge" the world off the path to nuclear destruction. President Reagan, with whom the Soviet leader signed a treaty to dismantle intermediate nuclear missiles in December 1987, was also considered but the magazine noted that Mr. Reagan was a "passive witness to the erosion and disintegration of his own fading administration." He is the recipient of the prestigious Rs. 15 lakh Indira Gandhi Award for peace, disarmament and development for 1987.

Goria, Giovanni : Italy's youngest Prime Minister and skilled economist was on a 3-day state visit to India in January 1988.

Gromyko, Andrei A. : The 78-year-old veteran Foreign Minister since 1987 was appointed President of the Soviet Union on July 2, 1985.

Gujral, Satish : He is the popular Indian mural artist.

Gupta, Dr. H. K. : The 43-year-old Director of the Centre for Earth Science Studies, Trivandrum, was the leader of the third Indian expedition to the Antarctica. He is recipient of the Shanti Swarup Bhatnagar award for 1983.

Gurumurthy S. : The Madras-based chartered accountant and the Financial Adviser to the Indian Express group of publications was arrested by the CBI and later released on bail. He was arrested on March 13 on the charge of possessing classified information from Government files which he used for writing a series of articles about Reliance Industries. The CBI counsel told the court that the accused had hired the services of the Fairfax Group, an American detective agency, and had also passed on information received from official files to the said agency, apart from paying it "several lakh in foreign currency."

Hadlee, Richard : The great New Zealander paceman has been named the "greatest bowler in the world". In the second innings of the third Test against Australia in Melbourne on December 30, 1987, he bowled brilliantly to capture five wickets for 65 runs and equal Englishman Ian Botham's world record of 373 Test dismissals. He became the first man to capture 10 or more wickets in a Test for the eighth time and collected the man of the match and player of the series awards.

Han Jian : The 30-year-old footballer from China, who later took to badminton, is the badminton champion of the Asian Games competition. He is a great 'killer' who plays defensive game with consistency.

Harishjit Singh, Capt. : An officer of the Indian Army created a world record in microlight gliding when the Army's eagle-shaped microlight hang glider, which he piloted, reached its destination, Kanyakumari, on May 18, 1984.

(Continued on page 53)

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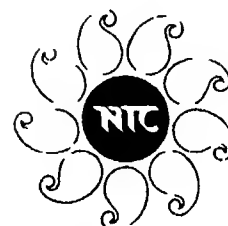
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Should The In-Laws Of Any Girl Committing Sati Be Hanged



I
Ms Navneet Poonchni

'Yes' would be the prompt and stident response of the staunch feminist and social reformer like Swami Jayendra Saraswati of Kanchi, 'No' would be the equally firm rejoinder from the traditional diehard, orthodox like the Shankaracharya of Puri, Swami Niranjan Dev. The appropriate word is 'Suttee' which means the practice or rite of widow burning whereas 'sati' means the virtuous woman. It must be recognised that suttee is not a gallant act nor a part of our religious traditions but a man-made cruel custom of destroying helpless women, a acet of our cultural distortion and a ignominious symbol of our national shame. Although suttee was banned during British rule, the suttee mentality still persists and we must get rid of it if we wish to appear civilised in the eyes of the world.

The British sought the advice of Hindu law officers attached to the court of Nizamat Adalat. Pandit Ghunesham Surman, the court Pandit stated that "the practice of widow burning is founded by the religious notion of the Hindus and is recommended by their laws". The Government made a distinction between a 'legal' and 'illegal' suttee and ordered that no 'illegal suttee' should take place. The object was to regulate suttee. But this policy proved disastrous and increased rather than diminished the practice. After this the British suggested and believed that only enlightened public opinion and education among Indians would lead to the abandonment of the practice.

Raja Ram Mohan Roy was a great scholar and a staunch Hindu social reformer, whose views were used by Serampore missionaries to shatter the generally accepted view that suttee was an integral part of Hindu religion. William Bentinck, a confirmed liberal of strong convictions and a firm believer in the

CONTEST ESSAYS

utilitarian principles of Government was determined to modernise Indian society by abolishing suttee like practices. Suttee was an abomination to him. After the first Anglo Sikh war Lord Hardinge's famous proclamation of 1847 urged the rulers to discontinue the practice. Lord Dalhousie, masterful mind by his stringent rules and action compelled obedience from the Indian rulers for the abolition of suttee. When cases of suttee occurred, severe punishment was inflicted on the culprits.

Roop Kanwar's immolation at Deorala recently and its fervent glorification has come as a rude shock to all those secular and enlightened elements in our society who have the good of country at heart. It is indeed a national shame that the grotesque and macabre practice of suttee is being revived. It is a manifestation of a cluder form of obscurantism influencing our social life. The fight against suttee should not be limited to appeals to government and law courts, women should teach a lesson to the in-laws as well as to the Shankaracharyas, and their lesser minions who advocate this horrible practice under the pretext of religious sanctions. Hence nothing less than hanging for the abettors can stop women from becoming the victims of this obnoxious and heinous practice.

II

Mr. Dilip Roulral

The question of hanging the in-laws is raised on the ground that their perilous exhortation impels a girl to commit sati and that the cruel crime can be checked by hanging such 'deadly criminals'. But we tend to forget that the alleged complicity of the in-laws is the "symptom" of a disease and not the "disease" itself. The disease lies in our education system, in our government's apathy to improve the lot of the widows and in the increasing "escapism" of our youths.

We have an education system that teaches us in the words of Beattie: "what to think rather than how to think; rather to lead the memory with the thoughts of other men than to improve our minds to enable us to think for ourselves". As such value-based education has become a lamentable casualty of our faulty policy. The Kothari Commission's (1966) recommendation for imparting 'basic values' has scarcely been implemented. By value based education, I mean an education that can infuse in us an indomitable courage of conviction and



conviction of courage to stand firm by our ideas and ideals, an education that can straighten our backs and stiffen our spines to rise up against any evil custom. As long as we are alien to such an education, the cruel crime of sati is bound to persist. Thanks to our present education, Roop Kanwar despite being educated could not stand up to defy her overwhelming emotions and the alleged exhortation of her in-laws to immolate herself on the funeral pyre of her deceased husband.

The measures taken by our government to alleviate the misery of the widows have been half hearted and lackadaisical. The rehabilitation centres for widows have been inadequate. Instead of becoming "pillars", these centres tend to be "caterpillars" - the widows being subjected to psychological and then sexual exploitation. If the government sets up adequate rehabilitation centres and mans them properly, the widows would cease to remain dead weights on our society nay on their in-laws and the 'cruel crime' would automatically become extinct.

It was the relentless struggle of a vigilant youth Raja Ram Mohan Roy that brought the inhuman system of Sati to an end. Many other humiliating customs were effaced by the personal example of the youths at that time. Sadly enough, youths of today have become 'escapists'. How many of today's youths would be agitated by the sombre act of Sati? How many of them would defy the custom-ridden society to remarry widows? I presume none. After all they are the products of an education that makes them 'literate' but not 'educated' that teaches them to profess but never to practise.

Hence I feel that it is the deep-seated 'malaise' and not the 'symptom' that warrants an urgent therapy if we want the invidious system to be 'dead' and not merely 'diminished'.

(Continued from page 44)

Harjinder Singh : The dreaded terrorist, popularly known as Jinda, was captured by the Delhi Police in a dramatic encounter near Delhi University on August 30, 1987. Along with him, another much hunted extremist, Satnam Singh Bawa, also fell into the police net. Jinda is wanted in the murders of Lalit Maken and his wife and Arjun Dass in Delhi and the assassination of the former Army Chief, General A. S. Vaidya in Pune last year, besides other cases.

Hauptman, Prof. Herbert : The 69-year-old professor at the Medical Foundation of Buffalo, New York, is the joint recipient of the 1985 Nobel Prize for Chemistry.

Hawke, Bob : The 55-year-old Australian Prime Minister won a historic third term in the general elections on July 11, 1987. He had called the election eight months before his three-year term ended.

Henrik, Prince : The Prince of Denmark visited India from March 8 to 14, 1986.

Heptullah, Dr. (Mrs.) Najma : The 47-year-old scientist of international recognition and former Deputy Chairman of the Rajya Sabha was elected Vice-Chairman of the Commonwealth Parliamentary Association in Sept. 1987. It was for the first time in the 33-year-old history of the 100-member association that a woman was elected on some projects to help women live in dignity. The project is on the lines of the Africa Fund.

Herald, Prince : The Crown Prince of Norway, accompanied by Princess Sonja, was on a 10-day State visit to India in January 1986.

Herschbach, Dudley R. : The American professor at Harvard is the joint recipient of the 1986 Nobel Prize for chemistry.

Hersh, Seymour M. : A Pulitzer prize winner and former reporter of the *New York Times* is the writer of the controversial book *The Price of Power : Kissinger in the Nixon White House* in which he has claimed that the former Indian Prime Minister, Mr. Morarji Desai, was a paid agent of the Central Intelligence Agency (CIA). Mr. Desai filed a suit in a Chicago court claiming damages of \$5 million (Rs. 5 crore) against Hersh and the publisher of his book for making the allegation.

He Zhili : The 25-year-old fourth-seeded Chinese and Asian championship winner was crowned the women's singles queen of the 39th World table tennis championships at the Indira Gandhi Stadium in New Delhi on March 1, 1987. She was given G. Geist Cup, the symbol of supremacy in women's singles.

Hidayatullah, M. : He is the former Vice-President of India. He served a brief stint as Acting President after Mr. V.V. Giri resigned from the post to contest for presidency in 1969. He also served as Acting President for the second time in October 1982 when the President, Mr. Zail Singh, had gone to the United States for medical treatment. Prior to his appointment as Vice-President, he was Chief Justice of India.

Hilli, John : An 11-year-old boy from

Arlington, Texas, became the youngest known pilot to complete a flight across the United States, landing his single-engine plane at Washington National Airport on July 2, 1987. His historic flight began on June 24 in Los Angeles and included stops in Cedar City, Utah, Denver, Colorado and Cincinnati. The boy who is not old enough to have a pilot's licence, or a car driver's licence for that matter, sat atop two pillows, with one behind him, so that he could see out of the cockpit of the turbo-charged, single-engine Cessna 210.

Hillary, Sir Edmund : A New Zealander and conqueror of Everest was the leader of the joint Indo-New Zealand "ocean to sky" expedition on jet-propelled boats upstream the Ganga from the Bay of Bengal to its source high in the Himalayas.

Hirwani, Narendra : The 19-year-old bespectacled leg-spinner Test debutant from Uttar Pradesh who has now settled in Madhya Pradesh, became the chief wicket-taker for India and entered his name in the record books, emerging as the first Indian to take 16 wickets in a Test in the fourth and final cricket Test against the West Indies in Madras on January 15, 1988.

Hoss, Sellm : The 57-year-old moderate Sunni Muslim leader and Education Minister was named acting Prime Minister of Lebanon hours after the assassination of Mr. Rashid Karami on June 2, 1987. He took over a Cabinet bitterly divided after 12 years of civil war and stunned by Mr. Karami's murder.

Hulme, Kerl : The 40-year-old woman novelist from New Zealand is the recipient of Britain's most valuable literary award, the 15,000-pounds (21,000-dollars) Booker McConnell Prize for fiction for her book *The Bone People*.

Hun Sen : The Kampuchean Prime Minister visited India in January 1988 and had extensive consultations with the Prime Minister, Mr. Rajiv Gandhi, on efforts to find a political solution to the Kampuchean issue, in cooperation with self-exiled Prince Norodom Sihanouk now in Paris.

Husseln, King : The Jordanian King is the recipient of the Dag Hammarskjöld Academy Peace Prize which was conferred on him on August 24, 1987 for his efforts towards peace and understanding between nations. Accompanied by his wife Queen Noor al Husseln, he was on a nine-day state visit to India in October 1986.

Igarashi, Tetschi : The Japanese mountaineer scaled the 3,776-metre high Mount Fuji for the 11th time in July 1986 at the age of 99, breaking his own record as the oldest man to climb Japan's highest peak.

Indira : She is India's first scientifically documented test-tube baby born at the King Edward Memorial Hospital in Bombay on August 6, 1986. She was given the name of the doctor of the said hospital, Dr. (Mrs.) Indira Hinduja who played a major role in the vitro and embryo fertilisation that paved the way for the baby's birth. She was born to

the 23-year-old Mrs. Mani Syamji Chowda. The in-vitro fertilisation and embryo transfer (IVF-ET) method through which the baby girl was conceived has been documented in India and accepted by the medical community.

Iyengar, Dr. P.K. : The Director of the Bhabha Atomic Research Centre, who felt sore over is being ignored in the selection of the new Chairman of the Atomic Energy Commission and had announced that he would seek "voluntary retirement", after being given a hearing by the Prime Minister, has reconsidered his decision to quit his post. Dr. Iyengar is one of the handful of brilliant nuclear scientists and he designed Purnima, India's first test breeder nuclear reactor. He also led the team of scientists who carried out the peaceful nuclear implosion at Pokhran in 1974. A recipient of the S.S. Bhatnagar Award, Padma Bhushan and the FICCI Award, he is among the world's topmost neutron physicists.

Jakhar, Balram : The Speaker of the dissolved Seventh Lok Sabha was on January 16, 1985 re-elected unanimously to that office by the Eighth Lok Sabha. He is the first person to be elected to the Lok Sabha speakership twice.

Jaruzelski, General Wojciech : The Polish leader stepped down as Prime Minister on November 6, 1985 and was elected Chairman of the Council of State, the ceremonial post of State President.

Jatti, B.D. : A lawyer by profession, he was Vice-President of India from 1974 to 1979. For a brief period, following the death of President Fakhruddin Ali Ahmed, he served as Acting President between February and July 1977.

Jayakar, Mrs. Pupul : The 71-year-old former Cultural Adviser to Mrs. Indira Gandhi, was the chairperson of the Festival of India Advisory Committee. She was also the Vice-Chairman of the Indian Council of Cultural Relations.

Jayalalitha, Miss : The Propaganda Secretary of the All India Anna Dravida Munnetra Kazhagam was assaulted by the party men on December 25, 1987 when she wanted to place a wreath on the body of the departed Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu, Mr. M.G. Ramachandran. She was attacked and pushed off the gun carriage carrying the leader's body for his last journey. A member of the Rajya Sabha, she was heroine of many MGR movies and his ardent follower. There was split in the AIADMK party after she was elected the General Secretary of the party on January 1, 1988.

Jayewardene, J.R. : The Sri Lankan President, who was on a five-day state visit to India from January 25, 1988 was the chief guest at the Republic Day celebrations and reviewed with the Prime Minister, Mr. Rajiv Gandhi, the prospects of beginning the political process envisaged in the Indo-Sri Lankan agreement of July 29, 1987.

Jerne, Niels K. : The 85-year-old immunologist of Denmark, who works in Switzerland, is the co-recipient of the Nobel

Prize for Medicine for 1984.

Jethmalani, Ram : A former Bharatiya Janata Party MP and senior Supreme Court advocate created a storm in Bombay in June 1987 when he called a press conference and accused the Prime Minister, Mr. Rajiv Gandhi, of "direct involvement" in the Bofors deal. He went on to challenge the Prime Minister to prosecute him for libel over the charges, saying it would at least give him an opportunity to cross examine those he believed to be guilty in a court of law. He also called on the President to suspend the Prime Minister and order an inquiry against him. He has alleged that during his recent visit to Switzerland and Sweden he had gathered substantial evidence there on the Prime Minister's direct involvement in the Bofors deal.

Jiang Jialing : The 24-year-old reigning world champion from China retained the St Bride Vase, symbol of supremacy in the world's men's singles event, at the 39th World table tennis championships which concluded at the Indira Gandhi Stadium in New Delhi on March 1, 1987. He has joined the other magnificent seven, who had won the title more than once. He is the fifth in the world to have won the title twice and would possess it for two more years before he defends the title at the 40th edition of the championships in West Germany.

Jugnauth, Aneerood : The Prime Minister of Mauritius was voted back to power for a second time on August 31, 1987.

Johnson, Ben : The 25-year-old Commonwealth champion from Canada achieved one of the most incredible performances in sporting history in the magnificent setting of Rome's Olympic Stadium when he shattered the 100-metre world record with a breathtaking time of 9.83 seconds at the World athletic championships on August 30, 1987. The incredible 100-metre run represents yet another triumph of human endeavour over time and space.

Junejo, Mohammed Khan : The 56-year-old England-trained agronomist-turned-politician is the Prime Minister of Pakistan.

Kapil Dev : The 29-year-old captain of the Indian cricket team was declared the "player of the decade" by the All India Writers Academy on February 15, 1988. He was a controversial figure for his team's performance at the Reliance World Cup championship in October-November 1987. Earlier, he had risen to dizzy heights grabbing his 300th Test wicket in Cuttack on January 7, 1987 against Sri Lanka. With Ramesh Ratnayake's wicket, Kapil Dev became the seventh cricketer in the world and the first Indian to have reached the 300 mark. He got his 300 wickets with 17,580 balls at an average of 29.03 and conceded 8,701 runs having bowled 619 maidens. He also became the second player, after Ian Botham, to achieve the double of 3,000 runs and 300 wickets in Tests. He is the author of *By God's Decree and Cricket My Style*.

Karanth, B.V. : The renowned film director

and Chairman of the Madhya Pradesh Film Development Corporation was on May 26, 1986 arrested on charge of attempting to burn to death Miss Vibha Mishra, the 27-year-old heroine of several of his plays. He was also Director of Rangmandal, a repertory of the multi-arts complex Bharat Bhavan in Bhopal. He admitted his guilt and resigned from the two bodies.

Karle, Prof. Jerome : The 69-year-old professor at the U.S. Naval Research Laboratory in Washington, D.C., is the joint recipient of the 1985 Nobel Prize for Chemistry.

Karmal, Babrak : He is the former President of Afghanistan and was replaced by Mohammad Najibullah on November 20, 1986.

Karmarkar, Dr. Narendra : The 31-year-old Gwalior-born mathematician, who is working for the Bell Laboratory in New Jersey, U.S.A., has achieved a startling breakthrough in developing a mathematical solution to the complex system of equations in computer-related mathematics.

Karpov, Anatoly : He is the world chess champion from the Soviet Union.

Karunanidhi, M. : The President of the Dravida Munnetra Kazhagam who was sentenced to 10 weeks' rigorous imprisonment for burning excerpts of the Constitution during the DMK's anti-Hindi agitation during November-December 1986, was released on February 2, 1987, two weeks before the expiry of his imprisonment in view of the memorial day of the founder of the DMK, the late Mr. C.N. Annadurai, observed in Tamil Nadu on February 3.

Kasparov, Garry : The 24-year-old reigning world chess champion retained his crown with a win over challenger Anatoly Karpov in Seville (Spain) on December 19, 1987. The 33-year-old Karpov had held the title for a decade until 1985. Kasparov will remain champion until 1990.

Kaul, M.K. : A top geologist attached to the Geological Survey of India was the leader of the fifth Indian scientific expedition to Antarctica.

Kaunda, Dr. Kenneth : The President of Zambia is the recipient of the Jawaharlal Nehru Award for International Understanding for 1970. He is the present Chairman of the Organisation of African Unity.

Kawakita, Jiro : The 66-year-old Japanese ethnographer, who found ways and means to bring drinking water, fuel and forage to remote Himalayan villages of Nepal, is the recipient of the 1984 Ramon Magsaysay award for international understanding.

Khadilkar, Jayashree Nilkanth : A law student from Bombay and four times national women's chess champion, she became the first Indian woman to win the Commonwealth women's chess championship, which concluded in London on August 19, 1986.

Khamenei, Ali : The fundamentalist disciple of Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini is

the President of Iran. He is the first clergyman head of state of the Islamic Republic.

Khan, Dr. Abdul Qadeer : The 52-year-old Chairman of the Atomic Energy Commission of Pakistan and known as the father of Pakistan's nuclear weapons programme, was in the news for his interview published in the London-based daily *The Observer* of March 1, 1987 in which he has told the Indian journalist Mr. Kuldip Nayar that Pakistan has manufactured an atom bomb and will not hesitate to use it if its existence is threatened. Dr. Khan, who heads the top secret uranium laboratories at Kahuta near Islamabad in Pakistan, has been given the nickname of Dr. Strangelove for his very interesting role in the history of the Pakistani bomb. He was the nuclear scientist who, while working in a Dutch firm, managed to smuggle into Pakistan the various components for the centrifuge which produces the uranium 235 required for the bomb. The process took a long while, starting when Zulfikar Ali Bhutto was in power. The variously called "Islamic bomb" is the result of what Dr. Khan finally managed to smuggle into Pakistan from Netherlands all that he needed.

Khan, Imran : The 34-year-old all-rounder and the Pakistan cricket skipper bid adieu and sought retirement from Test cricket immediately after the final of the Reliance World Cup championship held in October-November 1987. He had brought his country's cricket back to its boarings. He had truly surpassed the reputed Fazal Mahmood as the greatest bowler that Pakistan has produced, both qualitatively and statistically. He celebrated his 300th Test wicket against England at Leeds on July 4, 1987 and thus became the first Pakistani and only the second bowler in the sub-continent to claim 300 Test wickets. According to a new ranking system unveiled in London on June 17, 1987, he is the greatest all-rounder in the cricket world at the moment.

Khorana, Hargobind (b. 1922) : He is an India-born scientist and has adopted the citizenship of U.S.A. He isolated gene—the basic hereditary unit of life—and shared the 1968 Nobel Prize for Medicine. He had to go abroad for his talents to be recognised. Dr. Khorana's chief work has been in biochemistry and molecular biology. He was on June 25, 1987 honoured by the American President, Mr. Ronald Reagan, with the award of the National Medal of Science, one of the highest national awards. In recognition of his contribution to the enhancement of the biological sciences. He is currently the Alfred P. Sloan Professor of Biology and Chemistry at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology in Boston.

Khote, Durga : The 82-year-old veteran film character artiste is the recipient of Dadasaheb Phalke Award for 1983 for her contribution for the development of cinema in India.

(To be continued)

Quantitative Aptitude Test

Auditors'/Junior Accountants'/Upper Division Clerks' Examination, November 1986

Q. 31. If a dealer sells a watch for Rs. 90, he incurs as much loss as the profit he makes after selling it for Rs. 100. The cost price of the watch is

- (a) Rs. 90 (b) Rs. 95 (c) Rs. 100 (d) Rs. 105

Q. 32. A trader mixes two varieties of tea from two different tea gardens, one costing Rs. 15 per kg and the other Rs. 20 per kg in the ratio of 7 : 3. If he sells the blended variety at Rs. 18.15 per kg, his profit or loss per cent is

- (a) Nil (b) 10% loss (c) $2\frac{1}{3}\%$ profit (d) 10% profit

Q. 33. A manufacturer sells an article at a loss of $12\frac{1}{2}\%$. Had he sold it for Rs. 51.80 more, he would have earned a profit of 6%. The cost price of the article is

- (a) Rs. 139.30 (b) Rs. 175 (c) Rs. 216 (d) Rs. 280

Q. 34. A five-year cash certificate with a maturity value of Rs. 300 is purchased for Rs. 200. The annual rate of simple interest is

- (a) 5% (b) $7\frac{1}{2}\%$ (c) 10% (d) 15%

Q. 35. A sum of money lent at compound interest for two years at 20% per annum would fetch Rs. 482 more, if the interest was payable half-yearly than if it was payable annually. The sum is

- (a) Rs. 10,000 (b) Rs. 20,000 (c) Rs. 40,000 (d) Rs. 50,000

Q. 36. Two friends Ram and Shyam invested Rs. 17,261 together at compound interest at 5% per annum in such a way that Ram gets the same amount after two years exactly what Shyam gets after five years. Ram's investment is more than that of Shyam by

- (a) Rs. 1,261 (b) Rs. 8,000 (c) Rs. 9,261 (d) None of these

Q. 37. Two shopkeepers announce the same price of Rs. 700 for a sewing machine. The first offers successive discounts of 30% and 6% while the second offers successive discounts of 20% and 16%. The shopkeeper that offers better discount, charges.....less than the other shopkeeper

- (a) Rs. 9.80 (b) Rs. 16.80 (c) Rs. 22.40 (d) Rs. 36.40

Q. 38. The rate of interest at which Rs. 1200 amounts to Rs. 1323 in two years, when the interest is compounded annually, is

- (a) 4% (b) 5% (c) 10% (d) 18%

Q. 39. The perimeter of a circle is equal to the perimeter of a square. Then their areas are in the ratio (use $\pi = \frac{22}{7}$)

- (a) 4 : 1 (b) 11 : 7 (c) 14 : 11 (d) 22 : 7

Q. 40. A square is inscribed in a circle whose radius is 4 cm. The area of the portion between the circle and the square is

- (a) $8\pi - 16$ (b) $8\pi - 32$ (c) $16\pi - 16$ (d) $16\pi - 32$

Q. 41. Two concentric circles have their radii 5 cm and 3 cm. The area of the space between the two circles is (use $\pi = \frac{22}{7}$)

- (a) $\frac{198}{7}$ sq cm (b) $\frac{550}{7}$ sq cm (c) $\frac{352}{7}$ sq cm (d) None of these

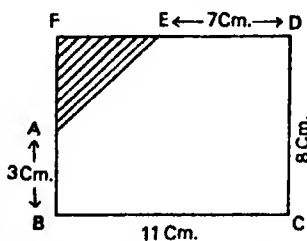
Q. 42. The cost of carpeting a room 5 m wide with carpet at Rs. 3.50 per sq m is Rs. 105. The length of the room is

- (a) 3.5 m (b) 5 m (c) 6 m (d) 6.5 m

Q. 43. A courtyard 25 m long and 16 m broad is to be paved with bricks of dimensions 20 cm by 10 cm. The total number of bricks required is

- (a) 18,000 (b) 20,000 (c) 25,000 (d) None of these

Q. 44. Corner AFE is cut from the rectangle as shown in the figure. The area of the remaining polygon ABCDE in sq cm is



- (a) 29 (b) 68 (c) 78 (d) 88

Q. 45. The length of the largest pole, that can be placed in a room of dimensions 8 m, 6 m and 5 m respectively, is

- (a) 5m (b) 6m (c) $5\sqrt{5}$ m (d) 125m

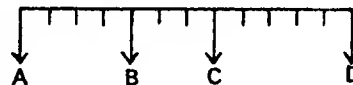
Q. 46. A reservoir is 15m long and 6m broad. The quantity of water taken out to lower the water level by 1m is

- (a) 90 litres (b) 70 kilolitres (c) 80 kilolitres (d) 90 kilolitres

Q. 47. Three cubes of sides 3 cm, 4 cm and 5 cm respectively are melted to form a new cube. The side of the new cube is

- (a) 5 cm (b) 6 cm (c) 6.5 m (d) 7 cm

Q. 48. On a main road, connecting two villages A and D, which are 120 km apart, there is a primary health centre at B and a secondary school at C. The secondary school is nearer to the village D as compared to village A, by



- (a) 20 km (b) 30 km (c) 40 km (d) 60 km

Q. 49. Mid-points of the sides of a triangle are joined to form another triangle. The ratio of the area of the new triangle to the remaining part of the original triangle is

- (a) 1 : 2 (b) 1 : 3 (c) 1 : 4 (d) 1 : 5

Q. 50. The diagonals of a rhombus measure 4 cm and 6 cm. Its area in sq cm is

- (a) 6 (b) 8 (c) 12 (d) 24

ANSWERS

31. (b) : Suppose C.P. of the watch = Rs. x

S.P. of the watch = Rs. 90

Loss = Rs. P

$\therefore x - P = 90$

(1)

Again S.P. of the watch = Rs. 100

Profit = P

$\therefore x + P = 100$

(2)

Adding (1) and (2), we get

$2x = 190$ i.e. $x = 95$

32. (d) : Suppose the trader mixes x kg and y kg of tea respectively of the two varieties.

\therefore Total cost of the tea of both the varieties = Rs. $(15x + 20y)$

Also $x : y = 7 : 3$ (given)

i.e. $\frac{x}{y} = \frac{7}{3}$ i.e. $y = \frac{3x}{7}$

\therefore total cost of the tea of both the varieties = Rs. $(15x + \frac{60x}{7})$

= Rs. $\frac{165x}{7}$

(1)

S.P. of the mixture = Rs. 18.15 per kg

S.P. of $(x + y)$ kg of tea

= S.P. of $(x + \frac{3x}{7})$ kg of tea

= S.P. of $(\frac{10x}{7})$ kg of tea

= Rs. $(\frac{10x}{7} \times 18.15)$ Rs. $\frac{181.5x}{7}$

\therefore Profit = Rs. $\frac{16.5x}{7}$

$$\text{i.e. Profit \%} = \frac{\frac{16.5}{7}x}{\frac{165x}{7}} \times 100 = 10$$

33. (d) : Suppose C.P. of the article = Rs. K
 \therefore S.P. of the article
 Rs. $\left(K + 12\frac{1}{2}\% \text{ of } K \right)$
 = Rs. $\frac{7K}{8}$
 New S.P. = Rs. $\left(\frac{7K}{8} + 51.80 \right)$
 Profit = 6% of K = $\frac{6K}{100}$
 $\therefore K + \frac{6K}{100} = \frac{7K}{8} + 51.80$
 i.e. K = 280
34. (c) : Sum = Rs. 200, Amount = Rs. 300, S.I. = Rs. 100, Time = 5 years
 \therefore Rate $\% = \frac{100 \times 100}{200 \times 5} = 10$
35. (b) : Suppose sum = Rs. K
 \therefore C.I. when payable half-yearly
 $= K \left(1 + \frac{10}{100} \right)^4 - K$
 C.I. when payable annually
 $= K \left(1 + \frac{20}{100} \right)^2 - K$
 $\therefore K \left(1 + \frac{10}{100} \right)^4 = K \left(1 + \frac{20}{100} \right)^2$
 $\therefore K = 20000$
36. (a) : Suppose Ram invested Rs. K
 \therefore Shyam invested Rs. $(17261 - K)$
 $\therefore K \left(1 + \frac{5}{100} \right)^2 = (17261 - K) \left(1 + \frac{5}{100} \right)^2 + K$
 i.e. $(17261 - K) \left(1 + \frac{5}{100} \right)^2 + K$
 i.e. K = 9261
 Hence Ram and Shyam invest Rs. 9261 and Rs. 8000 respectively
 i.e. Ram invests Rs. 1261 more than that invested by Shyam
37. (a) : 1st shopkeeper :
 Marked price = Rs. 700
 First discount (30%) = Rs. 210
 Price after 1st discount = Rs. 490
 Second discount (6%) = Rs. 29.40
 \therefore price after 2nd discount = Rs. 460.60
 2nd shopkeeper :
 Marked price = Rs. 700
 First discount (20%) = Rs. 140
 Price after 1st discount = Rs. 560
 Second discount (16%) = Rs. 89.60
 \therefore price after 2nd discount = Rs. 470.40

38. (b) : Amount = Rs. 1323
 Sum = Rs. 1200
 Time = 2 years
 $\therefore 1323 = 1200 \left(1 + \frac{R}{100} \right)^2$
 i.e. $R^2 + 200R - 1025 = 0$
 i.e. $R = 5$
39. (c) : Let r be the radius of the circle and a be the side of the square
 $\therefore 2\pi r = 4a$
 i.e. $\pi r^2 = 4a^2$
 i.e. $\frac{\pi r^2}{a^2} = \frac{4}{\pi} = \frac{4 \times 7}{22} = \frac{14}{11}$
 i.e. $\pi r^2 : a^2 = 14 : 11$
 i.e. ratio of the areas of the circle and the square is 14 : 11
40. (d) : Area of the required portion = Area of the circle - Area of the square
 Area of the circle = $\pi(4)^2 = 16\pi$ sq cm
 Side of the square = $\sqrt{(4)^2 + (4)^2} = \sqrt{32}$ cm
 \therefore Area of the square = 32 sq cm
 Hence required area = $(16\pi - 32)$ sq cm
41. (c) : The area of the required space = $\pi(5)^2 - \pi(3)^2 = 16\pi = \frac{16 \times 22}{7} = \frac{352}{7}$ sq cm
42. (c) : The area of the room = $\frac{105}{3.50} = 30$ sq m
 \therefore The length of the room = $\frac{30}{5} = 6$ m
43. (b) : The number of bricks used = $\frac{2500 \times 1600}{20 \times 10} = 20000$
44. (c) : Area of the remaining polygon = Area of the rectangle - Area of the triangle = $11 \times 8 - \frac{1}{2} \times 4 \times 5 = 78$ sq cm
45. (c) : The length of the pole = $\sqrt{[\sqrt{(8)^2 + (6)^2}]^2 + (5)^2} = \sqrt{100 + 25} = \sqrt{125} = 5\sqrt{5}$ m
46. (d) : The quantity of water taken out = $15 \times 6 \times 1$ cu m = 90 cu m = 90 kilolitres (1 cu m = 1000 litres = 1 kilolitre)
47. (b) : Volume of the new cube = $(3)^3 + (4)^3 + (5)^3 = 27 + 64 + 125 = 216$ cu cm
 \therefore the side of the new cube = $\sqrt[3]{216} = 6$ cm
48. (a)
49. (b)
50. (c) : Area of the rhombus = $\frac{\text{Product of the diagonals}}{2} = \frac{4 \times 6}{2} = 12$ sq cm

General Intelligence Test

Clerks' Grade Examination,
September 1986

(Published in March 1988 issue)

ANSWERS

Q. 1. (D) Q. 2. (C) Q. 3. (C)

Q. 4. (B) Q. 5. (B)

Q. 6. (A) : Given statement imply that

Ahmed > Sohan (> = 'taller than') ... (1)

Salim < Ahmed (< = 'shorter than') ... (2)

Salim > Akbar ... (3)

Sohan < Salim ... (4)

Sohan > Akbar ... (5)

\therefore Ahmed > Salim > Sohan > Akbar

(from (2), (4) and (5))

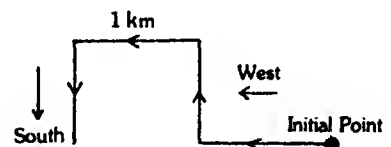
Q. 7. (C) : After making changes as directed in the question, the word 'MEPHISTOPHELES' can be written as 'EMHPSIOTHPLESE'. Hence the tenth letter from the right is 'S'

Q. 8. (D) Q. 9. (C) Q. 10. (A)

Q. 11. (B) : After crossing the even-numbered letters of the English alphabet, we get A, C, E, G, I, K, M, O, Q, S, U, W, Y. Hence the ninth letter not crossed out is 'Q'.

Q. 12. (C)

Q. 13. (B)



Q. 14. (C) Q. 15. (A) Q. 16. (B)

Q. 17. (B) Q. 18. (B) Q. 19. (C)

Q. 20. (D) : Man and wife (2), his son and daughter with their spouses (4), four grandchildren in each family of his offsprings (8).

Q. 21. (C) Q. 22. (D) Q. 23. (A)

Q. 24. (C)

Q. 25. (A) : The order in which they are sitting on a park-bench, is : Helen, Fatima, Indu, Gulshan

Q. 26. (D) Q. 27. (D) Q. 28. (C)

Q. 29. (B)

Q. 30. (A) : great, street, retreat, states, eager, aggregate. The remaining four words cannot be made from the word 'GREATEST' since it does not contain the letters l, i, y, u

Q. 31. (D) Q. 32. (A) Q. 33. (C)

Q. 34. (B) Q. 35. (B) Q. 36. (C)

Q. 37. (D) Q. 38. (A) Q. 39. (A)

Q. 40. (C) Q. 41. (A) Q. 42. (B)

Q. 43. (C) Q. 44. (C) Q. 45. (C)

Q. 46. (D) Q. 47. (C) Q. 48. (C)

Q. 49. (B) Q. 50. (D)

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and your hand begins to slip...*



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Test Of English Language

Clerks' Grade Examination, September 1987

Directions : In questions 1-5, choose the word opposite in meaning to the word given at the top in each question.

- Q. 1. PACIFY
(A) threaten (B) challenge (C) enrage (D) quarrel
- Q. 2. CONCEAL
(A) encourage (B) proceed (C) extend (D) disclose
- Q. 3. NEGLECT
(A) search for (B) care for (C) claim (D) praise
- Q. 4. VULGAR
(A) correct (B) innocent (C) honest (D) docent
- Q. 5. LENIENT
(A) harsh (B) mild (C) annoyed (D) obstinate

Directions: In questions 6-10, the first and the last parts of the sentence are numbered as 1 and 6. The rest of the sentence is split into four parts and named P, Q, R and S. These four parts are not given in their proper order. Read the sentence and find out which of the four combinations is correct.

- Q. 6. (1) For some people patriotism
(P) today man belongs to the whole world
(Q) it should be condemned because
(R) type of patriotism is an evil and
(S) means hatred for other countries, but this
(6) as much as to any one country.
(A) SRQP (B) PQSR (C) RSPQ (D) QPSR
- Q. 7. (1) A connection had long been suspected
(P) since both were at their worst in the nature
(Q) same regions and seasons, but the nature
(R) between the abundance of mosquitoes
(S) and the occurrence of malaria
(6) of this connection had not been understood.
(A) QSPR (B) RSPQ (C) PSQR (D) SPRQ
- Q. 8. (1) Science does not merely add new truths
(P) destroy some old truths, and
(Q) discovers new truths that
(R) thereby upsets the way of
(S) to old ones, it also
(6) men's thinking and their lives.
(A) QSRP (B) RPSQ (C) PSRQ (D) SQPR
- Q. 9. (1) An outstanding feature of this century has been
(P) living conditions of the
(Q) the improvement of the income and
(R) greater security and education which

- (S) working man leading to
(6) has meant greater political power.
(A) PSQR (B) RSPQ (C) QPSR (D) SRQP
- Q. 10. (1) Hobbies can fill our spare
(P) physical fatigue, and
(Q) moments with enjoyment
(R) and pleasure; they also relieve
(S) mental tiredness and
(6) do not hinder our regular work
(A) QRPS (B) QRSP (C) SQPR (D) PQSR

Directions: In questions 11-15, sentences are given with blanks to be filled in with appropriate word(s). Four alternatives (words) are suggested for each question. Choose the correct alternative out of the four.

- Q. 11. The President made an appeal to welfare organization to take special care of women and children.
(A) destitution (B) destitute (C) destituted (D) destituting
- Q. 12. He felt tired yesterday afternoon, so he down for a while
(A) lie (B) lay (C) lying (D) laying
- Q. 13. The new scheme will restore parity clerical and technical staff in the matter of annual leave.
(A) with (B) over (C) against (D) between
- Q. 14. Local delogatos will be paid actual autorickshaw fares or Rs. 15, is loss.
(A) what (B) where (C) however (D) whichever
- Q. 15. Since you knew they were planning to come today you have stayed at home.
(A) should (B) must (C) can (D) may

Directions: In questions 16-20, some of the sentences have errors and some have none. Find out which part of a sentence has an error. If there is no error, mark D.

- Q. 16. The Collector granted (A)/ relief payments of Rs. 2000/- each (B)/ to those who injured in the accident (C)/ No error (D).
- Q. 17. Please accept my apologies (A)/ since not writing to you (B)/ for a long time (C)/ No error (D).
- Q. 18. She is only social worker (A)/ who was awarded (B)/ a prize on Republic Day (C)/ No error (D).
- Q. 19. A team of doctors (A)/ are giving medical aid (B)/ to the people of these villages (C)/ No error (D).
- Q. 20. Would you please tell me (A)/ where can I get (B)/ copies of this application form? (C)/ No error (D).

Directions: In the following passage (Questions 21-30) some of the words have been left out. First read over the passage and try to understand what it is about. Then fill in the blanks with the help of the alternatives given.

Plans for private sector beach resorts near Puri have recently been

Q. 21. (A) approached (B) approved (C) transacted (D) transferred

About 70 acres of forest

Q. 22. (A) land (B) road (C) resources (D) reserves

are to be given to

Q. 23. (A) this (B) modern (C) approved (D) one

leading hotel management group, and

Q. 24. (A) another (B) only (C) even (D) also

sixty-five acres to another big

Q. 25. (A) department (B) company (C) owner (D) region

The Forest Preservation Act is

Q. 26. (A) soon (B) legally (C) being (D) recently

amended in order to permit

Q. 27. (A) the (B) some (C) also (D) for clearing of these forests for

Q. 28. (A) protection (B) expansion (C) destruction (D) construction

This beautiful stretch of the

Q. 29. (A) coast (B) mountains (C) lakes (D) waterways

of Orissa will soon be

Q. 30. (A) moved (B) covered (C) hidden (D) attracted

with massive hotel buildings and other such structures:

Directions: In questions 31-40, you have two brief passages with 5 questions following each passage. Read the passage carefully and choose the best answer to each of the questions out of the four alternatives.

PASSAGE I

In this life there are no gains without pains. Life indeed would be dull if there were no difficulties. Games lose their zest if there is no real struggle and if the result is a foregone conclusion. Both winner and loser enjoy a game most, if it is closely contested to the last. No victory is a real triumph unless the foe is worthy of the steel. Whether we like it or not, life is one continuous competitive examination.

Q. 31. Which of the following represents

the central idea of the passage?

(A) Life is full of pain and suffering
(B) Struggle or no struggle, life is an enjoyable game (C) Suffering is not really necessary for achievement in life (D) Life is an unending struggle

Q. 32. Which of the following nearly sums up the meaning of the first sentence?

(A) Hard labour on man's part usually ends in suffering (B) Even after undergoing suffering, man can hardly achieve anything (C) Man cannot achieve anything unless he suffers for it (D) Achievement in life is disproportionate to the suffering one undergoes for it

Q. 33. Which of the following statements is *not* true?

(A) Hardships add to the interest of life (B) A game becomes really interesting if one knows beforehand how it is going to end up (C) Games become dull if these are not fully contested (D) The spectators as well as the teams enjoy a game only if there is struggle for the result

Q. 34. The statement "the foe is worthy of the steel" in the last but one sentence means that,

(A) the other fellow is capable of defending himself (B) the opposite team is equipped with deadly arms (C) the enemy shows a lot of tact and flexibility (D) the enemy is capable of showing determined hardness and resistance

Q. 35. Which of the following is opposite in meaning to the word "dull" in the passage?

(A) Attractive (B) Beautiful (C) Interesting (D) Famous

PASSAGE II

The Rajputs occupy an honoured place in the history of India. They were a warlike people, brave, proud and patriotic. They were jealous of their honour, and would lay down their lives to uphold it. They loved their homes and fought bravely to defend the honour of their womenfolk. Nothing could tame their spirits. Danger only called forth their courage and poverty only increased their power of resistance. None could fight like them. Their motto was "Better death than dishonour."

Q. 36. Which of the following represents the central idea of the passage?

(A) The rise and fall of the Rajputs (B) Rajputs — the spirited heroes of Indian history (C) The pride of the Rajputs (D) The Rajputs and their sacrifices

Q. 37. According to the writer, the Rajputs occupy an honoured place in history, because

(A) they were always fond of wars (B) they were too proud of their power (C) they were jealous of other people's achievements (D) they lived and died for upholding their self-respect

Q. 38. The expression "tame the spirits" in the passage means

(A) encourage their enthusiasm (B) develop their courage (C) curb their

enthusiasm (D) destroy their ideas

Q. 39. Which of the following statements is *not* true?

(A) The Rajputs achieved eminence in history due to their great heroic qualities (B) They were homely people and would fight for upholding women's honour (C) In moments of danger they would exhibit great courage (D) They, however, were incapable of facing the challenge of poverty

Q. 40. Which of the following is opposite in meaning to the word "proud" in the passage?

(A) humble (B) courteous (C) kind (D) generous

Directions: In questions 41-45, choose the best alternative to fill the blanks in the sentence and mark it in the Answer-sheet.

Q. 41. It is difficult to drive in the hills as the roads are

(A) curly (B) winding (C) wandering (D) twisted

Q. 42. Being left-handed, the workman accidentally the screws instead of tightening them

(A) released (B) relaxed (C) loosened (D) widened

Q. 43. The policeman asked the suspect to make

(A) an announcement (B) a statement (C) a conclusion (D) a brief

Q. 44. The judge who will the case is known to be very lenient

(A) try (B) test (C) prosecute (D) study

Q. 45. The disputants in the case agreed to the matter out of court

(A) terminate (B) finish (C) settle (D) end

Directions: In each of the questions 46-50, four words are given and one of them is mis-spelt. Find the mis-spelt word and indicate it with a cross (X) in the Answer-Sheet.

Q. 46. (A) flowery (B) jewelery (C) early (D) curly

Q. 47. (A) occasion (B) omission (C) occurence (D) commission

Q. 48. (A) religious (B) courageous (C) courteous (D) humorous

Q. 49. (A) muslin (B) masculine (C) kiln (D) disciplin

Q. 50. (A) ancient (B) patient (C) magnificent (D) efficient

ANSWERS

Q. 1. (C) enrage

Q. 2. (D) disclose

Q. 3. (B) Care for

Q. 4. (D) decent

Q. 5. (A) harsh

Q. 6. (A) SRQP

Q. 7. (B) RSPQ

Q. 8. (D) SQPR

Q. 9. (C) QPSR

Q. 10. (B) QRSP

Q. 11. (B) destitute

Q. 12. (B) lay

Q. 13. (D) between

Q. 14. (D) whichever

Q. 15. (A) should

Q. 16. (C) "to those who were injured" or "to those who suffered injury"

Q. 17. (B) "for not writing to you"

Q. 18. (A) "she is the only social worker"

Q. 19. (B) "is giving medical aid" Here the verb must agree with the singular "team" and not the plural "doctors"

Q. 20. (B) "where I can get"

Q. 21. (B) approved

Q. 22. (A) land

Q. 23. (D) one

Q. 24. (A) another

Q. 25. (B) company

Q. 26. (C) being

Q. 27. (A) the

Q. 28. (D) construction

Q. 29. (A) coast

Q. 30. (B) covered

Q. 31. (D)

Q. 32. (C)

Q. 33. (B)

Q. 34. (A)

Q. 35. (C) interesting

Q. 36. (B)

Q. 37. (D)

Q. 38. (C)

Q. 39. (D)

Q. 40. (A)

Q. 41. (B) winding

Q. 42. (C) loosened

Q. 43. (B) a statement

Q. 44. (A) try

Q. 45. (C) settle

Q. 46. (B) jewellery

Q. 47. (C) occurrence

Q. 48. (A) religious

Q. 49. (D) discipline

Q. 50. (C) magnificent

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Facing The Interview Board

(Right Approach)

Ram Kumar Bhalla is a smiling, cheerful looking, pleasant young man of slightly above average height and lean athletic build. His external appearance is well supported by the warm and friendly smile playing on his lips and the interest, keenness, zest and enthusiasm seen in his eyes. At the reception desk he greets the clerks or assistants heartily, exchanges pleasantries and completes all the formalities of reporting, handing over of testimonials, etc., and finally proceeds to the library which serves as the waiting hall for candidates appearing for the interview.

Some other candidates who have arrived a bit earlier are already assembled in the library and they are engaged in low profile conversation. Bhalla walks up straight towards this group, greets the fellow candidates with zest, cordiality and glowing warmth. He introduces himself to each member of the group and shakes hand firmly with everyone in turn. When he joined the group, the candidates were discussing the nature and type of questions likely to be asked at the interview in the context of the information some had gathered from their friends. Bhalla seizes the opportunity and proceeds to place his own views before the group. He speaks in a clear and audible voice and his expression is fluent. He speaks in a natural manner without any affectations or mannerisms.

Bhalla: Friends, I very much appreciate what our friends Manoj and Peter just said. If you all will permit me, I would like to give you my ideas on this issue. No doubt Manoj and Peter are right according to their own perceptions. Now let us look at it from another angle. You see, the Board does not follow any set or rigid rules in selecting the questions themselves. No doubt the questions posed to different candidates, a broad picture emerges as to what topics they invariably cover in regard to each candidate. There can be rare exceptions but the Board generally asks questions on your special subjects offered by you for written IAS or Civil Services Examination. Then there is a question or two relating to your native state. Another area in which you should be prepared for a question is in the job or activity you are presently engaged in. Suppose you are doing research or working in a Bank or in the Railways or in the police or, say, you are teaching or have been studying abroad, then you can expect some questions on such matters. There is no particular order in which the topics are chosen. It is done at random. These topics cover a wide range and questions can be asked on any aspect. There are six to eight

Members including the Chairman on the Board and each may choose a different topic. Alternatively, questions can be asked as a follow up of the answers given earlier by the candidate.

Manoj: What is the starting point? I mean, what is the first topic with which they start the interview.

Bhalla: (Smiling amicably and pleasantly) Frankly, it can be anything under the sun. Of course, they have your bio-data before them and may be before you went in they all had a look at it and decided among themselves as to who should ask what. In many cases the interview had started from something the candidate had put down in his or her bio-data. But they can also start with your dress, with your hair style, with the headlines in the day's newspaper, with student unrest and so on. But in the initial stages the questions may be easy, personal and on matters definitely within your knowledge and which you could answer readily. The idea is to establish rapport and make you feel at ease and assured.

Peter: Well, Mr. Bhalla this assessment of personality by asking some questions is something which I am unable to digest. Do you mean to say that I have a good personality if by God's grace I am able to give the right answers to all their questions?

Bhalla: (Smiling again) Well, my dear friend, let us look at it this way. First of all, I would like to submit that this Interview type Personality Test is not a question and answer session like the text book oriented variety or the Quiz or Objective Type Tests. The assessment of personality is not done arithmetically or through computer by awarding marks to the correct or right answers furnished by the candidate. In fact, it does not matter very much whether your answers are right or wrong. Going a step still further, I can even say that for most of the questions there may not be any such thing as the correct answer.

Peter: All right Mr. Bhalla. Can you please explain what you say, by giving us a concrete example?

Bhalla: Certainly. (He smiles amicably and the other two smile back and there is now good rapport and understanding among the three of them). Now, let us say the Chairman asks you whether the President of India, according to you, should be popularly elected as in America or he should continue to be a rubber stamp as has been advocated by some. What will be your answer?

Peter: (Thinks a bit and then answers with a smile) Well, I will say that as per our Constitution, the President is expected to

go by the advice of the cabinet and should be elected by an electoral college.

Bhalla: (Smiles) What you said are facts. But will you say those are the correct answers to the questions posed by the Board? Did they ask for facts at all? They wanted to know whether in your opinion the President of India should be popularly elected as in America. It is obvious they are as much aware as you are that at the moment he is elected by an electoral college. But now they ask you whether you feel that the existing method or system should be changed.

Peter: Okay, I personally feel we should have it as it is in America.

Bhalla: Can you please say why you feel so? Why should we give up the British model and go in for the American one?

Peter: The President can ensure stable and workable government for five years. No Ayarams, Gayarams, toppling games, playing to the galleries and all those election tamashas. Once elected by popular vote the President will be all powerful and can do what he wants.

Manoj: (Interrupts) Excuse me. I don't agree at all with Peter. We are used to the British parliamentary type. It gives the opportunity for anyone to get elected to Parliament and serve the country. If we switch over to the American presidential type at this stage, we may end up soon in a dictatorship. Democracy in India, which is yet to take root, will be finished. Perhaps we can think of some reforms and improvements within the existing Westminster model. But American presidential system, certainly not.

Bhalla: Now, which one of you has given the correct or right answer? One of you favours the presidential type executive and the other parliamentary type executive. Both of you have given valid reasons for your respective stands. That is why I said that there need not be any such thing as the right answer.

Manoj: Oh, thank you, Bhalla. You have really given us a lot of encouragement and boosted our morale. Well, here comes the messenger summoning you for the interview. We wish you the best of luck.

Bhalla: Thank you and wish you both the same. (He takes leave of his friends and briskly proceeds to the interview room. He makes a smart entry after gently knocking on the door and obtaining permission. He stops in front of the Chairman and near the chair meant for the candidate. Next he proceeds to greet the Chairman and Members of the Board with enthusiasm and interest.) Good morning to you all, Sirs, and

(bowing to the single lady Member) Good morning to you, Madam.

Chairman: Good morning to you, Mr. Bhalla. Please take your seat. (He indicates the candidate's chair.)

Bhalla: Thank you, Sir. (He sits down smartly on the seat indicated and awaits the next question from the Board with keenness and alertness. He sits in a correct posture without any unnecessary movements. He remains calm, collected and unperturbed as the Chairman takes a look at the candidate's papers on his desk.)

Chairman: Mr Bhalla, I see that you are now doing some research work in Physics and you have passed your B. Sc. (Hons.) and M. Sc. with second division gradings. With this good academic track record, don't you think you should persist with your research activities rather than switching over to the administrative field? Do you think that you would get full job satisfaction in the IAS?

Bhalla: (With a pleasant smile) I agree with you and your doubts are natural and fully justified. At the same time may I hasten to assure you Sir, that I have opted for the IAS career deliberately and after mature consideration. My father who retired as a Government official has been keen that either myself or my older brother should make the IAS. My brother was more interested in flying and hence he went to the NDA and then joined the Air Force as a fighter pilot. Since then my father has been very keen that I should definitely opt for the IAS. I did my M. Sc. and have been doing research work, primarily to be in touch with my subjects and prepare for the IAS. In fact, you can say that I have been working to a pre-set plan to join the IAS. Now you can see, Sir, that nothing will give me more job satisfaction than the IAS.

Chairman: Can you tell us what according to you is "scientific temper" and why it is regarded as important?

Bhalla: Scientific temper is a terminology which refers to the mental attitude and outlook of an individual, be he a layman, scholar, scientist, soldier, engineer, politician, teacher, student or anybody for that matter. A true scientist has a logical and rational approach in solving scientific problems. He proceeds from known facts and after carefully observing the facts, he formulates the theory. The theory is tested with new facts. The theory can be regarded as correct only till it is disproved by the discovery of further facts. Thus he comes to conclusions by a process of deductive reasoning. He does not take anything for granted. He tests each theory against available facts and verifies its validity. He remains objective and detached and is not carried away by emotions, hearsay, dogmas or pre-conceived notions. This inquiring attitude, rational as well as logical approach and the discarding of irrational notions, superstitions, rigid beliefs, etc. is generally referred to as scientific temper. It indicates an open mind, receptivity, understanding

and flexibility on the part of an individual. In India most of us are steeped in customs, religious dogmas, rigid linguistic, regional, caste and communal feelings and the like. If the country is to progress we have to rise above these unscientific influences and decide each problem and issue on pure merits as a scientist does in accepting or rejecting a scientific theory. Scientific temper is thus extremely important for national unity, integrity and progress.

Comments: We find Mr. Bhalla to be earnest, keen and well-informed. He is able to grasp the essentials of a problem and formulate his views and conclusions in an intelligent and imaginative manner. He proves to be energetic and enterprising and seeks out new responsibilities on his own initiative. He mixes freely with others and displays warmth and sincerity in his dealings with strangers. His answers to the questions posed by the chairman indicate a positive and action-oriented approach on his part. He makes up his mind readily and decisively and his impact on the Board has been favourable and forceful.

First Member: Despite the encouragement, inducements and facilities provided by the governments in the States and at the Centre, our educated youth particularly doctors, engineers, scientists, specialists, management experts and so on are not enthusiastic to go, settle down and work in rural areas and villages. What in your opinion is the major difficulty and how it can be overcome?

Bhalla: Our villages and rural townships, at present, do not have the required infrastructure which can provide adequate scope for future career developments and also amenities for good life, growth and relaxation. For instance, we sadly lack modern housing, electricity, water supply, medical care, educational institutions, libraries, entertainment facilities like cinema, television, etc., communication systems like telephones, telegraph, telex and also fast transportation network like good roads, buses, rail connections and air connections. There are health hazards like mosquitoes, malaria, epidemics, etc. Many villages do not get daily newspapers even. Then there are the shopping needs such as groceries, cosmetics, textiles, hardware, domestic items, luxury goods etc. In western countries there are no townships without these amenities. Perhaps it may not be feasible to establish all these facilities in everyone of our villages. But they are a must for a cluster, group or block of villages. Once we have such viable rural townships, linked with modern speedy transport and communication systems, they will become far more attractive than the congested metropolitan cities. We will then find that not only the educated youth, but others also like businessmen, industrialists, white collar and blue collar workers and so on are flocking to the rural centres.

Comments: This candidate displays good awareness of present day problems, needs

and events. He is able to perceive and appreciate the difficulties encountered in tackling complicated problems and think of practical solutions to meet them successfully. He believes in motivation and persuasion rather than compulsion, as is evident from his answer. He has not suggested that the college students or graduate or post-graduates should be forced to work or serve a term of some years in the villages as is being recommended by some politicians and others. On the other hand, he proves to be very realistic and result-oriented.

Second Member: Talking about our villages, we find increasing atrocities being committed against the Harijans residing there, practically in all States. Would you regard it as a mere caste conflict or prefer to consider it as a class conflict? How do you think it could be tackled? Will mass conversions help?

Bhalla: (Smiling) The atrocities against Harijans will have to be attributed both to social and economic reasons. When we look at it as a social problem it becomes a caste war. When viewed from the economic angle it assumes the nature of a class war. The third dimension is political compulsions such as elections and the growing power of the franchise. Socially, untouchability has been a deep-rooted, centuries old evil. Social changes have to be gradual and people have to be educated and motivated to accept them. We have to use all the modern mass media to bring about the desired social transformation. The social barriers are aggravated by increasing economic factors. The Harijans have been, by and large, landless labourers working in the fields or land owned by the upper caste landholders, who are in the majority in each village. With the advent of trade unionism and politicalisation, the Harijans are organising themselves to demand a greater share of the farm products. This is resented by the upper class landed gentry, who now have a strong lobby in the State legislatures, Parliament and government. Several land reform acts have been passed and efforts are being made to distribute surplus land, secured through land ceiling measures, to the landless labour comprising of Harijans, but without much success. The population explosion and growing unemployment have added further to the worsening economy in the villages. Thus it has become a class war. Mass conversions cannot solve the social and economic problems but will only add new communal element to it. In the metropolitan cities we do not have caste conflicts and in all industrial disputes the Harijans and caste Hindus act together as members of trade unions. Thus it remains basically a class war. If we develop the villages as discussed earlier, the social problem of caste conflict can be solved. Besides, there would be greater employment opportunities also and there could be a major shift of population from land to industry. Thus even the risk of

class conflict can be considerably reduced. Lastly, the politicians should not create caste and class conflicts deliberately to promote their narrow political ends such as winning the elections.

Comments: *This candidate displays excellent analytical and rational approach. He is able to consider explosive and complex problems objectively and dispassionately in their entirety and full depth. His ideas are extensive as well as quite mature. He substantiates his arguments and conclusions with very good logic and reasoning. He is able to comprehend the full magnitude of the complex problem, decide on the priorities and suggest realistic and workable solutions.*

Third Member: Do you subscribe to the view that the President of India should not be a mere rubber stamp but should have some special powers which he could exercise on his own.

Bhalla: Our constitution makers who chose the Westminster type parliament model for India did not want any special or discretionary powers for the President of India, who is to function as the ceremonial Head of State, taking the place of the Crown in England. But this was not reduced to writing initially. When the first President of India, Dr. Rajendra Prasad wanted to exercise certain discretionary powers, the opinion of the Supreme court was sought and the Court confirmed that the President does not have any powers on his own and he was bound to act on the advice of his Council of Ministers. Despite this, President Radhakrishnan and President Gai also felt that they should have some discretionary powers. Finally, the 42nd Amendment made it obligatory that the President must act only as per the advice of the Cabinet. The 44th Amendment kept this provision relating to President's powers practically in tact. It only said that the President can refer back to the Cabinet any advice tendered for reconsideration for once. But if the Cabinet resubmitted its recommendations for a second time, then the President has no option but to accept and abide by it. However a peculiar situation arose when the Janata Party broke up in 1979 and there was no other party in Parliament with absolute majority to form the government. Mr. Morarji Desai who resigned as Prime Minister did not recommend to the President to dissolve the Parliament. The President was left to act on his own. He chose Mr. Charan Singh to form the next government as the leader commanding maximum support in Parliament. But Mr. Charan Singh could never face the Lok Sabha and finally asked for the dissolution of the House. In other words, the President using his discretionary powers gave a chance to Mr. Charan Singh to form a government and then prove his majority in the House. When Mr. Charan Singh failed, similar opportunity was not given to Mr. Jagjivan Ram or to Mr. Morarji Desai or to other party leaders.

Thus, despite the Constitution, the President may get opportunities to use his discretion when no party enjoys clear majority in the Lok Sabha.

Comments: *The candidate was asked to state his opinion on a very controversial topic which is being debated in the press and public meetings in India. The candidate does not shy away from the challenge but gives his firm decision candidly, clearly and convincingly. He is ready to take the required risks. We find him confident and courageous. He will not shirk his responsibility. He weighs the pros and cons objectively and arrives at a decision in a natural and logical manner.*

Fourth Member: Do you think India should work for a no-war pact to which not only Pakistan but also China, Bangladesh, Burma, Japan, Vietnam and the Super Powers should be signatories?

Bhalla: *(Answers with a cheerful smile)* It is a good idea and no harm trying for it. But it is something like world peace for which the UN has been striving for. The nations involved have their own national interests which conflict with those of others. Thus India and Pakistan have Kashmir problem. India and China have to resolve the Himalayan and Tibetan border issues. China and Vietnam and Pakistan and Bangladesh have their own problems. Above all, the two Super Powers have conflicting ideas on all world problems. Thus though desirable, a no-war pact, as suggested, does not appear probable or feasible. Further, I feel these pacts have no value as history has repeatedly shown. India and China had good understanding till the 1962 aggression. Pakistan attacked India whenever it felt that it was militarily in a stronger position. Finally, where the Super Powers agree, they can always impose their will. It had happened during Indo-Pakistan conflicts, Indo-China conflict of 1962 and even during the many Arab-Israeli wars. My answer is that India should stand on its own strength. We must be strong, economically, politically and militarily. In other words we must also become a super power. That would be a better approach. Of course, we need strong unity and national integration to start with.

Comments: *The candidate does not hesitate to disagree with a Member where he feels that it is necessary and justified. But he does so in a pleasant and tactful way. He analyses the merits and demerits of the proposition in an objective and scientific manner, adducing valid reasons and arguments. Secondly, we see that he has grand ambitions and vision. He has the urge and enthusiasm. He is keen to aim high and take on greater responsibilities.*

Fifth Member: Well Mr. Bhalla, you have been referring to national integration just now. In this context, if you are asked to marry a Harijan girl, say from the South, without dowry of course, would you agree?

Bhalla: Why not Sir, perhaps after joining the IAS, I might find a colleague there who might be a Harijan belonging to some other

State. If I like her and want her as my partner in life and if she has no objection and if her inclination is the same as mine, I am sure we will get married. Unlike the no-war pact, which we talked about earlier, I should say the probability here is very great. To put it in a different way, I can assure you, Sir, that caste and community will be no barrier so far as I am concerned in selecting my life's partner. Neither monetary considerations would weigh with me. But you will agree that there have to be other factors. *(He smiles)*.

Chairman: What other factors would influence your decision?

Bhalla: Well, Sir, like all young men I also want my future wife to be good-looking, charming, educated, accomplished and really attracted to me as I would be to her. Similarly, she should find me to be a person worthy of her love and confidence. I do not subscribe to the idea that I must marry solely with the object of contributing to national integration. It may then turn out to be counter-productive. We may first face domestic disintegration and then national disintegration. Marriage is a personal matter and should not be sullied by politics.

Chairman: I see you have some strong views on your marriage. I do wish that you find a bride of your choice and enjoy a blissful matrimonial life. But *(he smiles)* whether it is politics or economics, keep the need for family planning in your mind. Now the interview is over and you can adjourn.

Bhalla: Thank you very much, Sir. May I wish you all good day, please. *(He makes a smart exit)*

Final Comments

The candidate is fully aware that the interview is not a mere school or college type question and answer session and that the Board is more interested in his reactions, views, opinions, thinking, ideas and so on. With this basic grasp, he has been able, with his extensive knowledge and natural leadership traits, to give meaningful answers to the questions posed to him. His crisp and logical expositions clearly demonstrate that he is intelligent, well-read and that he could grasp the essentials of a problem with proper understanding and appreciation. He was able to perceive the merits and demerits of several controversial issues posed to him and present his personal conclusions in an unbiased, objective and analytical manner. His arguments are based on logic and merit and the Board finds him rational, objective, positive in his approach. In all instances he proves to be courageous, responsible and decisive. He could differ and disagree with tact and in a constructive and co-operative manner. His answers also brought to light his mental courage and intellectual integrity. His impact on the Board has been forceful and favourable. He has been selected with high grading and special top placement.

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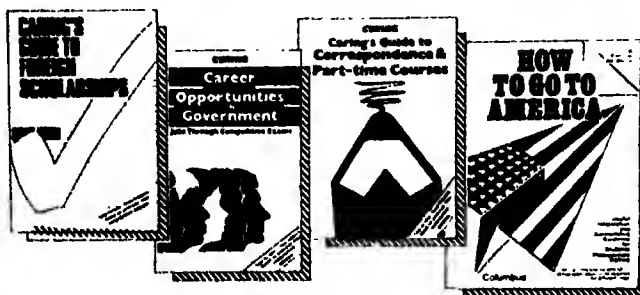
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The Doctrine Of 'Limited Nuclear War' Is An Ill-conceived, Illogical, Irrational And Extremely Dangerous Concept

Methodology

Here we are presenting to our readers the taped "live" discussion which took place at CSR's Competition Success Institute. The expert comments of the examiners have been incorporated at suitable places to enable correct appreciation of the proceedings. This group consists of eight candidates of similar age, experience, education and they all are appearing for a common examination. This exercise is not a formal debate but an informal and friendly chit-chat or exchange of ideas. No one is designated as Chairman, President or leader to conduct and coordinate the discussion. Therefore, it can be termed as a 'leaderless' group task. Every participant has full and equal freedom to say whatever he feels like, as he feels like and when he feels like. Except for the time limit of half an hour, the group has been told to frame whatever rules it desires for the conduct of the discussion. After announcing the subject for the discussion and launching the group on its task the examiner retires to the background. As the candidates are from different parts of the country and meeting each other, perhaps for the first time, they are allotted with chest or roll numbers. The chest number is pinned on the shirt of each candidate both on the chest and back. They are seated in a closed circle in the ascending order of the roll numbers. Each candidate has to be addressed and identified only by his chest number and not by his name during the period of the exercise. This will facilitate easy and ready recognition by all, both among the group and among the examiners. When the examiner withdraws from the scene, the candidates feel relaxed to some extent. The silence is replaced by subdued asides, chit-chats, conversations and some cross-talks. Slowly the noise increases.

No. 2 : (Turning to No. 1 seated on his right and speaking in low whispers) I say, I have a doubt man. The examiner said "Limited Nuclear War" but did not clarify what it means. I mean the word limited. In what sense it is limited?

No. 1 : Hey, what a funny chap you are. Why don't you ask the examiner himself? He asked us repeatedly whether anyone had any doubts.

No. 2 : (Appears a bit uneasy and nervous) Please don't raise your voice man. Others may hear and even the examiner can hear. Now coming back to my doubt, you have not answered my question.

No. 1 : Well, "Limited" means limited. You can make your own assumptions. I don't think you should worry about it.

No. 2 : I think you are joking. Or, may be, you also do not know the answer.

No. 1 : You are welcome to draw your own conclusions. That is your birth right.

No. 3 : (Observing and overhearing a part of the dialogue between No. 2 and 1, intervenes himself) Hey, you two! What is the secret you two seem to be sharing between each other?

No. 1 : Your neighbour, No. 2, has some problem. May be you could solve it for him.

No. 3 : That is easy No. 2. Take it that

GROUP DISCUSSION

your problem is already solved. That is my responsibility. But let me tell you, I don't do free service. I charge my own fees for services rendered. In your case, let us say that you must stand me and No. 1 a treat at some 5-star hotel. Of course, you are welcome to invite your other friends if you so wish. We won't mind at all. What do you say No. 1?

No. 1 : Sounds to be a swell idea. I am ready to miss even my lunch to do justice at the treat. As for No. 2 inviting his other friends, I would enjoy it more if they belong to the fairer sex and happen to be young, beautiful and sporting.

(No. 2 looks embarrassed and confused. He does not reply. At this stage there are more asides, cross-talks, etc. among others also. Seeing the confusion, noise and small talks by the group, No. 7 decides to step in to launch the group on its task on the proper lines. He addresses the group as a whole).

No. 7 : (Faces the group with a smile. He raises his voice a bit so that he can be heard by all despite the prevailing noise and confusion.) Friends, may I request for your kind attention please. Kindly bear with me for a moment. I have a small announcement to make and what I have to say concerns all of us and our task in hand. (At this stage, all stop talking and there is complete silence for the time being.)

No. 5 : Yes No. 7, we are all ready or rather eager to hear what you have to say. Pray, please proceed.

No. 7 : Gentlemen, as you all know we have just half an hour to complete our group discussion. I am afraid we have already spent more than five minutes in our asides,

small talks, etc. We can't lose any more time. Let us, therefore, get down to the exercise.

No. 1 : Mr. No. 7, before you proceed any further, I want you to sort out the problem posed by No. 2. He is assailed by some serious doubts.

No. 2 : (Showing discomfort and acute embarrassment) No, no, please. I only asked No. 1. Now it does not matter.

No. 3 : (Laughing loudly) Well, I had already told No. 2 that I could solve all his problems including his doubts. But there is the matter of fees. No. 2 is still to agree to my fees. (He laughs as though he has cracked a big joke.)

No. 7 : Well, gentlemen, I mean Nos. 1, 2 and 3. Please do not speak in riddles. We are losing more time as you know.

No. 5 : That is right No. 2. If you have any real problem, please tell us straightaway.

No. 2 : (Mumbles) No, no. No problems please.

No. 1 : I think he is hesitating. If I am right he was not too clear as to what exactly the term "Limited" means or implies when we speak about "Limited Nuclear War". For example, the limit could refer to the size of the nuclear bomb, its capacity to destroy or it may refer to targets or area.

No. 7 : Thank you No. 1. Don't worry No. 2. (He smiles encouragingly to reassure No. 2) We shall be discussing this very point, besides many other aspects, during our exercise. Now, if you all agree, we can start. It would be a good idea to start with a volunteer. Then we can proceed one after another from him as we are seated now.

No. 5 : Excuse me No. 7. Would you like to say something about the time limit? I mean, how much time each can take.

No. 7 : Yes, it is important. What is your suggestion?

No. 5 : I think we should have two rounds and each should get minimum two chances to speak. During the first round two minutes per head should be the maximum. In the second round it could be half to one minute.

No. 7 : Okay. I am sure, all will stick to the time limit. Now who wishes to speak first? If there is no volunteer, we can request No. 5 to open the discussion.

No. 3 : All right, I shall volunteer.

No. 2 : Please, I want to speak last.

No. 7 : Fine, that suits us all well. No. 3 will start the ball rolling. Then we move on to No. 4, 5, 6 and finally come to No. 2 to complete the round. (Turning to No. 3) Please go ahead.

Comments : A fairly active and well motivated group in which Nos. 7 and 5

display natural leadership qualities and prove successful in launching the group on its task. They overcome the obstacles which they encounter with imagination, speed and tact. This GD being a team work, it cannot be executed without someone assuming the responsibilities of a leader and coordinator. Nos. 1, 2 and 3, though spoke among themselves, did not come forward to shoulder this responsibility on their own initiative. On the other hand No. 7 displayed natural leadership abilities and assumed the responsibility to launch the group on its task, on his own. No. 5, who gave excellent support to No. 7, also displays good leadership qualities. We find No. 2 to be hesitant, diffident and overcautious. No. 1 appears to be lacking in ideas and he is unable to help No. 2 actively. Without admitting his limitations No. 1 tries to evade the issue or pass the buck on to others. No. 3 has acted in light vein which indicates certain amount of irresponsibility. Nevertheless he offers to be the opening speaker. Hence, he has to be watched further. Nos. 4, 6 and 8 have so far remained as silent spectators.

No. 3 : Friends, the proposition given as the subject of our discussion states that "The Doctrine of 'Limited Nuclear War' is an Ill-conceived, Illogical, Irrational and Extremely Dangerous Concept". We all know that an all-out nuclear war means the end of our civilisation and perhaps, this very world itself. Referring to the hazards of an all-out nuclear war the great scientist Einstein said that the Fourth World War will be fought with the help of stones. The answer to prevent nuclear war has been sought in nuclear deterrence at present. The two super powers, America and Russia, are spending vast sums of money in developing and stockpiling increasingly deadly nuclear weapons, their delivery systems, counter-measures and survival techniques in the face of surprise and other nuclear attacks. But with growing nuclear proliferation, a nuclear war can be started by other countries also. But the danger of its spreading and ultimately resulting in total nuclear war cannot be ruled out. Hence we must give thought to localising nuclear war and limiting it in regard to the destructive capacity, area affected and targets aimed at. To dismiss the "Limited nuclear war doctrine" as nonsense is not correct. It is worth considering even if we are to dismiss it as impracticable or even dangerous.

Comments : No. 3 has grasped the essentials of the subject fairly well and given a coherent and convincing presentation. He has presented some original ideas and he built up his theme or case in an orderly and systematic manner. His power of expression, self-confidence and logical reasoning can be rated as good. He came forward to open the discussion, thus displaying urge, enterprise and sense of responsibility. We may give him the benefit of the doubt and recommend him for selection. With his positive attitude he can

be expected to respond favourably to training.

No. 4 : Gentlemen, the total destruction of the two Japanese cities, Nagasaki and Hiroshima, with its entire civilization by the dropping of two atomic bombs makes us shudder to think of a nuclear war in the future. The destructive capacity of nuclear bombs has since increased by thousands or millions of times. A few hydrogen bombs are now sufficient to obliterate an entire country. One should, therefore, be prepared and protect the country against such danger. To have peace we have to be prepared for war. If a country has the capacity to survive a surprise nuclear attack and then retaliate to such an extent where the damage can be unacceptable to the attacker, then it will serve as a deterrent. Of course, it means a nuclear armament race. But it cannot be avoided. It is a necessary evil. Even when you think of a limited nuclear war, you must be prepared and have the capacity to fight an all-out, total nuclear war. Even mistakes and misunderstandings can result in a nuclear war. We should, therefore, be prepared for anything. Hence, I agree with No. 3 that we should give due thought to the doctrine of limited nuclear war.

Comments : No. 4 did not participate actively during the initial stages. He was just an interested observer. His present performance shows that he has followed the proceedings adequately and has understood the scope of the subject. By and large he has reaffirmed what was said by No. 3 and no original contribution has been made by him. Nevertheless he has faced his audience with confidence, spoke well and created some impact on the group. He has not exhibited any negative traits. He can be treated as a border-line case and afforded a chance.

No. 5 : Friends, the "Limited nuclear war doctrine" enunciated by America, envisages a surprise attack by the U.S.A. on selected strategic and nuclear targets of Russia. For instance, with a first attack on the Russian top political leadership and on the Soviet nuclear warheads poised for attack on American targets, the U.S. experts feel that their country can minimise or even avoid retaliatory attacks on its bases and people. In other words, the initial or pre-emptive surprise American attack will be limited in terms of its targets. The aim is to destroy the political leadership and also the retaliatory capacity of the Soviet Union. If America can achieve this, then as in 1945, it can be said to enjoy relative nuclear monopoly in the armament race. It means the Soviets would have lost the race and could not retaliate. I doubt whether such a situation can be reached and even if reached can be maintained for ever. It is unthinkable that America, if and when it acquires such nuclear superiority, will destroy Russia by resorting to a surprise attack. In any case the Soviets will not allow themselves to be taken by surprise. We are,

therefore, begging the question. In my opinion, the proposition is thus correct. The idea of limited nuclear war, I wish to submit, is utter nonsense.

Comments : No. 5 has emerged as one of the strong and positive leaders in the group. Earlier he gave excellent support to No. 7 and helped him to launch the group on its task. His arguments show that he possesses extensive ideas which are original and sound, logical and rational. His criticisms are constructive and valid. He is enthusiastic, keen and enterprising. There is willingness on his part to shoulder greater responsibilities. He has made a good impact on this group. Selected with high grading.

No. 6 : Gentlemen, I mean friends. You see, it is rather difficult to decide as to whom I should support. No. 3 and 4 have taken one side and No. 5 has taken the opposite side. To me both appear to be correct and that is my problem. Therefore, I cannot but remain neutral. You can say I like to stay non-aligned. I think I should listen to others also, particularly to No. 7, before I make up my mind one way or the other. May be we can take a vote and I would like to support majority opinion. But I agree in general that nuclear war is bad and dangerous, no matter whether it is total or limited. All the previous speakers have also agreed on this one point and I am also with them.

Comments : This candidate lacks initiative and originality. His ideas are limited and he has nothing useful to contribute. He is afraid to take any firm decision and commit himself. He has wasted the opportunity afforded to him. With such marked negative qualities he cannot make the grade as a strong leader. Rejected.

No. 7 : Friends, the moot and most valid question is whether a limited nuclear war can remain limited. No. 1 wanted to know what exactly the term 'limited' signifies. As one of the speakers said the limit could be in terms of targets, or area of attack, or limit of damage. But how far and how long any of these can remain limited? There is bound to be escalation. The loser will always like to fight to the finish, using all that he could muster or command. If one side is ready to come to terms as a result of a limited nuclear war, it can at best be a temporary truce. He will only make a tactical retreat for the time being in order to attack later with greater strength and force. Secondly, it does not sound easy or convincing that America can destroy Soviet political or war leadership and Russian retaliatory capacity by resorting to the so-called surprise limited nuclear attack. It is gross underestimation of the enemy. These days the nuclear missiles can be launched from satellites and submarines, besides the ground stations. We have already seen that the present hydrogen bombs, etc. are far more destructive than the 1945 atomic bombs. Hence, even a few bombs can cause grave damage to America. Besides, the other nations have to pay a heavy price. Neither

the nuclear war could be limited to a particular theatre or target. The loser will always think of the more vulnerable targets of the enemy for his attack. Hence escalation is inescapable. Therefore, the proposition which states that the concept of limited nuclear war is fallacious and dangerous is quite correct.

Comments : No 7 displayed initiative, urge and drive and shouldered full responsibility to launch the group on its objective. He is gifted in all spheres — intellectual, organisational, dynamic and social. He has extensive knowledge. He has presented his case from a new angle and succeeded fully in carrying the audience with him. He is bold and faces the challenge with courage and determination. Intelligent and imaginative, he resolves problems with ease and competence. His ability to co-ordinate and get along harmoniously with others has been seen when he tackled Nos 3, 1 and 2. He is a positive leader with definite and proven ability to deliver the goods. Selected and accorded top rank rating.

No. 8 : Gentleman, I suppose Nos 5 and 7 are right in their own ways. Nevertheless, there is no harm to see if the nuclear war can be limited where it cannot be altogether avoided or eliminated. Let us assume that the super powers will not wage a nuclear war because of mutual nuclear deterrence. Then other irresponsible small countries like Pakistan or Libya may resort to a nuclear

attack if they succeed in acquiring the so-called Islamic bomb. Such an eventuality can be avoided by a pre-emptive limited nuclear attack on them by one of the two super powers by mutual agreement among them. There is no question of escalation since the super powers will resort to such limited attack only after prior agreement. Secondly, it may also be possible to use nuclear weapons in a technical manner. The damage will be limited to selected targets. Property in general and also civil population may not be affected. It will be like tactical conventional bombing on the battle zone than strategic bombing. In war and love all is fair and we must consider all avenues. If limited nuclear war can save the world from total nuclear annihilation, it is worth considering.

Comments : No 8 displays spirit and enterprise in challenging the views of No 5 and No 7 who have been great hits with the group. His approach is new and has originality. His arguments have merit and validity. He is able to present his views without fear or favour, displaying intellectual integrity. Recommended.

No 1 : Comrades, from what I heard I could see that limited nuclear war will not suit India. Let us not worry about the super powers but think of our own interest. We should not limit our options. We must develop nuclear capacity and grow into a super power. Hence we should not agree to limited nuclear war.

Comments : This candidate is rigid and shortsighted. He is confused and has not grasped the essentials of the problem correctly. He proceeds by fits and starts and does not tackle the issues methodically and systematically. Rejected.

No. 2 : Well, friends, I am the last speaker. I thank No 7 and also all others for agreeing to my request. I only wanted to listen as I did not know much about the subject. Everyone has said what he thinks to be right. I think both sides are right.

Comments : No 2 is a dull and insipid candidate. He is devoid of ideas and shuns responsibilities. Dynamically weak and meek. Totally lacking in leadership traits, will be a burden to his team. Rejected.

Conclusion

In this group, No 7 is the most outstanding natural leader and co-ordinator. He handled the situation with competence, resourcefulness and alertness. Next comes No 5 who gave excellent support to No 7. He is a close contender to the first position, and can be bracketed with No 7. Both have shown initiative, enterprise, dynamism and determination. Nos 8, 3 and 4 are the other successful candidates in the group, though Nos 3 and 4 are borderline cases. The fact that they did not display any marked negative qualities can go in their favour. Nos 1, 2 and 6 have been rejected because they are dull and weak all round.



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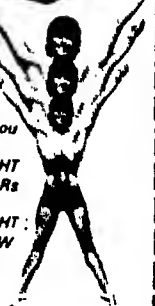
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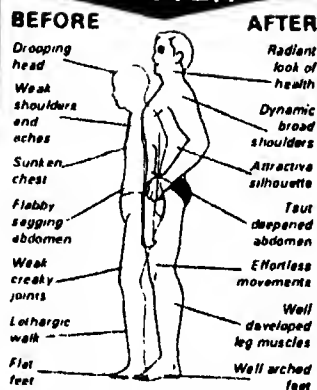
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Latest In General Knowledge

Abbreviations

ADF : African Development Fund
 BKU : Bharatiya Kisan Union
 DRDO : Defence Research and Development Organisation
 ECOSOC : Economic and Social Council (of UN)
 ICAO : International Civil Aviation Organisation
 ICRIAT : International Crops Research Institute for the Semi-Arid Tropics
 IRS : Indian Remote Sensing (Satellite)
 MOU : Memorandum of Understanding
 NCR : National Capital Region
 SAM : Surface to Air Missile

Anniversaries, Days, Etc.

National Science Day : The National Science Day was observed on February 28, 1988.

Last year, the Government of India had declared February 28 as National Science Day in memory of the Nobel laureate and eminent scientist, C. V. Raman, who announced his world-famous discovery of the "Raman effect" on this day in 1928.

Kumaon regiment turns 200 : The three-day bicentenary celebrations of the fourth battalion of the Kumaon regiment concluded in Jammu on February 20, 1988.

Platinum jubilee of Indian cinema : Preparations are in full swing to launch the platinum jubilee celebrations of Indian cinema. The Prime Minister, Mr. Rajiv Gandhi, will inaugurate the jubilee celebrations at Madras in April while the finale will be at Bombay in December.

The inauguration was originally planned for March as the first silent movie "Raja Harishchandra" was made in March 1913, but due to the non-availability of the Prime Minister, the function is being held a month later.

Mizoram and Arunachal celebrate anniversary : The first anniversary of the formation of Mizoram State was celebrated on February 20, 1988. Arunachal Pradesh also celebrated the first anniversary of its Statehood.

Sri Lanka National Day : The 40th anniversary of Sri Lanka's national independence was celebrated on February 4, 1988. Four decades ago Sri Lanka became a free and independent nation once again after nearly 400 years of foreign rule and domination.

Fakhruddin Ali Ahmed's death anniversary : Nation paid tributes to former President Fakhruddin Ali Ahmed on his 11th death anniversary at his mazar in New Delhi

on February 11, 1988.

Maulana Azad's death anniversary : Nation paid homage to Maulana Abul Kalam Azad on his 30th death anniversary on February 27, 1988.

Zakir Hussain's birth anniversary : Tributes were paid to Dr. Zakir Hussain on the occasion of his 91st birth anniversary on February 8, 1988.

Appointments

Army Chief : Lt.-Gen. Vishwa Nath Sharma, the seniormost Army Commander and currently General Officer Commanding-in-Chief (GOC-in-C) of Eastern Command, will succeed Gen. K. Sundarji as the next Army Chief. Gen. Sundarji will retire on April 30, 1988.

Bihar Governor : Mr. Govind Narain Singh was sworn in as the new Governor of Bihar on February 26, 1988. He has succeeded Mr. P. Venkatasubbaiah, who has been appointed Governor of Karnataka.

Karnataka Governor : Mr. Pendekanti Venkatasubbaiah assumed office as Governor of Karnataka. He has succeeded Mr. A. N. Banerji, who had completed his tenure.

Kerala Governor : Mrs. Ram Dulan Sinha, who was dropped from the Union Council of Ministers as Minister of State for Mines, was sworn in as the ninth Governor of Kerala on February 23, 1988. She has succeeded Mr. P. Ramachandran, who had completed his tenure.

Haryana Governor : Mr. Hari Ananda Bararia, former chief of the Intelligence Bureau, was sworn in as the Governor of Haryana on February 22, 1988. He has succeeded Mr. S. M. H. Burney, who was holding the post on an extended term.

Maharashtra Governor : Mr. K. Brahmananda Reddy, who headed the Union Home Ministry once during Indira Gandhi's Prime Ministership, was sworn in as the Governor of Maharashtra on February 20, 1988. He has succeeded Dr. S. D. Sharma, who was elected Vice-President.

Rajasthan Governor : Mr. Sukhdev Prasad, the U.P. Congress (I) President, was sworn in as the new Governor of Rajasthan on February 20, 1988. He has succeeded Mr. Vasant Rao Patil, who relinquished his office on November 24 last.

Tamil Nadu Governor : Dr. P. C. Alexander was sworn in as the Governor of Tamil Nadu on February 17, 1988. He has succeeded Mr. S. L. Khurana.

Manipur Chief Minister : The former Union Minister of State for Chemicals, Mr. R. Jaichandra Singh, was sworn in as the Chief Minister of Manipur on March 4, 1988 after Mr. Rishang Keishing resigned from the post

in deference to the wishes of the Congress (I) high command.

Bihar Chief Minister : Mr. Bhagwat Jha Azad, MP and a former Union Minister of State, was sworn in as the 22nd Chief Minister of Bihar on February 14, 1988. He has succeeded Mr. Bindeshwar Dubey, who has been appointed the Union Minister of Law and Justice.

Madhya Pradesh Chief Minister : Mr. Arjun Singh, the Union Minister of Communications, was on February 14, 1988 sworn in as the Chief Minister of Madhya Pradesh. He has succeeded Mr. Motilal Vora, who has been appointed Union Minister of Health and Family Welfare with the additional charge of Civil Aviation.

Minorities Commission Chief : Mr. S. M. H. Burney, who was till recently Governor of Haryana, has been appointed Chairman of the Minorities Commission, to succeed Mr. Justice Mirza Hamidullah Beg. Mr. Beg has served as Chairman for the past seven years.

South Korean President : Mr. Roh Tae-woo, a 56-year-old former General, was sworn in as South Korea's 13th President, the first elected under a democratic constitution, in Seoul on February 25, 1988.

South Korean PM : Mr. Lee Hyun Jae, the 59-year-old President of the Seoul National University from 1983-85, has been appointed the Prime Minister of South Korea.

Panama President : The Education Minister, Mr. Manuel Solis Palma, was on February 27, 1988 sworn in as Panama's new Head of State to replace the President, Mr. Eric Arturo Delvalle, who was removed from office after he ordered the country's military strongman, Gen. Manuel Noriega, to step down.

Cyprus President : The Communist-backed millionaire, Mr. George Vassiliou, won the Cyprus Presidential election on February 22, 1988.

Paraguayan President : General Alfredo Stroessner was re-elected to an eighth Presidential term on February 15, 1988.

Kenya President : Mr. Daniel Arap Moi was proclaimed by the Electoral Commission of Kenya's African National Union on March 1, 1988 as the country's President for the third time running. He had no rival candidates.

Israel President : Israel's Knesset (Parliament) elected Mr. Chaim Herzog on February 23, 1988 to a second five-year term as the country's President.

Haitian President : Mr. Leslie Francois Manigat was on February 7, 1988—the second anniversary of the flight into exile of the former ruler Jean-Claude Duvalier—sworn in as the Haitian President.

The 57-year-old President took office after two years of turmoil under a military junta led by Lt.-Gen. Henri Hamphy.

ECOSOC Chief : Venezuela's UN representative, Mr. Andres Angular, was elected President of the 54-nation UN Economic and Social Council (ECOSOC). He succeeds the Polish UN representative, Mr. Eugeniusz Noworyta, who presided last year.

Commissions and Committees

Panel on women : A 29-member high-power National Committee headed by the Prime Minister, Mr. Rajiv Gandhi, has been set up to recommend measures to ensure more effective participation of women in the development processes. The main task before the Committee will be to advise the Central and State Governments on the policy, legislative and administrative measures necessary for removing economic and social inequalities affecting Indian women.

The Committee will also suggest ways and means to enable women achieve their inherent potential and utilise their capacity to contribute to the development process and to review the progress of implementation of policies and programmes designed for women's welfare.

The Committee which is expected to meet at least once a year will also review the implementation of programmes which have already been taken up to remove the social and economic inequalities affecting women. Initially, the terms of the Committee will be two years and it has been authorised to set up a steering or sub-committee to assist it.

Panel for more police women : The National Expert Committee on Women Prisoners has recommended induction of more women in the police force in view of their special role in tackling women and child offenders. In its report submitted to the Government in February 1988, the Committee says that women police recruitment as well as promotion should be protected through reservation.

Envisaging a far greater, significant and useful function for women police in the context of changing needs of society, the Committee says "women police in our view have a greater potential to cool, defuse and de-escalate many situations and, therefore, greater use should be made of them than at present."

In non-combative roles requiring restraint, patience and endurance they can be employed with advantage. They are specially needed in areas "where police come in contact with women so as to obviate complaints of indignity and misbehaviour towards women," the Committee headed by Mr. Justice V. R. Krishna Iyer says.

The total number of women in police forces all over India, however, is a little over

3,000 which is hardly 0.4 per cent of the entire police force. Comparatively the percentage of women police is much higher in other countries. According to the International Criminal Police Organisation, the percentage is 11 per cent in Argentina, seven per cent in England and Wales, five per cent in the United States and 12 per cent in Singapore.

Defence

N-powered submarine joins Indian Navy : India joined the maritime nuclear powers when the Prime Minister, Mr. Rajiv Gandhi, commissioned India's first nuclear-powered submarine at the Eastern Naval Command in Visakhapatnam on February 3, 1988.

Receiving the submarine christened INS Chakra, Mr. Gandhi declared that "we have ensured sail-safe environmental and radiation protection." He said there would be periodic audit of waste material thus setting aside any fear that spent fuel could cause radiation hazards.

With the leasing of this submarine by the Soviet Union, the Indian Navy becomes the sixth maritime force in the world and the first in Asia to possess such a nuclear propelled boat.

The nuclear submarine will play a significant and important role in coastal defence, especially of the vital off-shore oil installations. First, its mere presence on patrol in the general area should deter any attempts at targeting these installations by sea. Second, it would also have the requisite response capabilities to neutralise any threat before it can create adverse results.

Economic

Poverty line : Little over 40 per cent of the country's population is living below the poverty line, according to provisional estimates made during 1983-84. The number of such people during the period was 221.5 million, the Minister of State for Planning and Programme Implementation, Mr. B. S. Engti, said in the Lok Sabha on March 3 1988.

Bihar had 32.94 million people below the poverty line, 51.4 per cent of its total population. Uttar Pradesh had 44.0 million such people (46.5 per cent of its population). Punjab had the lowest percentage of 10.9, with 1.37 million below the poverty line.

Tatas top in turnover : The Tata group of industries topped the list of 20 big industrial houses of the country in terms of turnover in 1986. The Birlas ranked first in respect of profit before tax.

While Tatas turnover was Rs. 4,515.15 crore with Rs. 287.64 crore profit before tax, the Birlas made a profit of Rs. 346.30 crore before tax with a turnover of Rs. 4,266.09 crore.

Highest-ever profit by public

enterprises : The Central public enterprises earned the highest-ever net profit of Rs. 1,769.08 crore in 1986-87. This is shown in the 1986-87 annual report of the working of industrial and commercial undertakings of the Central Government, presented to the Lok Sabha on February 25, 1988.

Gross margin of these enterprises, that is profit before depreciation, interest and tax, also recorded an increase of 19.63 per cent, from Rs. 8,270.27 crore in 1985-86 to Rs. 9,893.54 crore in 1986-87.

The net internal resource generated by the public enterprises in 1986-87 (Rs. 5,213.35 crore) was also higher by Rs. 954.64 crore compared to 1985-86.

New series of price index : A new series of consumer price index numbers for urban non-manual employees with 1984-85 as the base has come into effect. The index will be calculated on the basis of prices prevailing in 59 urban centres (four metropolitan centres, Bombay, Calcutta, Delhi and Madras together accounting for more than 25 per cent). These 59 centres include all the 45 centres used in the old index base 1960. The new centres included are Warangal, Bhavnagar, Rajkot, Surat, Rohtak, Aurangabad, Sholapur, Imphal, Kohima, Gangtok, Coimbatore, Salem, Asansol and Siliguri.

Prices of the number of items which would be taken into consideration for preparing the index too have been increased with 345 in Delhi, more than 200 items in 52 centres and not less than 146 items in the other six centres.

Education and Employment

Sarkaria panel favours more all-India services : The Sarkaria Commission on Centre-State relations has recommended creation of all-India services for engineering, medicine and education. In its report, the Commission has also proposed all-India services in sectors like agriculture, cooperation and industry. As a first step in the constitution of these services, a pool of officers may be drawn from the Union and various State Governments and made available for posting for fixed tenures and with attractive special pays in Governments other than their own. After the pool system works successfully for a few years, steps may be taken to constitute an all-India service in that sector.

20% posts in civil service for women soon : The Government proposes to increase the representation of women in civil services to 20 per cent by 1990, the Union Minister of State for Home, Mr. P. Chidambaram, said on February 19, 1988.

The ratio of women employees has increased considerably from eight to 13 per cent now due to sustained and conscious efforts by the Government to attract the "biggest disadvantaged group" to take to civil jobs.

The Government is also taking every

step to place women in responsible positions, including the judiciary, the police and the legislature. Besides, more women would shortly be inducted into the paramilitary forces and the State police set-ups.

New procedure for Army enrolment : The old system of enrolment into the Army at branch recruiting offices or at four locations is being replaced by enrolment through a system of receiving applications from candidates, beginning April 1, 1988. The new system envisages granting fair opportunities to all potential candidates besides combating the problem of touts and agents who exploited innocent persons by taking money on promises to get them enrolled.

UPSC exam fee : Candidates appearing for various examinations conducted by the Union Public Service Commission can now pay the examination fee in the form of "Central Recruitment Fee Stamps" instead of postal orders. It was announced on March 4, 1988. The effect of this is that no commission is charged from the candidates.

Honours and Awards

Templeton Prize : Mr. Inamullah Khan, the 73-year-old founder and Secretary-General of the Modern World Muslim Congress, has on March 2, 1988 won the 1988 Templeton prize for promoting inter-religious cooperation. He is the first Muslim to win the \$390,000 international award.

Previous winners of the Templeton prize include Mother Teresa, the reverend Billy Graham and Alexander Solzhenitsyn.

B. D. Goenka Award : Mr. R. K. Laxman is the first cartoonist in the country to receive the B. D. Goenka award for excellence in journalism.

The other recipients of the award, which were presented by Swami Chinmayananda in Madras on March 1, 1988—a cash prize of Rs. 1 lakh, a citation and a replica of the Sun Temple of Konark—are Mr. K. N. Hazarika, former editor of *Dainik Assam* (for 1985), Mr. S. Sahay, former editor of *The Statesman* and Mr. A. N. Shivaraman, editor of *Dinamani* (for 1986).

Kalidas Samman : Sitar maestro Pandit Ravi Shankar, painter M. F. Hussain, theatre man Purushottam Lakshman Deshpande and Kuchipudi dancer Vedantam Satyanarayana Sharma were awarded Kalidas Samman of Rs. 1 lakh and a plaque each instituted by the Madhya Pradesh Government. The Governor, Prof. K. M. Chandy, gave away the awards in Bhopal on February 13, 1988 on the occasion of the eighth anniversary of celebrations of Bharat Bhavan, home of arts of the State Government.

Kalinga Prize : The Kalinga prize for 1987 was presented to Dr. Marcel Roche, permanent delegate of Venezuela to UNESCO, in New Delhi on February 12, 1988.

The Kalinga prize, established by UNESCO in 1951 for the popularisation of science, is an international award based on a grant to UNESCO by the Kalinga Foundation Trust in India.

Sahitya Akademi Awards : The 33rd annual Sahitya Akademi awards were given to 21 eminent language writers on February 18, 1988. Each of them received a cash award of Rs. 10,000 with a casket containing an inscribed copper plaque from the newly elected President of the Akademi, Dr. Birendra Kumar Bhattacharya.

Anuvrat Award : The 1987 Anuvrat award in recognition of a "dedicated life to build moral and national character" was conferred on the former Union Minister of Finance and Defence, and the present Vice President of the Bharatiya Vidya Bhavan, Mr. C. Subramaniam, in New Delhi on February 3, 1988.

The award consists of Rs. 1 lakh in cash and a tamrapatta.

Inventions and Discoveries

A Ganga below the Ganga : Dr. Bimal Ghose, who discovered the buried channels of the lost Saraswati river under the Thar desert, says a second Ganga is flowing "subterraneously and vertically" beneath the bed of the river Ganga.

Dr. Ghosh, a geomorphologist at the Central Arid Zone Research Institute in Jodhpur, was commenting on the Oil and Natural Gas Commission's recent discovery of a 2,000-km long groundwater aquifer parallel to the Ganga.

"The phenomenon is similar to that of the Vedic Saraswati with some minor variations depending on geomorphological and geological settings. It is quite possible that this buried channel is following a course between the Ganga and the Yamuna rivers which have changed their courses many times," Dr. Ghose said.

Water in the second Ganga may be flowing from the Siwalik Himalayas bifurcating in the lower reaches—one flowing below West Bengal and another below Bangladesh. Water from the Siwalik enters the buried channel through some inlets upstream and flows down subterraneously confined riverine aquifers sealed with impervious silt and clay. The flow was helped by the subsidence of the Ganga's basin.

Gateways of Dwaraka discovered : Marine archaeologists have discovered the massive inner and outer gateways of Dwaraka, the legendary port city of Lord Krishna, believed to have been submerged in the Arabian Sea 3,500 years ago. Dr. S. R. Rao, emeritus scientist, disclosed in Bangalore on February 6, 1988. He said that a huge well with a 550-metre perimeter had also been found in Bet Dwarka, an island 30 km off the port city.

"The expedition has discovered many unknown features of the historic city, the

size of which is now proved to be bigger than thought hitherto," Dr. Rao said. The inner and outer gateways of the protohistoric Dwaraka were flanked by circular bastions built of massive blocks of sandstone, he said.

From the inner gateway, a flight of steps led to the Gomati river, the submerged channel of which had been traced over a length 1.5 km on the sea bed. Small three-holed stone anchors of triangular shape, weighing 100 to 140 kg, were also found, suggesting that small boats were used to sail up the Gomati, while the larger ones were moored farther away from the outer entrance gate, he said.

Dr. Rao said the discovery of late Harappan artefacts such as chert blades and perforated vessels in Bet Dwaraka suggested the existence of an older settlement in Dwaraka. The island, referred to in the *Mahabharata*, was supposed to be the pleasure resort of Lord Krishna.

Miscellany

Taj Express fastest train from June : The Taj Express will be the fastest train in the country from June 1, 1988 when it will be extended up to Jhansi. The average speed of the Taj Express will be 140 km per hour. Presently, Rajdhani Express travels at a speed of 120 km per hour.

India tops in wagon utilisation : The Indian Railways have become the world leaders in utilisation of wagons surpassing the efficiency indices of even developed countries, the Railway Minister, Mr. Madhavrao Scindia, said on February 24, 1988.

Presenting the Railway Budget for 1988-89, he said that in 1986-87 the net tonne kilometre (NTKM) per wagon per day for broad gauge had risen to a record 1,420. This was 70 NTKM per wagon per day more than the target of 1,350 fixed for the terminal year of the present Plan period (1989-90). Thus, the target had been left behind three years in advance, he said.

With such efficiency, the Railways have already produced an additional 41.10 billion NTKM in the first two years of the Seventh Plan. This is 56 per cent more than the total increase of 26.20 million NTKM achieved during the entire five-year period of the Sixth Plan.

(Total NTKM is the sum of the products of payload and the load—the distance over which it is carried—of each individual consignment.)

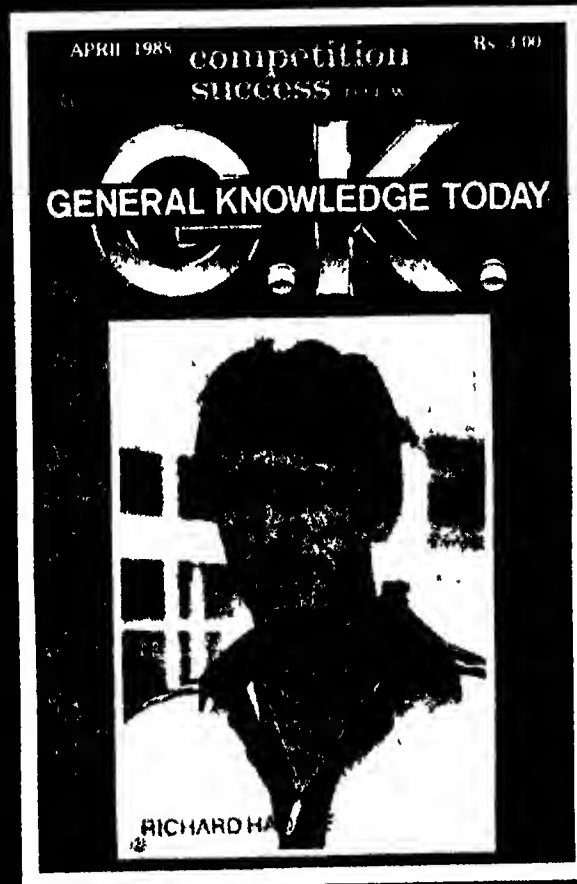
Oldest woman dies at 129 : Fatma Ciftci, reputedly one of the oldest women in the world, died at the age of 129 after a long illness on February 25, 1988.

"Granny Fatma", who died at a hospital in the Eastern Turkish town of Erzurum, was reportedly born in 1859 in nearby Kars province and spent most of her life at the village of Haskuviz. Though she was

(Continued on page 74)

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Test Of Clerical Aptitude

Clerks' Grade Examination, September 1987

Directions : In each of the questions 26-35, there is an address on the top which has been reproduced against (A), (B), (C) and (D) three of which have some mistake or the other. The one without any mistake is your answer.

Q. 26. K. T. SAMMUGAM
C/o S. KRISHNAMURTHY
18, NEW NATHAN ROAD
MADURAI-625012

(A) K. T. SAMMUGAM
C/o S. KRISHNAMURTHY
18, NEW NATHAN ROAD
MADURAI-625012

(B) K. T. SAMMUGAM
C/o S. KRISHNAMURTHY
18, NEW NATHAN ROAD
MADURAI-625012

(C) K. T. SAMMUGAM
C/o S. KRISHNAMURTHY
18, NEW NATHAN ROAD
MADURAI-625012

(D) K. T. SAMMUGAM
C/o S. KRISHNAMURTHY
18, NEW NATHAN ROAD
MADURAI-625102

Q. 27. LALITH KUMAR
54 PANDIAN ROAD
SUBRAMANIPURAM
TIRUCHYARPALLI, 620030

(A) LALITH KUMAR
54 PANDIA ROAD
SUBRAMANIPURAM
TIRUCHYARPALLI, 620030

(B) LALITH KUMAR
54 PANDIAN ROAD
SUBRAMANIPURAM
TIRUCHYARPALLI, 620030

(C) LALIT KUMAR
54 PANDIAN ROAD
SUBRAMANIPURAM
TIRUCHYARPALLI, 620030

(D) LALITH KUMAR
54 PANDIAN ROAD
SUBRAMANIPURAM
TIRUCHCHARPALLI, 620030

Q. 28. PRADEEP,
PRABHAKAR APHALE
'KAPILVASTU'
PAG-ZARI ROAD
AT/PO TAL CHIPLUN
Dist. RATNAGIRI-416504

(A) PRADEEP
PRABHAKAR APHALE
'KAPILVASTU'
PAG-ZARI ROAD
AT/PO TAL CHIPLUN
Dist. RATNAGIRI-416504

(B) PRADEEP
PRABHASKAR APHALE
'KAPILVASTU'
PAG-ZARI ROAD
AT/PO TAL CHIPLON
Dist. RATNAGIRI-416504

(C) PRADEEP
PRABHAKAR APHALE
'KAPILVASTU'

PAK-ZARI ROAD
AT/PO TAL CHIPLUN
Dist. RATNAGIRI-416504
(D) PRADEEP
PRABHAKAR APHALE
'KAPILVASTU'
PAG-ZARI ROAD
AT/PO CHIPLUN
Dist. RATNAGIRI-416504

Q. 29. MANBENDRA CHATTERJI
C/85, SURVEY PARK
PARK VIEW
CALCUTTA-700075

(A) MANBENDRA CHATTERJEE
C/85, SURVEY PARK,
PARK VIEW
CALCUTTA-700075

(B) MANBENDRA CHATTERJI
C/85, SURVEY PARK
PARK VIEW
CALCUTTA-70075

(C) MANBENDRA CHATTERJI
C/85, SURVEY PARK
PARK VIEW
CALCUTTA-700075

(D) MANAVENDRA CHATTERJI
C/85, SURVEY PARK
PARK VIEW
CALCUTTA-700075

Q. 30. DIBENDUMOHAN MONDAL
2/E JOGESWAR BOSE LANE
CLIVE STREET
CALCUTTA-700009

(A) DIBENDUMOHAN MONDAL
2/F JOGESWAR BOSE LANE
CLIVE STREET
CALCUTTA-700009

(B) DIBENDUMOHAN MONDAL
2/E JOGESWAR BOSE LANE
CLIVE STREET
CALCUTTA-700009

(C) DIBENDUMOHAN MONDAL
2/E JOGESWAR BOSE LANE
CLIVE STREET
CALCUTTA-700009

(D) DIBENDUMOHAN MONDAL
2/E JOGESWAR BOSE LANE
CLIVE STREET
CALCUTTA-70009

Q. 31. DEEPAK KUMAR
CHIMANBHAI CHAUDHARI
AT/P.O. AMBACH, TA-VALOD
Dist. SURAT-394639

(A) DEEPAK KUMAR
CHIMANBHAI CHAUDHARI
AT/P.O. TA AMBACH, VALOD,
Dist. SURAT-394639

(B) DEEPA KUMAR CHIMANBHAI
CHAUDHARI
AT/P.O. AMBACH, TA-VALOD,
Dist. SURAT-394639

(C) DEEPAK KUMAR
CHIMANBHAI CHAUDHARI,
AT/P.O. AMBACH, TA-VALOD
Dist. SURAT-394639

(D) DEEPAK KUMAR
CHIMANBHAI CHAUDHARI

AT/P.O. AMBACH, TA-VALOD,
Dist. SURAT-394936

Q. 32. YASHVANTLAL
BHAGVANDAS PATEL
MOTABAZAR, KAZIWAD
VALSAD-396002

(A) YASHVANTLAL
BHAGVANDAS PATEL
MOTABAZAR, KAZIWAD
VALSAD-396002

(B) YASHVANTLAL
BHAGVANDAS PATEL
MOTABAZAR, KAZIWAD
VALSAD 396002

(C) YASHVANTLAL
BHAGVANDAS PATEL
MOTABAZAR, KAZIWAD
VALSAD-396002

(D) YASHVANTLAL
BHAGVANDAS PATEL
MOTABAZAR, KAZIWADA
VALSAD-396002

Q. 33. RAJENDRA SINGH HORA
3rd BUILDING
GURU NANAK NAGAR
MATHURA-281001

(A) RAJENDRA SINGH HOTA
3rd BUILDING
GURU NANAK NAGAR
MATHURA-281001

(B) RAJENDRA SINGH HORA
3rd BUILDING
GURU NANAK NAGAR
MATHURA-281001

(C) RAJENDRA SINGH HORA
3rd BUILDING
GURU NANAK NAGAR
MATHURA-281001

(D) RAJENDRA SINGH HORA
3rd BUILDING
GURU NANAK NAGAR
MATHURA-281001

Q. 34. B. CHILLADURAI
183, SHUNMUGAVEL COLONY
SANKARANKOVIL, 628375

(A) B. CHILLADURAI
183, SHUNMUGAVEL COLONY
SANKARANKOVIL, 628375

(B) B. CHILLADURAI
183, SHUNMUGAVEL COLONY
SANKARANKOVIL, 628375

(C) B. CHILLADURAI
183, SHUNMUGAVEL COLONY
SANKARANKOVIL, 628375

(D) B. CHILLADURAI
183, SHUNMUGAVEL COLONY
SHANKARANKOVIL, 628375

Q. 35. KUMUD PRAHLAD
KHUDAPUR
C/o D. H. HARAKARE
GOVERNMENT ARTS
COLLEGE

(A) KUMUD PRAHLAD KHUDAPUR
C/o D. H. HARAKARE
GOVERNMENT ARTS
COLLEGE

- (B) KOHLAPUR-416006
KUMUD PRAHLAD KHUDAPUR
C/o D. H. HAKARE
GOVERNMENT ARTS
COLLEGE
KOLHAPUR-416006
- (C) KUMUD PRAHLAD
KHUDAPUR
C/o D. H. HAKARE
GOVERNMENT ARTS
COLLEGE
KOLHAPUR-416006
- (D) KUMUD PRAHLAD KHUDAPUR
C/o D. H. HAKARE
GOVERNMENT ARTS
COLLEGE
KOLHAPUR-416006

Directions : Below are given roll numbers of 75 candidates registered at different centres for an examination. The first two digits from the left stand for the centre code and the next four for the serial number of the candidate registered at the centre. Now answer questions 36-50 based on this sample of roll numbers :

160583 061201 170026 110213 061002
161436 180008 010125 130412 110003
081998 170003 170481 061924 120134
090005 100222 091011 010076 110214
090215 131021 150352 130100 010014
061102 060438 091725 042118 060009
070234 180325 050273 030834 180827
142314 020081 050021 091825 130105
030428 082001 140006 081143 081989
160150 080991 082010 150028 041823
061673 010093 081814 020076 080928
020124 091527 061824 030143 160437
140812 043014 160321 170513 100079
020005 031437 061440 160057 042205
060184 081478 081043 100418 131441

- Q. 36. Which other centre has the same number of candidates in the sample as from centre 09?
(A) 13 (B) 15 (C) 16 (D) 18
- Q. 37. In centre 06 how many serial numbers are above 1500?
(A) 3 (B) 4 (C) 5 (D) 6
- Q. 38. In which centre(s) does the serial number 1437 occur?
(A) 03,06 (B) 03 (C) 06,08 (D) 03,16
- Q. 39. In which centre does the serial no. 0827 occur in this sample?
(A) 03 (B) 08 (C) 14 (D) 18
- Q. 40. How many candidates are from centre 05?
(A) 1 (B) 2 (C) 3 (D) 4
- Q. 41. From which centre there are only five candidates in this sample?
(A) 03 (B) 04 (C) 13 (D) 17
- Q. 42. How many centres have four candidates each?
(A) 2 (B) 3 (C) 4 (D) 5
- Q. 43. Irrespective of the centre how many serial numbers are above 2000 in this sample?
(A) 3 (B) 4 (C) 5 (D) 6
- Q. 44. How many centres are represented in this sample?
(A) 15 (B) 16 (C) 17 (D) 18

- Q. 45. How many candidates are there in centre 06?
(A) 8 (B) 9 (C) 10 (D) 11
- Q. 46. Which is the largest serial number in the sample and in which centre does it occur?
(A) 3014,04 (B) 2205,04 (C) 2314,14 (D) 2010,08
- Q. 47. Which is the smallest serial number in the sample and in which centre(s) does it occur?
(A) 0005,02,09 (B) 0003,11,17 (C) 0008,18 (D) 0006,14,17
- Q. 48. From how many centres there are six or more candidates in this sample?
(A) 4 (B) 5 (C) 6 (D) 7
- Q. 49. Of the centres having three candidates each which one has the lowest serial number?
(A) 10 (B) 11 (C) 14 (D) 18
- Q. 50. Which two centres have one candidate each?
(A) 02,05 (B) 07,12 (C) 02,15 (D) 05,07

ANSWERS

- Q. 26. (B) Q. 27. (B) Q. 28. (A)
Q. 29. (C) Q. 30. (C) Q. 31. (C)
Q. 32. (B) Q. 33. (D) Q. 34. (A)
Q. 35. (D) Q. 36. (C) :
- | Centre No. | No. of Candidates |
|------------|-------------------|
| 09 | 6 |
| 13 | 5 |
| 15 | 2 |
| 16 | 6 |
| 18 | 3 |
- Q. 37. (A) : 061673, 061824, 061924
Q. 38. (B) : 03
Q. 39. (D) : 18
Q. 40. (B) : 050273, 050021
Q. 41. (C) :
030428, 031437, 030834, 030143,
043014, 042118, 041823, 042205,
131021, 130412, 130100, 130105,
131441,
170003, 170026, 170481, 170513
Q. 42. (D) :
Centre No. of Candidates Centre No. of Candidates
01 4 10 3
02 4 11 3
03 4 12 1
04 4 13 5
05 2 14 3
06 10 15 2
07 1 16 6
08 10 17 4
09 6 18 3
Q. 43. (D) : 142314, 082001, 043014,
082010, 042118, 042205
Q. 44. (D) : 18 (For details see Q. 42)
Q. 45. (C) : 10 (For details see Q. 42)
Q. 46. (A) : For details see Q. 43
Q. 47. (B) : 110003, 170003
Q. 48. (A) : For details see Q. 42
Q. 49. (B) : For details see Q. 47
Q. 50. (B) : For details see Q. 42

Competition Opportunities

- Auditors/Junior Accountants/Upper Division
Clerks Examination, 1988
(April 3, 1988)
- Data Entry Clerks/Operators Examination by
BSRB, Delhi
(April 3, 1988)
- Assistants' Grade Examination
(April 24, 1988)
- National Defence Academy Exam., May 1988
(May 8, 1988)
- Combined Defence Services Exam., May 1988
(May 22, 1988)
- Sub Inspectors of Police (Delhi Police and CBI)
Examination, 1988
(May 29, 1988)
- Bank Clerical Examination by BSRB, Bhopal
(May 29/June 5, 1988)
- Civil Services Examination, 1988
(June 12, 1988)
- Investigators Examination, 1988
(June 26, 1988)
- Last date : March 28, 1988
- Special Class Railway Apprentices' Exam., 1988
(July 10, 1988)
- Bank Clerical Examination by BSRB (N.E. Group)
for Eastern States
(July 16 and 17, 1988)
- Inspectors of Central Excise, Income-tax etc.
Examination
(July 17, 1988)
- Indian Forest Service Examination, 1988
(July 30, 1988)
- U. P. Combined Lower Subordinate Services
Examination, 1987
(July/August 1988)
- Stenographers' Examination, 1988
(August 14, 1988)
- Last date : April 18, 1988
- Engineering Services Examination, 1988
(August 28, 1988)
- Last date : April 25, 1988

(Continued from page 71)

regarded as the oldest woman in Turkey, she was not among the record-breaking elderly listed in the *Guinness Book of Records*, apparently because her birth date cannot be certified.

Great Freedom Run : A mammoth human tri-colour flowed down Rajpath in New Delhi on February 27, 1988 as multitudes ran in the Delhi Marathon '88 and Freedom 40 Run first in orange, then white and lastly green vests. The biggest ever event of its kind in the world with a whopping official entry touching 1.20 lakh had the Prime Minister, Mr. Rajiv Gandhi, in a grey track suit with the tricolour also joining in the "symbolic" Great Freedom Run.

Danvir Singh, the national 10,000-metre star, finished very strongly in 1 hour, 04 minutes and 28 seconds. He was followed by the two Army stalwarts Dina Ram (1:05:25) and Fateh Singh (1:05:31). In the melee, it was remarkable for the diminutive policeman, Murlidhar to clock 2:23:06 with the steadily improving Harphool Singh second in 2:26:03 and veteran Ajmer Singh third in 2:28:25. The women's race was won convincingly by Asha Agarwal in 2:47:38, some 2 km ahead of rival Suman Rawat (2:57:17) with Charulata Nimgaonkar (3:12:15) third.

Persons And Places In News

PERSONS

General V. N. Sharma : The General Officer Commanding-in-Chief of the Eastern Command has been appointed the next Chief of Army Staff. He will take over from



General K. Sundarji when he retires on April 30, 1988. He will hold the post for two years and two months before he retires in June 1990 at the age of 60.

Dr. Kurt Waldheim : The Austrian President, who was Secretary-General of the United Nations for two terms, was once again in the news following the publication of the report of the International Commission of Historians, which was appointed by the Austrian Government, and which many sceptics feared would be a whitewash, has instead made Dr. Waldheim's position morally untenable. He, on the other hand, has dismissed the report as "nothing new" which would confirm any accusations of wrong doing forcing him to quit the high post. The crux of the report is that Dr. Waldheim had full knowledge of the grisly crimes perpetrated by his immediate superiors during his army stint between 1942 and 1945. As if this were not enough to prove that the former UN chief was lying to save his position, a U.S. professor, who has specialised in captured German records, has come out with another damning revelation which goes to prove that Dr. Waldheim knew more about German atrocities than he had cared to acknowledge.

Mahinder Singh Tikait : Hailing from an influential Jat family, uneducated and puritan of sorts, he leads the Bharatiya Kisan Union movement. He has emerged as the new messiah of peasant power in the western districts of Uttar Pradesh. The movement that he has led during the past several weeks has been remarkable.

Already, a myth has grown around the man. He is being called a Mahatma. Although some of the demands of the movement are excessive and cannot be met, his recent gherao of the Meerut commissionerate became the crowning achievement of his crusade.

Richard Hadlee : The 36-year-old New Zealand paceman was named the "greatest bowler in the world" when, in the second innings of the third Test against Australia in Melbourne on December 30, 1987, he equalled England's all-rounder Ian Botham's world record of 373 Test dismissals. He is just one wicket short of becoming Test cricket's most prolific wicket-taker.

Le Gun Mo : The North Korean Prime Minister was on a four-day state visit to India in February 1988 when he reiterated his country's resolve to expand and develop the friendly relations between the two countries.

Dilip Vengsarkar : India's skipper and the most prolific run-getter for India, known by the well-deserved nickname "Colonel", was on February 3, 1988 barred from representing his country or state for six months for a breach of contract with the Board of Control for Cricket in India. The ban was slapped for violating the contract and writing articles during the India-West Indies series. He is the first Indian cricketer to be treated thus for his journalistic proclivities.

Arshad Z. Pervaz : A Canadian of Pakistani origin has been sentenced to five years in prison with another five years of probation for trying to export special metals to Pakistan to make nuclear bombs by a U.S. district judge in Philadelphia on February 10, 1988. A jury rejected Arshad's plea that he did not know that the metals were intended for making nuclear weapons. Arshad had insisted that he thought the metals were for turbines and compressors.

Vijaya Kumaranatunga : The popular Sinhala film actor and leader of the leftist Sri Lanka Mahajana Party was shot dead by two unidentified gunmen outside his Polhengoda residence in Colombo on February 16, 1988. He was the son-in-law of the former Sri Lanka Prime Minister, Mrs. Sirimavo Bandaranaike and was projected as a candidate for the presidential election from the Left Opposition parties.

Karpoori Thakur : The Lok Dal leader and twice Chief Minister of Bihar died on February 17, 1988. Born in a barber's family, he rose to dizzy heights in State politics and earned a place for himself in the hearts of the people.

Georgy Malenkov : The former Soviet Prime Minister, who briefly served after the death of Joseph Stalin in 1953, died on February 1, 1988 at the age of 86.

PLACES

Calgary : Located in Alberta province of Canada was the venue of the 15th Winter Olympic Games in February 1988. A record 57 national teams, encompassing 1,789 athletes, had marched into McMahon Stadium for the 16-day Games which were declared open by the Governor-General Jeanne Sauvé.

Darjeeling : Called the "queen of hill stations", it is located in West Bengal. It has changed and has become a moribund. The agitation launched by the Gorkha National Liberation Front launched in the Darjeeling hills two-and-a-half years ago is taking the shape of a tragic drama. Lives have been lost, invaluable property destroyed, people have fled from their homes. Normal life is paralysed, business is slack and the tourists do not visit the hill station now.

Dal Lake : Located in Srinagar, it is one of the main attractions of tourists in Kashmir. It has shrunk to a meagre 16 square kilometres from 40 square kilometres in the last four decades following encroachments and dumping of garbage. Construction of western offshore road from Kohan Khan to Ashai Bagh Kadal and northern offshore road from Nishat to Nasim Bagh has reduced the area of the lake and blocking the flow of the natural springs, as thousands of truck load of earth were dumped in it.

Belau : Situated about 800 kilometres east of the Philippines, it is a collection of about 200 small islands with a combined population of 15,000. During the second world war, the Japanese used Palau (as it was then known) as a base to attack the Philippines and Indonesia. In 1947, Palau, as part of Micronesia, became a Trust Territory of the UN under U.S. administration. The Republic of Belau was established in 1979 under a constitution which made Belau the first country in the world to adopt a nuclear-free status. The 'nuclear-free' clause could be overturned only by a 75 per cent majority vote in a referendum.

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Forthcoming Examinations

ENGINEERING SERVICES EXAMINATION, 1988

The Union Public Service Commission will hold a combined competitive Engineering Services Examination commencing from August 28, 1988 at selected centres in India.

Candidates who qualify on the results of written part of the examination will be required to appear for an interview for Personality Test.

2. Number of Vacancies : Over 700.

3. Age Limits : Candidates must have been born not earlier than August 2, 1960 and not later than August 1, 1968. The upper age limit is relaxable for candidates belonging to Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes and certain other categories.

4. Educational Qualifications : A

candidate must hold a degree in Engineering or equivalent. M.Sc. degrees or its equivalent with Wireless Communication, Electronics, Radio Physics or Radio Engineering as a special subject also acceptable for certain posts.

5. How to Apply : Application forms and full details are obtainable from Secretary, Union Public Service Commission, Dholpur House, New Delhi-110011 by remitting Rs. 2 either by money order or by crossed Indian postal order payable to Secretary, Union Public Service Commission at New Delhi General Post Office or on cash payment at the counter in the Commission's office. Candidates must clearly state on money order coupons or in their letters forwarding

Indian postal orders "Engineering Services Examination, 1988" and also give their names and full postal addresses in block letters. Cheques or currency notes are NOT acceptable in lieu of money orders/postal orders.

6. Last Date : April 25, 1988 (May 9, 1988 for candidates residing in Assam, Meghalaya, Arunachal Pradesh, Mizoram, Manipur, Nagaland, Tripura, Sikkim, Ladakh division of Jammu & Kashmir State, Lahaul and Spiti district and Pangi sub-division of Chamba district of Himachal Pradesh, Andaman & Nicobar Islands, Lakshadweep and abroad from a date prior to April 25, 1988 and whose applications are received by post from any area mentioned above).

STENOGRAPHERS' EXAMINATION, 1988

The Union Public Service Commission will hold a competitive examination on August 14, 1988 at selected centres in India and Indian missions abroad for recruitment to the posts of Stenographers in the following services : (i) Indian Foreign Service 'B' (Grade II of the Stenographers' cadre); (ii) Railway Board Secretariat Stenographers' Service—Grade 'C'; (iii) Central Secretariat Stenographers' Service—Grade 'C'; (iv) Armed Forces Headquarters Stenographers' Service—Grade 'C'; and (v) Posts of Stenographers in other departments/organisations and attached offices of the Government of India not participating in the IFS 'B'/RBSSS/CSSS/AFHQSS.

2. Age Limits : Candidates must have been born not earlier than January 2, 1963

and not later than January 1, 1970. The upper age limit is relaxable for candidates belonging to Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes and certain other categories.

3. Educational Qualifications : A candidate must have passed Matriculation or equivalent examination. Candidates who qualify at the written test will be called for shorthand tests.

4. How to Apply : Application forms and full details are obtainable from Secretary, Union Public Service Commission, Dholpur House, New Delhi-110011 by remitting Rs. 2 either by money order or by crossed Indian postal order payable to Secretary, UPSC at New Delhi General Post Office or on cash payment at counter in the Commission's office. Candidates must clearly state on money order coupons or in their letters

forwarding Indian postal orders "Stenographers Examination, 1988" and also give their names and full postal addresses in block letters. Cheques or currency notes NOT acceptable in lieu of money orders/postal orders.

5. Last Date : April 18, 1988 (May 2, 1988 for candidates residing in Assam, Meghalaya, Arunachal Pradesh, Mizoram, Manipur, Nagaland, Tripura, Sikkim, Ladakh division of Jammu & Kashmir State, Lahaul and Spiti district and Pangi sub-division of Chamba district of Himachal Pradesh, Andaman & Nicobar Islands or Lakshadweep and for candidates residing abroad from a date prior to April 18, 1988 and whose applications are received by post from one of the areas mentioned above).

INVESTIGATORS EXAMINATION, 1988

The Staff Selection Commission will hold a combined competitive examination for recruitment to the posts of Investigators in the National Sample Survey Organisation (Field Operation Division), Ministry of Planning in pay scale Rs. 1400-2300 on June 26, 1988 at about 40 centres all over the country.

2. Number of Vacancies : Approximately 202.

3. Age Limits : Between 20 and 26 as on January 1, 1988. Upper age limit is relaxable for certain specified categories of persons as per Government orders in force.

4. Educational Qualifications : Essential : Degree with Mathematics or Statistics or Economics as a subject from a recognised University or equivalent.

Desirable : (a) Ability to read, write and speak the State language. (b) Knowledge of other regional languages. (c) Capacity to

undertake strenuous outdoor work.

5. Scheme of Examination : Part I—Written Examination and Part II—Interview.


The written examination will consist of one paper of multiple objective type on the following subjects : (a) General Knowledge, (b) Test of Reasoning, (c) English Language and (d) Economics/Statistics/Mathematics. In Part (d), the candidates will have option to answer questions from any one of the three subjects.

Only those candidates who secure in the written examination the minimum qualifying marks, as may be fixed by the Commission in their discretion for each zone separately, will be eligible to appear at the interview. The interview will be held at the Commission's Regional Offices only.

6. How to Apply : Applications on the prescribed form as published in the daily

newspapers of February 25, 1988 and *Employment News/Rozgar Samachar* of February 27, 1988 should be submitted to the concerned Regional Office of the Staff Selection Commission. The Commission has Regional Offices at New Delhi, Allahabad, Raipur, Calcutta, Guwahati, Bombay and Madras. Before submitting applications, candidates must read carefully the detailed notice for this examination and satisfy themselves about their eligibility for the post of Investigator.

7. Last Date : March 28, 1988 (April 11, 1988 in the case of candidates residing in Assam, Arunachal Pradesh, Mizoram, Manipur, Nagaland, Tripura, Sikkim, Ladakh division of Jammu & Kashmir State, Lahaul and Spiti district and Pangi sub-division of Chamba district of Himachal Pradesh, Andaman & Nicobar Islands, or Lakshadweep and for candidates residing abroad).



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too young to give up gossip

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Objective General Knowledge

Civil Services Examination, June

Q. 1. Which of the following pairs is correct?

- (a) IDBI – Short-term financing (b) NABARD – Industrial financing (c) RBI – Long-term financing (d) RRB – Dispensing rural credit.

Q. 2. Match the following:

- (A) Otitis (i) Throat
(B) Encephalitis (ii) Ear
(C) Laryngitis (iii) Liver
(D) Hepatitis (iv) Brain
(v) Kidney

- (a) A-(i) B-(ii) C-(iii) D-(iv)
(b) A-(iv) B-(iii) C-(i) D-(ii)
(c) A-(ii) B-(iv) C-(i) D-(iii)
(d) A-(iii) B-(iv) C-(i) D-(ii)

Q. 3. Match the following:

- (A) M. S. Swaminathan (i) Author
(B) Mulk Raj Anand (ii) Scientist
(C) A. P. Venkateshwarar (iii) Diplomat
(D) J. D. Sethi (iv) Painter
(v) Economist

- (a) A-(ii) B-(i) C-(iii) D-(v)
(b) A-(i) B-(iii) C-(ii) D-(iv)
(c) A-(v) B-(ii) C-(i) D-(iii)
(d) A-(iii) B-(iv) C-(v) D-(i)

Q. 4. Match the following:

- (A) Namdeva (i) West Bengal
(B) Chaitanya (ii) Uttar Pradesh
(C) Surdas (iii) Maharashtra
(D) Nanak (iv) Punjab

- (a) A-(iii) B-(i) C-(ii) D-(iv)
(b) A-(ii) B-(iii) C-(iv) D-(i)
(c) A-(iv) B-(ii) C-(i) D-(iii)
(d) A-(i) B-(iv) C-(iii) D-(ii)

Q. 5. Match the columns:

- (A) M. N. Roy (i) Swarajist party
(B) C. R. Dass (ii) Hindustan Socialist Republican Association

- (C) Chandra Shekhar Azad (iii) Congress Socialist Party
(D) Acharya Narendra Dev (iv) Communist International

- (a) A-(iv) B-(i) C-(ii) D-(iii)
(b) A-(ii) B-(iii) C-(i) D-(iv)
(c) A-(iii) B-(ii) C-(iv) D-(i)
(d) A-(iv) B-(iii) C-(ii) D-(i)

Q. 6. Match the columns:

- (A) Rooper (i) Informs about Mauryan Empire
(B) Kumrahar (ii) Treaty of alliance between Bentinck and Ranjit Singh

- (C) Aihole (iii) Statue of Lord Bahubali

- (D) Shravanbelgola (iv) Sites of Chalukyan architecture

- (a) A-(i) B-(ii) C-(iii) D-(iv)
(b) A-(iv) B-(iii) C-(ii) D-(i)
(c) A-(ii) B-(i) C-(iv) D-(iii)

- (d) A-(ii) B-(iii) C-(i) D-(iv)

Q. 7. Match the following:

- (A) Uma Shankar Joshi (i) Gujarati
(B) Ashapurna Devi (ii) Telugu
(C) Dattatreya R. Bendre (iii) Bengali
(D) Vishwanathan Satyanarayan (iv) Kannada
(v) Marathi

- (a) A-(i) B-(iii) C-(iv) D-(ii)
(b) A-(ii) B-(i) C-(iii) D-(iv)
(c) A-(iii) B-(v) C-(ii) D-(i)
(d) A-(v) B-(iv) C-(i) D-(ii)

Q. 8. Which of the following pairs is correct?

- (a) Nand Lal Bose – Pandi March
(b) Hyder Asti – Moming
(c) M. F. Hussain – Dream of Shahjahan
(d) Amrita Shergill – Sunflower

Q. 9. Match the plants and the families to which they belong?

- (A) Groundnut (i) Leguminosae
(B) Cotton (ii) Graminae
(C) Sugarcane (iii) Malvaceae
(a) A-(i) B-(ii) C-(iii)
(b) A-(i) B-(iii) C-(ii)
(c) A-(ii) B-(i) C-(iii)
(d) A-(iii) B-(i) C-(ii)

Q. 10. India's contribution to Mathematics includes

1. Number system 2. Decimal system
3. Concept of zero

- (a) 1, 2 & 3 (b) 1 & 2 (c) 2 & 3 (d) 1 & 3

Q. 11. Which of the following is/are found in plant cells but not in those of animals?

- (a) Plastid & Cellular wall (b) Chromosome
(c) Mitochondria & Golgi apparatus (d) Cell wall & lysozyme

Q. 12. Which of the following diseases is hereditary?

- (a) Haemophilia (b) Tuberculosis (c) Cancer (d) Dysentery

Q. 13. Ultrafiltering units of Kidney are known as

- (a) Nephron (b) Glomerulus (c) Vena Cava (d) Tubule

Q. 14. The human body is immune to which of the following diseases?

- (a) Small pox (b) Diabetes (c) Tuberculosis (d) Jaundice

Q. 15. Temperature in human beings is controlled by

- (a) Pituitary gland (b) Thyroid gland (c) Hypothalamus gland (d) Adrenal gland

Q. 16. Indianisation of civil services was done by

- (a) Lord Ripon (b) Lord Mayo (c) Lord Lytton (d) Lord Reading

Q. 17. Musical instrument used by Amir Khusro was

- (a) Sitar (b) Sarod (c) Tabla (d) Flute

Q. 24. The expenses of A and B are in the ratio 2 : 3. A sum of Rs. 100 is divided between them. If A saves Rs. 20, then B saves (a) Rs. 200 (b) Rs. 500 (c) Rs. 100 (d) Rs. 250

Q. 25. The population of a country is increasing as if population of a country is increasing. It had large infantry.

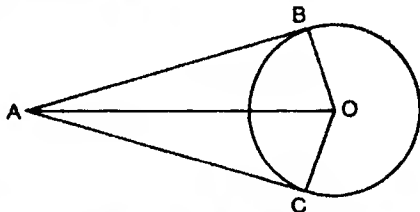
Q. 19. The purpose of Cripps' mission was

- (a) To give India dominion status (b) To introduce provincial autonomy in India (c) To discuss future setup for India on the basis of the Simon Commission report (d) To suppress 'Quit India' movement.

Q. 20. Alauddin Khilji maintained control on price during his reign because

- (a) He wanted to keep large army at lower expenses (b) He had mercy with poor people (c) He wanted to gain popularity (d) All of the above.

Q. 21. In accordance with the following diagram, A man walks from A to O in 5 minutes and from B to O and O to C in three minutes each. O is the centre of the circle. AB and AC are tangents at B and C respectively drawn from A. The time taken by him in covering the distance from A to C via B and O is

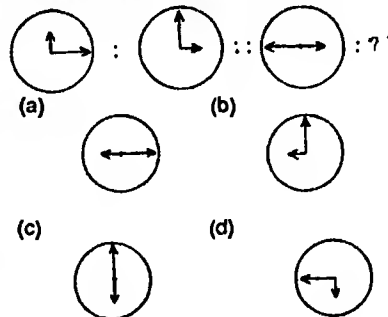


- (a) 3 minutes (b) 5 minutes (c) 8 minutes (d) 10 minutes

Q. 22. A person starts walking towards north from a point and walks 3 km; then moves left and walks 2 km; again moves to his right and walks 1 km and finally moves to his right and walks 5 km. At what distance is he now from the starting point?

- (a) 3 km (b) 4 km (c) 5 km (d) 6 km

Q. 23. Which of the figures (a), (b), (c), (d) replaces the question mark?



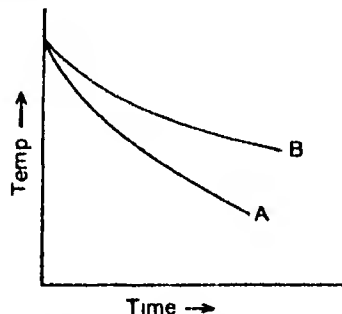
Q. 24. The expenses of A and B are in the ratio 2 : 3. A sum of Rs 2800 is equally divided between them. If A saves Rs. 600, then B saves

(a) Rs. 200 (b) Rs. 300 (c) Rs. 400 (d) Rs. 500

Q. 25. The ratio of boys and girls in section A, B, C & D of class VI are respectively 7 : 5, 5 : 3, 3 : 2 and 2 : 1. If the number of students in each of the sections is equal, then maximum number of boys are enrolled in section

(a) A (b) B (c) C (d) D

Q. 26. If the following time-temperature graph relates the specific heats of two metals A and B then



(a) Specific heat of A is greater than that of B (b) Specific heat of B is greater than that of A (c) Specific heats of A & B are equal (d) Specific heats cannot be compared.

Weights of the organs of various animals (in kg) are given below :

Organs →	Heart	Brain	Liver	Kidney
Animals ↓				
Horse	3.60	0.30	6.25	0.60
Cow	2.70	0.20	5.45	0.45
Sheep	1.80	0.13	2.20	0.30
Dog	1.30	0.09	1.50	0.14

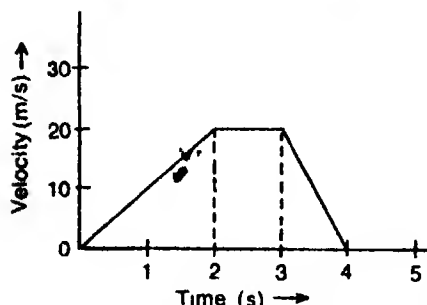
Q. 27. Which animal has the heaviest heart?

(a) Horse (b) Cow (c) Sheep (d) Dog.

Q. 28. Which animal has the highest percentage of the weight of brain and liver taken together in comparison with the sum total of the weights of its organs provided in the data?

(a) Horse (b) Cow (c) Sheep (d) Dog

Q. 29. In the following graph the distance covered by the particle is



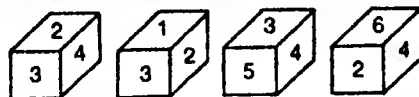
(a) 20 metres (b) 50 metres (c) 80 metres (d) 120 metres.

Q. 30. If a metal slab of size 1 m x 20 cm x 1 cm is melted to another slab of 1 m

thickness and 1 m width, then the length of the new slab thus formed will be

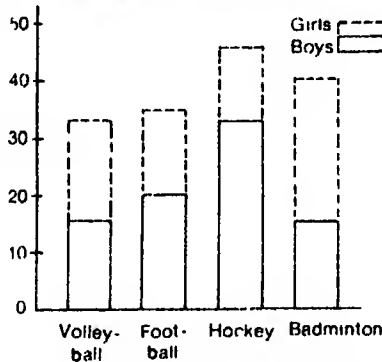
(a) 200 cm (b) 400 cm (c) 600 cm (d) 1000 cm.

Q. 31. A dice has numbers 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 and 6 on its faces. Four positions of the dice are as shown below. The number on the face opposite to the face with number 2 is



(a) 6 (b) 5 (c) 4 (d) 1

Q. 32. According to the following graph, least popular game among girls is



(a) Volleyball (b) Football (c) Hockey (d) Badminton

Q. 33. If 'CGZ' is coded as 'XTA' then 'DFP' is coded as

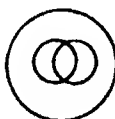
(a) WUK (b) YSL (c) WSM (d) YTO

Q. 34. Which of the following figures correctly represents the relation : Language, English, Hindi

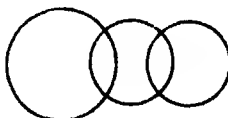
(a)



(b)



(c)



(d)



Q. 35. Complete the following series :

2, 5, 7, 11, 14, 19, 23, 29,, 41, 47

(a) 30 (b) 34 (c) 36 (d) 38

Q. 36. The temperature and rainfall of a particular city were recorded as follows :

Month	Temperature (°F)	Rainfall (inches)
January	39	1.9
February	40	1.7
March	42	1.8

April	47	1.5
May	53	1.8
June	59	2.0
July	63	2.4
August	62	2.2
September	57	1.8
October	50	2.6
November	44	2.4
December	40	2.4

The name of the city should be

(a) New Delhi (b) New York (c) Tashkent (d) London.

Q. 37. Which of the following was not a leap year?

(a) 1896 (b) 1900 (c) 1904 (d) 1908.

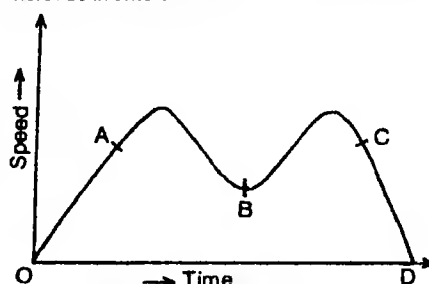
Q. 38. The trees of spruce, fir, pine etc. are found in which of the following natural regions of the earth?

(a) Laurentian type (b) Alpine type (c) Taiga type (d) Siberian type.

Q. 39. Two men A and B have different basic salaries but get equal emoluments. Their allowances are 65% and 80% of their basic salaries respectively. The ratio of their basic salaries is

(a) 13 : 16 (b) 8 : 9 (c) 12 : 11 (d) 80 : 65

Q. 40. Which portion of the following figure shows increase in speed with increase in time?



(a) OA (b) AB (c) BC (d) CD

Q. 41. Oil refinery located near the oil field is

(a) Mathura (b) Barauni (c) Visakhapatnam (d) Nunmati

Q. 42. Crude oil was exported from India in 1985 because

(a) Of production surplus (b) Alternative source of energy has been developed in India (c) Import of petroleum product was much cheaper in comparison of refining the oil in India (d) Of insufficient refining capacity in India.

Q. 43. 'Khasi' and 'Garó' tribes mainly live in

(a) Kerala (b) Meghalaya (c) Chota Nagpur (d) Tamil Nadu

Q. 44. 'Blight' - the disease of potato can be cured by

(a) Diathane (b) Bordeaux mixture (c) Dithion T-4 (d) Agrimycin and Ceresan

Q. 45. The largest producer of woodpulp is

(a) Canada (b) U.S.S.R. (c) U.S.A. (d) Japan

Q. 46. India's Indigenous pigs generally give birth to young ones at a time?

(a) 2-4 (b) 4-6 (c) 6-8 (d) 8-10

Q. 47. Blood grouping was discovered by (a) Landsteiner (b) Robert Koch (c) William Harvey (d) Louis Pasteur.

Q. 48. Main constituents of Biogas are
(a) Methane and Carbon dioxide (b) Ethylene and Carbon dioxide (c) Butane and Carbon monoxide (d) Methane and Carbon monoxide.

Q. 49. Urea is prepared by the chemical reaction of

(a) Ammonia and Carbon dioxide (b) Ammonium sulphate and calcium chloride (c) Acetamide and ethyl alcohol (d) Chlorine and water.

Q. 50. A good source of vitamin A is

(a) Carrot (b) Potato (c) Rice (d) Tomato

Q. 51. Which of the following is not correct for economically underdeveloped countries?

(a) Involvement of a very little proportion of labour in primary occupations (b) Lower percentage of literacy (c) Mass unemployment (d) High birthrate.

Q. 52. Which of the following is not a seed-borne disease?

(a) Brown leaf spot of rice (b) Black arm of cotton (c) Red rot of sugarcane (d) Potato mosaic.

Q. 53. Find the odd one out:

(a) Greeshma (b) Sisira (c) Magha (d) Sharad.

Q. 54. The hybrids of which of the following plants are available for commercial production?

(1) Rice (2) Wheat (3) Jute (4) Pulses.

(a) 1, 2, and 4 (b) 2 and 3 (c) 3 and 4 (d) 2, 3 and 4

Q. 55. Which of the following is necessary for improvement of quality of crops?

(1) Introduction (2) Hybridisation (3) Selection (4) Segregation

(a) 2, 3 and 4 (b) 1, 2, 3 and 4 (c) 1, 2 and 3 (d) 2 and 3

Q. 56. Which of the following fertilizers leaves acidic residue?

(a) Ammonium phosphate (b) Ammonium sulphate (c) Urea (d) Sulphate of potash

Q. 57. UP-308 is a variety of

(a) Millet (b) Rice (c) Cotton (d) Wheat

Q. 58. Where was the selection of suitable candidates for a particular job first started through competitive examinations?

(a) China (b) Great Britain (c) U.S.A. (d) Germany

Q. 59. What is the correct chronological order of the following?

(A) Cabinet mission (B) Montague-Chelmsford Reforms (C) Minto-Morley Reforms (D) Cripps' mission

(a) C, B, D, A (b) A, B, C, D (c) B, C, D, A (d) D, A, B, C.

Q. 60. 'Ghadar party' in U.S.A. was formed by

(a) V. D. Savarkar (b) Lala Har Dayal (c) Swami Varma (d) Raja Pratap Singh

Q. 61. Ilbert bill was prepared for abolishing judicial disqualification based on racial distinction. The bill was vehemently criticised by the Europeans living in India. Who was the Governor-General at that time?

(a) Lord Ripon (b) Lord Dalhousie (c) Lord Curzon (d) Lord Chelmsford.

Q. 62. Which of the following sultans declared himself as a lieutenant of Caliph?

(a) Balban (b) Iltutmish (c) Ferozeshah Tughlaq (d) Muhammad-bin-Tughlaq

Q. 63. Lord Cornwallis introduced

(a) Zamindari system (b) Mahalwari system (c) Mansabdari system (d) None of the above

Q. 64. Who among the following accepted Din-i-Ilahi?

(a) Raja Man Singh (b) Birbal (c) Raja Tansen (d) Raja Todarmal

Q. 65. The court language of Mughals was

(a) Urdu (b) Arabic (c) Persian (d) Turkish

Q. 66. Metals known to Indus Valley Civilisation were

(a) Gold, copper, silver but not iron (b) Silver, iron, bronze but not gold (c) Iron, copper, gold but not silver (d) Zinc, silver, iron but not gold.

Q. 67. Write the correct chronological order of the following?

(A) Pitt's India Act (B) Rowlatt Act (C) Regulating Act (D) Indian Councils Act

(a) A, C, D, B (b) B, A, C, D (c) C, A, D, B (d) D, B, A, C

Q. 68. Foetus development in woman's womb can be ascertained by

(a) CAT scanning (b) Ultra Sound (c) PTT scanning (d) Co-27 experiment

Q. 69. The fuel used in Fast Breeder Test Reactor at Kalpakkam is

(a) Enriched Uranium (b) Thorium (c) Plutonium (d) None of the above

Q. 70. Which of the following group of instruments is required to have communication link between two television relay centres?

(a) Microwave link, telephone, booster relay, satellite (b) Radio telescope, microwave link, booster relay, telephone (c) Microwave link, booster relay, satellite (d) None of the above

Q. 71. Ozone layer of atmosphere absorbs

(a) Ultraviolet rays (b) Infra-red rays (c) All radiations of light (d) Cosmic rays.

Q. 72. Which of the following is a conventional source of energy?

(a) Geothermal (b) Hydropower (c) Solar (d) Wind

Q. 73. Which of the following was the first to escape out of solar system?

(a) Pioneer 10 (b) Voyager I (c) Voyager II (d) Soyuz

Q. 74. Acceleration due to gravity on moon is 0.166 times than that on earth. A man weighing 60 kg on earth would weigh kg on moon.

(a) 16.6 kg (b) 30 kg (c) 60 kg (d) 10 kg.

Q. 75. Resistance of a 100 watt bulb is R_1 and that of a 60 watt bulb is R_2 . Which of the following is correct?

(a) $R_1/R_2 > 1$ (b) $R_1/R_2 < 1$ (c) $R_1/R_2 = 1$ (d) Data is inadequate.

Q. 76. Plants take nitrogen in the form of
(a) Nitrites (b) Ammonia (c) Nitrates (d) Element N

Q. 77. A man coming down on a lift leaves a ball from his hand. The ball will

(a) Go up (b) Fall down (c) Remain stationary with respect to man (d) Oscillate up and down.

Q. 78. The stars receive their energy from which of the following?

(a) Chemical reaction (b) Nuclear Fusion (c) Nuclear Fission (d) Gravitational pull.

Q. 79. Reading of the barometer going down is an indication of

(a) Storm (b) Rainfall (c) Snow (d) Intense heat.

Q. 80. Which of the following is used in diesel engine?

(1) Cylinder (2) Spark plug (3) Piston
(a) 1, 2 and 3 (b) 1 and 2 (c) 2 and 3 (d) 1 and 3

Q. 81. A biogas plant works to its maximum capacity when

(a) Conditions are aerobic and temperature 40°C (b) Conditions are anaerobic and temperature 40°C (c) Conditions are aerobic and sewage is supplied (d) Conditions are anaerobic and sewage is supplied

Q. 82. Radioactive element which has been found to have large reserves in India is

(a) Thorium (b) Uranium (c) Radium (d) Plutonium

Q. 83. Mixed cropping is useful when

(a) Crops with varying maturity periods are sown together (b) Crops with same maturity periods are sown together (c) Different soils are used for same crop (d) Crops with different nutritional requirements are grown

Q. 84. Largest allocation in the Seventh Five-Year Plan has been given to

(a) Agriculture (b) Transport (c) Education (d) Energy

Q. 85. Deficit financing means

(a) Difference of total expenditure and income by revenue from all sources (b) Government spends in excess of revenues so that a budget deficit is incurred which is financed by borrowings (c) Difference in borrowing and external and internal resources (d) Capital expenditure on items of public construction, public enterprises and public borrowing

Q. 86. Which of the following is the correct group of Kharif crops?

(a) Rice, Millet, Maize, Cotton (b) Groundnut, Bajra, Barley, Sorghum, Wheat (c) Jowar, Bajra, Rice, Cotton, Jute, Gram (d) Wheat, Barley, Gram, Mustard

Q. 87. Distribution of electric power from one place to another is done at high A.C. voltage because

(a) Wastage of electricity is minimised (b) Stealing of electric wires is prevented (c) Electricity spreads in very short time (d) It adds brightness

Q. 88. Which of the following is true?

(a) Physical planning is more important than financial planning (b) Financial planning is more important than physical planning (c) Physical planning and financial planning are equally important (d) Physical planning and financial planning are complementary

Q. 89. Which of the following is the

correct ascending order of contribution to domestic savings?

(a) Household sector, Corporate sector, Private sector, Public enterprises (b) Corporate sector, Household sector, Public enterprises, Government and Public enterprises (c) Government and Public enterprises, Public enterprises, Household sector, Corporate sector (d) Public enterprises, Corporate sector, Government and Public enterprises, Household sector.

Q. 90. Currency of a European country which was not revalued at the European Economic Summit was

(a) Dutch Guilder (b) German Mark (c) French Franc (d) Danish Kroner

Q. 91. The long-term fiscal policy formulated in the context of Seventh Five-Year Plan lays emphasis on

(a) Tackling the problems of deep-seated poverty and unemployment (b) Reforming taxing system (c) Capital formation by increasing money income and reducing real consumption (d) Making taxes easily comprehensible to the tax payers

Q. 92. Opium is obtained from

(a) Tablet type latex (b) Latex juice (c) Seed capsule of opium poppy (d) Poppy leaves.

Q. 93. Seismic waves that vibrate perpendicular to the direction of their path

(a) Travel through the solid parts of the earth only (b) Travel through the solid as well as other parts of the earth (c) Spread on the surface of the earth (d) None of the above.

Q. 94. Physiological population density is the ratio of

(a) Total population to total area (b) Total population to total irrigated land area (c) Total population to urban land area (d) Total population to rural land area.

Q. 95. Which of the following are known as coastlines of submergence?

(a) Uplifted lowland (b) Ria Coasts (c) Emergent upland (d) None of the above.

Q. 96. A parliamentary bill passed by Lok Sabha is sent to the President for assent. President sends it back to Lok Sabha for reconsideration. If the Lok Sabha again sends it back to the President without making any changes, the President

(a) Must give his assent to it (b) Can again send the bill for reconsideration (c) Can take help of Supreme Court (d) Can arrange referendum

Q. 97. The Institute of Ombudsman was first established in

(a) Norway (b) Sweden (c) Finland (d) Denmark

Q. 98. India is a federal state because of

(a) Dual citizenship prevalent here (b) Dual judiciary (c) Share of power between the Centre and the States (d) Written constitution.

Q. 99. Governor of which State has been entrusted with special powers for administration of tribal areas?

(a) Bihar (b) Madhya Pradesh (c) Assam (d) Arunachal Pradesh

Q. 100. Representation of any State in

Rajya Sabha is according to

(a) Population of the State (b) Area of the State (c) Fixed number of candidates for each State (d) Number of representation in Lok Sabha from that State

Q. 101. Speaker of the lower house of a State can step down by submitting his resignation to the

(a) Chief Minister (b) Governor (c) Deputy Speaker of the House (d) President

Q. 102. Judges of a High Court are appointed by the President with the consent of

(a) Governor (b) Governor and Chief Justice of India and the Chief Justice of the High Court concerned (c) Governor and preceding Chief Justice of High court (d) None of these.

Q. 103. India has parliamentary democracy system because

(a) Members of the Lok Sabha are elected by public (b) Council of ministers is responsible to the legislature (c) Of distribution of power between the Centre and the States (d) Of a single constitutional framework

Q. 104. Parliament can legislate matters in the State list

(a) By wish of the President (b) If Rajya Sabha passes a resolution by 2/3rd majority (c) Under any circumstances (d) By asking the legislature of the State concerned

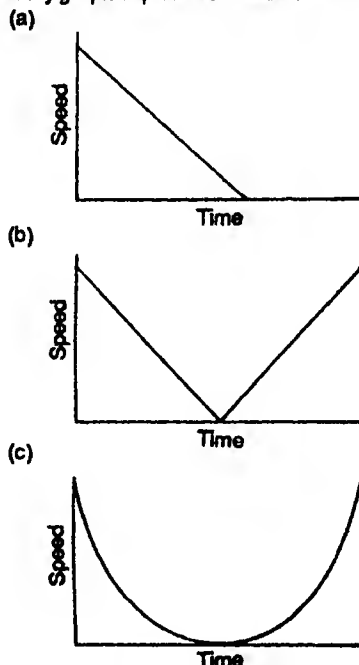
Q. 105. Maximum gap between two sessions of Parliament can be of

(a) Six months (b) Three months (c) Nine months (d) Twelve months

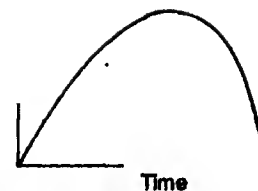
Q. 106. First non-Congress government to come in power in any Indian State is

(a) DMK in Tamil Nadu (b) Communist Party of India in Kerala (c) CPI (M) in West Bengal (d) None of the above.

Q. 107. A ball is thrown up vertically in vacuum. Which of the following time vs. velocity graph depicts the motion?



(d)



Q. 108. The average height of 20 students in a class is 115 cm. Ten more students with an average height of 130 cm join them. Therefore, the average height of the group of students now becomes

(a) 110 cm (b) 120 cm (c) 130 cm (d) 140 cm

Q. 109. An astronaut weighing 100 kg fires a bullet weighing 1 kg with a gun of 10 kg at the speed of 50 metres/second. What will be the recoil velocity of the gun?

(a) 5 cm/s (b) 50 cm/s (c) 0.5 cm/s (d) 0.05 cm/s

Q. 110. Match the following:

(A) Bajra	(i) Rust
(B) Wheat	(ii) Wilt
(C) Groundnut	(iii) Tikka
(D) Banana	(iv) Ergot

(a) A-(i), B-(ii), C-(iii), D-(iv)
 (b) A-(i), B-(iv), C-(iii), D-(ii)
 (c) A-(iv), B-(i), C-(ii), D-(ii)
 (d) A-(iv), B-(ii), C-(i), D-(iii)

Q. 111. Which of the following pairs is correct?

(a) Surdas-Sahitya Lahari (b) Somesvara-Charu Chintamani (c) Kalhana-Ashtadhyayi (d) Satyanarayana-Mahabharata

Q. 112. To a person on the moon, the sky appears

(a) White (b) Black (c) Blue (d) Orange

Q. 113. Dronacharya award is given for

(a) Outstanding performance in any sports (b) Excellent performance in archery (c) Coaching the sports persons in various sports and games, who achieve excellence and bring glory to the country (d) Marathon winners in National games

Q. 114. "Mona Lisa" the famous painting was recently in news because

(a) Its fifth centenary was celebrated (b) The colour of the painting changed due to chemical preservatives (c) It was auctioned at high prices (d) It was stolen from the museum where it was placed.

Q. 115. Find the correct order of the inception of

(1) IRDP (2) Nationalisation of 14 banks (3) Cooperative Banking (4) Land reforms
 (a) 3, 4, 2, 1 (b) 4, 3, 2, 1 (c) 3, 2, 4, 1 (d) 4, 2, 3, 1

Q. 116. In the Sixth Five-Year Plan priority was given to

(a) Strengthen the Infrastructure for both agriculture and industry (b) Removal of poverty and attainment of economic self-reliance (c) Socialist pattern of society (d) Petroleum production.

Q. 117. World bank provides loans to underdeveloped countries at the rate of

(a) 6.1 % (b) 2.5 % (c) 5.5 % (d) 5.2 %

Q. 118. Death penalty for drug smuggling is given in

- (a) Thailand (b) Singapore (c) Malaysia
(d) Bangladesh

Q. 119. In the third international film festival, an award for best direction for an Indian film was given to

- (a) Mrinal Sen (b) Ramesh Sippy (c) Utpalendu Chakraborty (d) None of these

Q. 120. National income of India during 1985-86 increased by

- (a) 2.5% (b) 3.8% (c) 5.1% (d) 4.2%

Q. 121. U.S. Congress opposed Reagan's proposal on

- (a) Apartheid (b) Nicaragua (c) Star Wars (d) Supply of arms to Iran

Q. 122. '1987' was declared by the United Nations as the International Year of

- (a) Peace (b) Child (c) Youth (d) Shelter for the Homeless

Q. 123. The shaded portion in the following map represents



- (a) Deciduous forests (b) Tropical evergreen forests (c) Subtropical evergreen forests (d) None of the above

Q. 124. Of the total water on the earth, fresh water reserves constitute approximately

- (a) 1.2% (b) 2.7% (c) 4.5% (d) 5.8%

Q. 125. Chemical composition of pearl is
(a) Calcium carbonate (b) Calcium carbonate and magnesium carbonate (c) Calcium sulphate (d) Calcium chloride

Q. 126. The chemical name for urea is
(a) Aneurin (b) Chloroethene (c) Carbamide (d) None of the above

Q. 127. The marks obtained by a student are given below. What is his total percentage in all the subjects?

	Total Marks	Marks obtained
Mathematics	100	100
General Science	100	80
Social Studies	100	60
English	50	30
Hindi	50	30

- (a) 100% (b) 50% (c) 70% (d) 75%

Q. 128. Khilafat movement stressed on
(a) Restoration of Turkish Khalifa as the head of Indian Muslims (b) Reservation of seats for muslim community in Government services (c) Independent Pakistan (d) India's Independence

Q. 129. A cloth is woven with white and violet colour threads alternatively for 2 cms. in one direction and with white and grey

colour threads for 2 cms in the perpendicular direction. Which of the following patterns would emerge?

- (a) Squares of two colours (b) Squares of three colours (c) Squares of four colours (d) Stripes of four colours

Q. 130. Of the following, the oldest Sanskrit poet, whose composition still remains in original classical style, is

- (a) Asvaghosa (b) Dandin (c) Kalidasa (d) Bhavabhuti

Q. 131. Which of the following industries was affected most due to partition?

- (a) Cotton and jute (b) Small scale industries (c) Steel industries (d) Tea and cotton

Q. 132. Montague-Chelmsford reforms relate to

- (a) Dyarchy (b) Communalism (c) Provincial autonomy (d) None of the above

Q. 133. The cure for which of the following exists?

- (a) Blood cancer (b) Hepatitis-B (c) Breast Cancer (d) Lung Cancer

Q. 134. ELISA test is prescribed for
(a) AIDS (b) Typhoid (c) Polio (d) Cancer

Q. 135. Which of the following is a living fossil?

- (a) Blue green algae (b) Green algae (c) Fungus (d) Ginkgo

Q. 136. Match the following:

- | | |
|---------------------------------|--------------|
| (A) West Bengal | (i) Alpana |
| (B) Maharashtra | (ii) Rangoli |
| (C) Tamil Nadu | (iii) Pahari |
| (D) Rajasthan | (iv) Kolam |
| (a) A-(i) B-(ii) C-(iii) D-(iv) | |
| (b) A-(iv) B-(iii) C-(ii) D-(i) | |
| (c) A-(i) B-(ii) C-(iv) D-(iii) | |
| (d) A-(ii) B-(i) C-(iv) D-(iii) | |

Q. 137. Photosynthesis generally occurs in which portions of the plant?

- (a) Leaf and other chloroplast bearing parts (b) Stem and leaf (c) Roots and chloroplast bearing parts (d) Bark and leaf.

Q. 138. Which of the following varieties are correctly matched to their respective plant types?

- | | |
|-----------|----------------|
| (A) CHS-1 | (i) Rice |
| (B) IR-8 | (ii) Wheat |
| (C) RR-21 | (iii) Jowar |
| (D) HB-4 | (iv) Sugarcane |
| | (v) Bajra |

- | |
|---------------------------------|
| (a) A-(iii) B-(i) C-(ii) D-(v) |
| (b) A-(v) B-(iv) C-(iii) D-(ii) |
| (c) A-(ii) B-(iii) C-(v) D-(i) |
| (d) A-(i) B-(iii) C-(iv) D-(ii) |

Q. 139. Which of the following countries has highest per capita income?

- (a) U.S.A. (b) Saudi Arabia (c) Denmark (d) Kuwait

Q. 140. The National Policy on Education provides for opening of residential schools named 'Navodaya Vidyalayas' for the talented children. How many such Vidyalayas were sanctioned in 1986-87?

- (a) 60 (b) 81 (c) 101 (d) 150

Q. 141. 'Lushai' is the name given to tribal population living in

- (a) Nagaland (b) Manipur (c) Tripura (d) Meghalaya

Q. 142. If $x=10$ and $y=0.1$, which of the

following is greatest?

- (a) $x^2 + y^2$ (b) $x^2 - y^2$ (c) $x^2 \times y^2$ (d) x^2 / y^2

Q. 143. Assertion (A): Five-Year Plans form the basis of Indian economic planning. Reason (R): India follows Soviet pattern of planning.

- (a) Both A and R are correct and R is the correct explanation of A (b) Both A and R are correct but R is not the correct explanation of A (c) A is correct but R is incorrect (d) A is incorrect but R is correct.

Q. 144. The Narimanam oil field is located in

- (a) Mahanadi delta (b) Krishna delta (c) Cauvery delta (d) Godavari delta

Q. 145. 'Khaira' is a plant disease caused due to deficiency of

- (a) Iron (b) Carbon (c) Zinc (d) None of the above

Q. 146. The Reserve Bank of India was established in

- (a) 1935 (b) 1947 (c) 1952 (d) 1969

Q. 147. Azolla gives a good biofertilizer when mixed with

- (a) Blue-green algae (b) Cowdung (c) Bone-meal (d) Urea

Q. 148. The Buddhist sculpture and art is found at

- (a) Mahabalipuram (b) Kanchi (c) Vijayanagar (d) Amravati

Q. 149. Why DDT is banned in western countries?

- (a) It remains in environment for a long time (b) The insects are immunised to DDT (c) It is a highly poisonous insecticide (d) None of the above

Q. 150. Those who have binoculars can be members of "Bird-watcher Club". Some members of the Club have cameras. Those who have cameras can take part in the photo exhibition. Which of the following conclusions can be drawn from the above statements?

- (a) Only those who have cameras, are members of the club (b) Only those who have binoculars can take part in the photo exhibition (c) Those who participate in photo exhibition have binoculars (d) Only some of the members of the club can take part in photo exhibition

ANSWERS

- | | | | |
|---------|---------|---------|---------|
| 1. (d) | 2. (c) | 3. (a) | 4. (a) |
| 5. (a) | 6. (c) | 7. (a) | 8. (a) |
| 9. (b) | 10. (c) | 11. (a) | 12. (a) |
| 13. (a) | 14. (a) | 15. (a) | 16. (c) |
| 17. (a) | 18. (a) | 19. (a) | 20. (a) |
| 21. (d) | 22. (c) | 23. (a) | 24. (a) |
| 25. (d) | 26. (b) | 27. (a) | 28. (b) |
| 29. (b) | 30. (a) | 31. (b) | 32. (c) |
| 33. (a) | 34. (a) | 35. (b) | 36. (d) |
| 37. (b) | 38. (c) | 39. (c) | 40. (a) |
| 41. (d) | 42. (d) | 43. (b) | 44. (b) |
| 45. (c) | 46. (b) | 47. (a) | 48. (a) |
| 49. (a) | 50. (a) | 51. (a) | 52. (d) |
| 53. (c) | 54. (a) | 55. (c) | 56. (b) |
| 57. (d) | 58. (a) | 59. (a) | 60. (b) |
| 61. (a) | 62. (d) | 63. (a) | 64. (b) |
| 65. (c) | 66. (a) | 67. (c) | 68. (b) |
| 69. (b) | 70. (c) | 71. (a) | 72. (b) |

73. (a) 74. (d) 75. (b) 76. (c)
 77. (b) 78. (b) 79. (b) 80. (d)
 81. (b) 82. (a) 83. (d) 84. (a)
 85. (b) 86. (a) 87. (a) 88. (d)
 89. (d) 90. (d) 91. (a) 92. (c)
 93. (a) 94. (a) 95. (b) 96. (a)
 97. (b) 98. (c) 99. (c) 100. (a)
 101. (c) 102. (b) 103. (b) 104. (b)
 105. (a) 106. (b) 107. (d) 108. (b)
 109. (c) 110. (c) 111. (a) 112. (b)
 113. (c) 114. (b) 115. (b) 116. (b)
 117. (c) 118. (c) 119. (c) 120. (c)
 121. (a) 122. (d) 123. (b) 124. (b)
 125. (a) 126. (c) 127. (d) 128. (a)
 129. (a) 130. (a) 131. (a) 132. (a)
 133. (b) 134. (a) 135. (d) 136. (c)
 137. (a) 138. (a) 139. (d) 140. (b)
 141. (c) 142. (d) 143. (c) 144. (c)
 145. (c) 146. (a) 147. (a) 148. (b)
 149. (a) 150. (d)

RESULT OF MEMORY RETENTION CONTEST

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10. Smt. S. Nalini Nagaraj,
 H. No. 8-3-214/50, Srinivasan Colony
 West, Hyderabad-500890

My Personality Test

Mr. Siddhi Nath Roy, IAS



Personality test is an open opportunity given to you to differentiate yourself from rest of virtually equally qualified academically/knowledge-wise, through your own effort. At the same time, the opportunity given is not uniform, in the sense that it depends (your performance) on many variables, over which you don't have any control. (Many times, even the temperature of day can affect your performance) So, besides your luck, your presence of mind and confidence are the only two friends, completely and with full faith. Then comes your sincerity and honesty. Keep your control over these four things and bother little about rest of things (like dress, discussion with your friends in reception room, the board and its chairman).

I never had any doubt that I shall not be called for personality test, still it was end of curiosity, so I was happy. Then I started preparing for it and I did prepare a lot. There are a few questions, which are expected (in my case, some knowledge of my subjects - Civil Engineering, Physics) particularly as it appears to the person, who is not specialist in these fields, deep knowledge of the trade of this country (since I was working in

Central Trade Service and international marketing etc. were a few of such topics.) I prepared them extensively and kept myself

completely up-to-date in these fields. Besides these things, some routine current topics were also prepared but only with the aid of newspapers.

On the day of interview, I dressed myself in formal dress (in white shirt, grey trousers, black shoes and grey tie). I had two of my best friends with me in the same board, so initiating the talk and participating in debates while waiting like formality never troubled me. We kept moving from table to table and during that time, we discussed very little about anything, that could have been useful for interview to come.

The board, fortunately, was very friendly and cool, in fact much comfortable than what I expected. The man in chair was a retired IPS officer, who was betraying all my opinion about IPS people and their rudeness. He was an extremely soft-spoken and cool old man. Willing to appreciate whatever idea you throw. Within first thirty seconds, I started feeling like participating in some drawing room debate, where all participants are disciplined and eager to know from you.

I was asked extensively on country's international trade, on educational system in IIT, quite a few questions relating to Civil Engineering (very general in nature), a few questions on country's bureaucratic set up, questions on tribes (I studied in Netaji Res. School); question relating to creative writing (my hobby) and about my extra-curricular activities.

At the end, chairman offered me the opportunity to name a question myself, which I expected the board to put but they failed to do so and answer it myself if I wish to. I exploited the opportunity to tell them that I had done NCC and NSS (which none of them had noticed) and shared my views on my experience. Then I was asked to leave. There were a few very interesting incidents in the process, but I think this may not be so relevant for you.

Prize Winners In Essay Contest-395

First Prize Winner:

Ms. Navneet Poonchhi
 Near Arya Samaj,
 Fazilka-152123 (Punjab)

Second Prize Winner:

Mr. Dilip Routai
 467-Sahidnagar
 Bhubaneswar-751007

Other Commendable Contributors:

Km. Shefali Varshney, Moradabad; Sanjay Narayan, Arrah; Jyoti Kaul, Ludhiana; R. Rajeswaran, Madras; Shubhra Ghosh, Bhopal; Ajit Singh, New Delhi; Doel Sarkar, Calcutta; Shekar Ramamurthi, Trichy; Sangeeta, Aligarh; Patibandla Satyanarayana Prasad, Visakhapatnam; Miss P. Rajalakshmi, Thane; Mukesh Nemani, Muzaffarpur; Miss Pratibha

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Test Of Reasoning

Officers and Clerical Cadre Examination for Regional Rural Banks in Haryana, September 1987

Q. 1. If P denotes +, Q denotes x, R denotes + and S denotes —, then $18Q12P4R5S6 = ?$

(1) 53 (2) 36 (3) 59 (4) 65 (5) None of these

Q. 2. The Managing Director arrived at the conference hall for conducting an interview at ten minutes to 12.30 hrs. He was earlier by twenty minutes than the Chairman who was late by thirty minutes. At what time were the interviews scheduled?

(1) 12.50 (2) 12.40 (3) 12.20 (4) 12.10 (5) 12.00

Q. 3. Six students A, B, C, D, E and F are standing in a row. B is between F and D, E is between A and C, A does not stand next to either F or D, C does not stand next to D. 'F' is between which of the following pair of students?

(1) B and D (2) B and E (3) B and C (4) B and A (5) C and A

Q. 4. While facing west you turn to your left and walk 15 metres. Then turn to your left and walk 15 metres and now you turn 45° towards your right and go straight to cover 10 metres. Now in what direction are you from your starting point?

(1) South-east (2) South-west (3) North-east (4) North-west (5) South

Q. 5. Six persons are playing a card game. Surosh is facing Raghubir who is to the left of Ajay and to the right of Pramod. Ajay is to the left of Dhiraj. Yogendra is to the left of Pramod. If Dhiraj exchanges his seat with Yogendra and Pramod with Raghubir, who will be sitting to the left of Dhiraj?

(1) Yogendra (2) Raghubir (3) Ajay (4) Suresh (5) Pramod

Q. 6. After arranging the following alphabet in the reverse order, which letter will be the third to the right of the eighth letter from the left?

A B C D E F G H I J K L M N O P Q R S T U V W X Y Z

(1) V (2) O (3) K (4) P (5) Q

Q. 7. Which of the letter groups will come next in the following series?

OAL, MZN, KBP, IYR, ?

(1) GCT (2) QXT (3) QXJ (4) GCJ (5) None of these

Q. 8. If we substitute numbers 1 to 12 indicating hours on the dial of a clock by letters of the alphabet in their order starting with C, which letter will represent 9?

(1) J (2) K (3) L (4) I (5) None of these

Q. 9. How many numbers from 6 to 69 are there which are not only divisible by 7 but also have 7 as a digit?

(1) 22 (2) 13 (3) 10 (4) 3 (5) None of these

Q. 10. Four of the following five are alike in a certain way and so form a group. Indicate the one which does not belong to that group.

(1) Mixer (2) Grinder (3) Heater (4) Geyser (5) Shower

Q. 11. Four of the following five are alike in a certain way and so form a group. Indicate the one which does not belong to that group

(1) Publisher (2) Printer (3) Author (4) Editor (5) Reader

Q. 12. Four of the following five are alike in a certain way and so form a group. Indicate the one which does not belong to that group?

(1) Cobbler (2) Carpenter (3) Tailor (4) Helper (5) Wireman

Q. 13. 'Vendor' is related to 'Buyer' in the same way as 'Advocate' is related to

(1) Suit (2) Judge (3) Witness (4) Client (5) Court

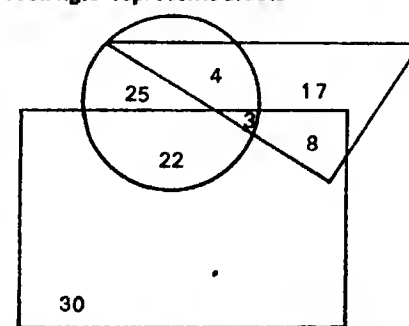
Q. 14. 'Save' is related to 'Rescue' in the same way as 'Seldom' is related to ?

(1) Certain (2) Usual (3) Rarely (4) Frequent (5) Often

Q. 15. 'Squint' is related to 'Vision' in the same way as 'Stammering' is related to

(1) Hearing (2) Mouth (3) Memory (4) Tongue (5) Speech

Directions-1: Study the following figure carefully and answer the questions given below it. The triangle represents doctors. The circle represents players and the rectangle represents artists



Q. 16. How many doctors are both players and artists?

(1) 4 (2) 3 (3) 8 (4) 11 (5) None of these

Q. 17. How many artists are players?

(1) 22 (2) 30 (3) 25 (4) 29 (5) None of these

Q. 18. How many artists are neither players nor doctors?

(1) 22 (2) 25 (4) 29 (5) None of these

Q. 19. How many doctors are neither

players nor artists?

(1) 30 (2) 22 (3) 3 (4) 17 (5) None of these

Q. 20. How many players are neither artists nor doctors?

(1) 25 (2) 22 (3) 4 (4) 3 (5) None of these

Directions-2: Read the following passage and answer the questions given below it:

A family consists of five members, A, B, C, D and E. E has two sons, an unmarried daughter and a daughter-in-law. In a card game, the daughter-in-law who is a Bank Officer earned more points than her husband but less than her brother-in-law 'A' who is a Businessman. 'C' is an Architect who earned the lowest points in the game. The Sister of 'B' is a Sitarist who has learned sitar from B's wife. 'A' earned less points than his father.

Q. 21. Who is the daughter of 'E'?

(1) A (2) B (3) C (4) D (5) None of these

Q. 22. Who earned the maximum points?

(1) A (2) B (3) D (4) E (5) None of these

Q. 23. How is 'A' related to 'D'?

(1) Brother (2) Brother-in-law (3) Sister-in-law (4) Sister (5) None of these

Q. 24. How is 'E' related to 'B'?

(1) Father (2) Mother (3) Father-in-law (4) Cannot be determined (5) None of these

Q. 25. Who is the wife of 'B'?

(1) C (2) D (3) A (4) Cannot be determined (5) None of these

ANSWERS

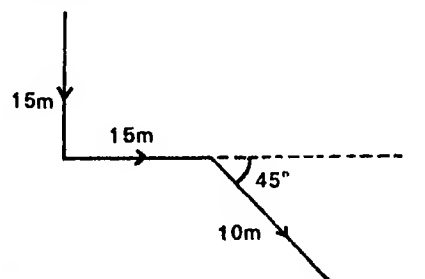
Q. 1. (1): $18Q12P4R5S6 = 18 \times 12 + 4 + 5 - 6 = 18 \times 3 + 5 - 6 = 54 + 5 - 6 = 53$ (Apply 'BODMAS' rule)

Q. 2. (4): The Managing Director arrived at 12.20 hrs. 20 minutes earlier to the Chairman who arrived at 12.40 hrs. Hence the interviews were scheduled at 12.10 hrs. Since the Chairman was 30 minutes late.

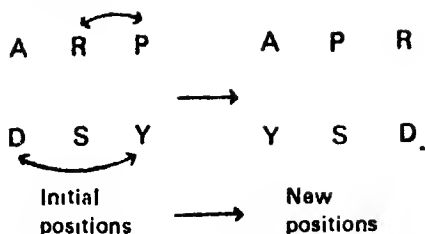
Q. 3. (3): The position occupied by six students are as follows:

A E C F B D

Q. 4. (1):



Q. 5. (4):



Q. 6. (4): ZYXWVUTSRQPONMLK
JIHGFEDCBA

Q. 7. (1): The first letter is moved two steps backward, the third letter is moved two steps forward so as to write the next term. The second letter is moved one step forward in odd-numbered terms and one step backward in even-numbered terms.

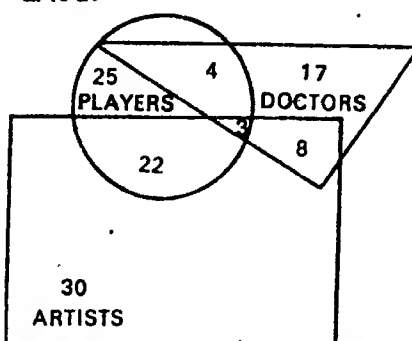
Q. 8. (2): The eleventh letter i.e., K will represent 9 on the dial of a clock.

Q. 9. (4): 7, 70 and 77

Q. 10. (5): All others are electric appliances.

Q. 11. (5): All others are associated with the production of a book or an article in one way or the other.

Q. 12. (4) Q. 13. (4) Q. 14. (3) Q. 15. (5)
Q. 16-20



Q. 16. (2) Q. 17. (3) Q. 18. (5): 30
Q. 19. (4) Q. 20. (1)

Q. 21-25: Analysis : E has two sons, an unmarried daughter and a daughter-in-law

Daughter-in-law of E earned more points than her husband

Daughter-in-law of E earned less points than her brother-in-law 'A'

'C' earned the lowest points

'A' earned less points than his father

The sister of 'B' is a Sitarist who has learned sitar from B's wife

(3) ⇒ A is son of E

(6) ⇒ B is son of E

(2) and (4) ⇒ C is the daughter of E

∴ (6) ⇒ B is married son of E and is husband of D i.e., D is daughter-in-law of E

Q. 21. (3): From (7).

Q. 22. (4): (2) ⇒ D earned more points than B

(3) ⇒ A earned more points than D

(5) ⇒ E earned more points than A

∴ (11), (10), (9) and (4) ⇒ E earned maximum points.

Q. 23. (2): A and B, being sons of E, are brothers. Hence (8) ⇒ A is brother-in-law of D.

Q. 24. (1): E is father of B (see explanation for Q. 23)

Q. 25. (2): From (8).

(Continued from page 30)

every year mostly on their political supporters and Government officers, had already created a peculiar class of nobility among the people. It was difficult, on principle, for independent India to recognise and accept these titles apart from considerations of the merit of those who held them. Article 18, therefore, abolishes all titles and the State is prohibited from conferring titles on any person. The only exception made to the strict rule of non-recognition of titles is that provided in favour of academic or military distinctions.

Ambedkar explained in the Constituent Assembly that Article 18 did not create a justiciable right:

"The non-acceptance of titles is a condition of continued citizenship, it is not a right, it is a duty imposed upon the individual that if he continues to be the citizen of this country, then he must abide by certain conditions. One of the conditions is that he must not accept a title. If he did, it would be open for Parliament to decide by law what should be done to persons who violate the provisions of this article. One of the penalties may be that he may lose the right of citizenship."

Thus, under Article 18, not only is the State in India prevented from conferring titles on any person, but Indian citizens are forbidden to accept any title from a foreign State without the consent of the President of India. The prohibition applies not only to the acceptance of titles but also to that of any present, emoluments or office of any kind from any foreign State by any person holding an office of profit or trust under the State.

The battle against the titles conferred by the British monarch started with the passing of the United States Constitution in 1787

which prohibited all titles of nobility in the United States. Another British dependency, Ireland, on establishing its independence, followed suit and its constitution too prohibits the conferring of titles by the State. India and Burma were the next to

(Continued from page 35)

directed towards overcoming entrenched and serious bad habits like smoking, drinking, gambling and the like by certain motivating factors and leadership personality traits. One motivating factor could be to contemplate on the advantages of giving up the bad habit and the disadvantages of persisting with it. If you take smoking for example, there are at least two distinct advantages. One is saving money which could be invested on more useful and beneficial matters. The second thing is to discourage your children, younger brother or sister from taking to this bad and harmful habit. We all are interested in enjoying a happy, healthy and a full term of life. Secondly, smoking also causes certain amount of inconvenience. The other factors which go to strengthen one's will-power are enthusiasm, optimism, faith, interest, keenness, urge, sense of responsibility and the strong desire to become a successful and effective leader.

One can also find inspiration to develop one's will-power by reading the life stories of great men and women. Biographies and autobiographies as well as religious books could help one to develop and strengthen his or her will-power. We can come to know how people have succeeded, overcome difficulties and risen to great heights by sheer will-power and determination. We will thus gain knowledge and confidence which, in turn, will help to build up our own will-power.

follow the example, and India, despite the fact that she decided to continue to be a member of the Commonwealth of Nations whose head was the British monarch.

(To be continued)

It is only too true that for anything and everything, there will be a way, provided there is the will. For the cynic who raises the doubt as to what would happen if there is no way, your answer should be that you will blaze a trail, strike a virgin path, make a new way if one does not exist already. This is the approach of the confident success oriented leader. Assert with absolute confidence that you will find a way or make it. Go ahead with courage and determination. You are certain to win SUCCESS.

(Continued from page 76)

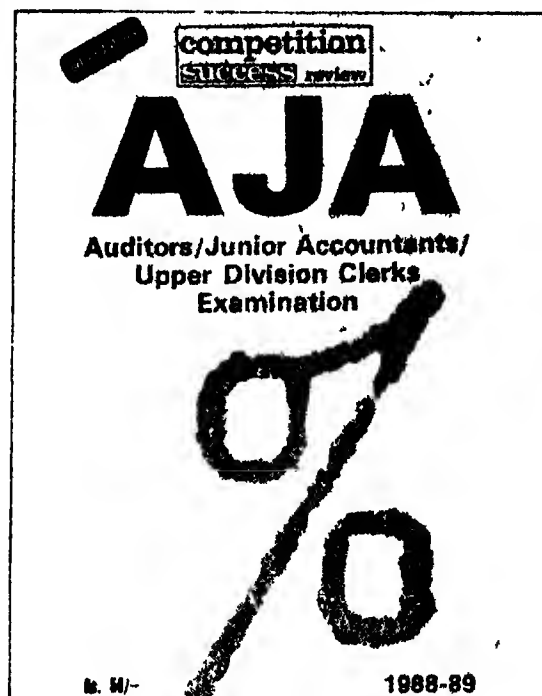
4. Scheme of Examination : The written examination will consist of General Intelligence, General English, Arithmetical Ability and General Awareness. All the four tests will be of objective multiple choice type. Those candidates who qualify in the four tests will be called for the Personality Test.

5. How to Apply : Applications on the format as published in the daily newspapers of March 10, 1988 and in the *Employment News/Rozgar Samachar* of March 12, 1988 should be sent to the concerned Regional Office of the Staff Selection Commission. Candidates are advised to consult the detailed notification as published in the said *Employment News/Rozgar Samachar*.

6. Last Date : April 11, 1988 (April 25 for candidates as mentioned in brackets for the Engineering Services Examination).

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GRADUATES AND NON-GRADUATES THROUGH QUALIFYING
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Sports Round-Up

ATHLETICS

Inter-State Athletics Championship : Delhi and Bengal won the men's and women's team titles, respectively, of the 26th Inter-State athletics championship, which concluded in Jabalpur on March 1, 1988.

Delhi men were followed by Kerala and Punjab, while the Bengal women were followed by Kerala and Tamil Nadu.

Inter-Railway Athletics Championship : Southern Railway retained both the men's and women's team titles with convincing margins in the 53rd Inter-Railway athletics championship which concluded at the Karnail Singh Stadium in New Delhi on February 19, 1988.

Four meet records were rewritten, two in each section, and P. T. Usha equalled her own existing Railways record on the last day.

The Marshal Tito gold medal for the best athlete of the meet went to P. T. Usha for her 400-metre effort.

The best Railway sportsman of the year award went to former India hockey captain Mohammed Shahid.

BILLIARDS AND SNOOKER

Senior National Snooker Championship : Geet Sethi of Gujarat won the 54th Senior National snooker championship, beating Yasim Merchant of Maharashtra in Guntur (Andhra Pradesh) on February 29, 1988.

The former world amateur snooker champion Om Agarwal (Maharashtra) took the third spot.

National Billiards and Snooker Championship : Reigning champion Geet Sethi of Gujarat became the first Indian to score a break of 147—the highest possible break in one frame in snooker while beating Latif of Kerala by four frames to nil in the senior snooker event of the National billiards and snooker championship in Guntur on February 21, 1988.

Sethi won the billiards championship with a huge 2370-1068 win over Subhash Agarwal of Railways in the finals on February 20.

CHESS

National 'A' Chess Championship : Defending champion, grandmaster Viswanathan Anand made it three-in-a-row when he retained his title with a round to

spare at the end of the 18th and penultimate round of the 15th National 'A' chess championship in Neyveli on February 12, 1988.

National Women's Chess Championship : Top seed and international women's master Bhagyashree Sathe Thipsay of Bombay annexed the National women's chess title in Kurukshetra on February 3, 1988. She was awarded the V. V. Shastri Rolling Trophy for her achievement.

Anupama Abhyankar finished second.

CRICKET

Vizzy Trophy: North Zone retained the Vizzy Trophy, beating West Zone by seven wickets on the final day of the Inter-University cricket final at the Wankhede Stadium in Bombay on February 28, 1988.

England-New Zealand Tests : Mark Greatbatch became the fourth New Zealander to make a century on his Test debut as he carried the home side to a draw in the second Test against England at Eden Park in Auckland on February 29, 1988.

The first Test between England and New Zealand at Christchurch had also ended in a draw on February 17.

Vijay Merchant Trophy : North Zone emerged champion defeating East Zone by nine wickets in the final of the Vijay Merchant trophy cricket tournament in Nagpur on February 11, 1988.

Asia Cup cricket called off : Bangladesh said on February 14, 1988 that it was cancelling the limited overs Asia Cup cricket tournament scheduled from February 22 to 28, 1988 in view of India's non-participation.

India's participation in the tournament in Dhaka was abandoned in view of the proposal not being cleared by the Government.

CYCLING

Senior National Cycling Championship : Indian Railways with 26 points emerged champions in the men's section of the 43rd Senior National cycling championship, dethroning holders Bihar in Hyderabad on February 28, 1988. Punjab with 21 points and Delhi with 14 finished second and third, respectively.

In the women's section, Bihar with a tally of 17 points bagged the team title followed by Kerala (15) and Delhi (11) in that order.

FOOTBALL

Sanjay Gold Cup : Mohammedan Sporting lifted the glittering Sanjay Gandhi football

gold cup, getting the better of Aryan Club 2-0 in the final played at the Moinul Haque Stadium in Patna on February 8, 1988.

Nehru Cup : Soviet Union retained the Jawaharlal Nehru gold cup for the fourth consecutive year defeating Poland by two goals to nil in Siliguri on February 4, 1988.

HOCKEY

Rangaswamy Cup : Railways retained the Rangaswamy Cup for the second year running when they defeated a star-studded Indian Airlines 4-2 in the final of the National hockey championship in New Delhi on March 2, 1988.

Punjab took the third place when they beat Services 2-1 in the semi-finals match.

TABLE TENNIS

Junior National and Inter-State Table Tennis Championship : Rinku Gupta of Madhya Pradesh retained the Raj Kumari Challenge Cup, drubbing Chaitali Das of Bengal 21-10, 21-18, 21-11 in the final of the 49th Junior National table tennis championship at the Indira Gandhi Indoor Stadium in New Delhi on February 13, 1988.

Nupur Santra regained the Indira Trophy staving off a spirited challenge from Arup Basak to win 17-21, 21-16, 25-23, 21-19 in an all-Bengal final for the junior boys singles crown.

Chetan P. Baboor of Tamil Nadu and B. Bhuwaneswari of Kerala won the sub-junior boys and girls titles.

Rinku Gupta's superb performance enabled Madhya Pradesh to beat Bengal 3-2 and retain the girls team championship.

In the junior boys team finals, fancied Bengal with top ranking players in their side, blanked Tamil Nadu 3-2.

In the sub-junior girls (team) finals, Delhi edged out Tamil Nadu 3-2 and in the sub-junior boys (team) final Maharashtra 'A' overcame Tamil Nadu 3-2.

VOLLEYBALL

Federation Cup : Indian Railways achieved a splendid double winning both the men's and women's crown in the 10th Federation Cup volleyball tournament in Udaipur on February 10, 1988.

The Railway men got the better of Andhra Pradesh to win the title for the sixth time, while its women defeated the holder Tamil Nadu to re-establish their supremacy after a lapse of one year.



Winter Olympics 1988



Olympic Games mascots (from left) "Chamols" of Albertville Winter Olympics in 1992, "Hidy" and "Howdy" of Calgary Games, and "Hodori" of the 1988 Seoul Games

The Soviet Union won the medals table battle at the Winter Olympic Games in Calgary (Alberta) on February 29, 1988 to regain the crown they lost to the East

Germans in the last battle of giants at Sarajevo four years ago.

The top of the medals table showed the Soviets with 11 golds and a total 29 medals to East Germany's nine gold medals and 25 overall tally. The third place went to Switzerland with five golds and a total of 15 medals.

Howdy and Hidy were the mascots of the Winter Games.

Finland waited until the final day to spring the most stunning surprise of the Games—2-1 ice hockey upset of the Olympic champion Soviet Union. The shocker on ice gave the jubilant Finns the silver medal since the Soviets already clinched gold.

Bubbly Yvonne Van Gennip of the Netherlands was fittingly crowned the queen of women's speedskating. She became the only athlete in Calgary to collect three individual gold medals, quite apart from setting two world records.

The 22-year-old East German beauty and skater, Katarina Witt, joined Sonja Henre as the only woman to win consecutive gold medals in figure skating. American Diok Button is the only man to have accomplished the feat.

Alberto Tomba, the cocky superstar dubbed "La Bomba" (the bomb) became the first Italian alpine skier to win two gold medals.

Gunde Svan, Sweden's hero of 1984, captured the 50-kilometre cross-country endurance test and his own second-straight gold medal.

Tamara Tikhnova led a 1-2-3 Soviet sweep in the women's longest cross-country ski race—20 km.

Final Medal Tally

Nation	Gold	Silver	Bronze	Total
Soviet Union	11	9	9	29
East Germany	9	10	6	25
Switzerland	5	5	5	15
Austria	3	5	2	10
West Germany	2	4	2	8
Finland	4	1	2	7
Netherlands	3	2	2	7
Sweden	4	0	2	6
United States	2	1	3	6
Italy	2	1	2	5
Norway	0	3	2	5
Canada	0	2	3	5
Yugoslavia	0	2	1	3
Czechoslovakia	0	1	2	3
France	1	0	1	2
Japan	0	0	1	1
Liechtenstein	0	0	1	1



Katarina Witt of East Germany won gold in ladies figure skating



Ekaterina Gordeeva and Sergei Grinkov of U.S.S.R. swirling to gold in figure skating

Word Power

OBJECTIVE TYPE

*Against each key word are given five suggested meanings.
Choose the word or phrase which is nearest in meaning to the key word.*

- | | |
|---|---|
| (1) ubiquitous— A: polite. B: sly. C: ever-present. D: silenced. E: holy. | (11) untoward— A: misdirected. B: feasible. C: unfavourable. D: cool. E: frivolous. |
| (2) umbrage— A: belittled. B: premature. C: resentment. D: shabby. E: sensitive. | (12) unwary— A: changeable. B: careless. C: canonical. D: burdensome. E: soaked. |
| (3) umpteen— A: very many. B: remorse. C: curious. D: embarrassed. E: consistent. | (13) unwitting— A: unscrupulous. B: countless. C: effortless. D: indigent. E: unintentional. |
| (4) unbridled— A: violent. B: tarnished. C: distinguished. D: frozen. E: unintentional. | (14) unwonted— A: not liked. B: not happy. C: unnecessary. D: unaccustomed. E: distinguished. |
| (5) uncanny— A: fearful. B: unmistakable. C: headless. D: internal. E: strange. | (15) upright— A: zenith. B: correct. C: honest. D: holy. E: majestic. |
| (6) unceasing— A: continuous. B: beginning. C: end. D: disclosed. E: resultant. | (16) urbane— A: refined. B: city life. C: humorist. D: competing. E: premature. |
| (7) uncouth— A: pointed. B: outlandish. C: faulty. D: conducive. E: tremulous. | (17) usurpation— A: being ghostly. B: incorporate. C: act of seizing power. D: demonstrating fear. E: act of dissecting living animals. |
| (8) unctuous— A: avuncular. B: pertaining to last rites. C: oily. D: lazy. E: eager. | (18) usury— A: interest. B: usual. C: denial. D: powerful. E: close. |
| (9) undulate— A: flood. B: dress. C: decrease. D: wave. E: retard. | (19) utile— A: tasteless. B: dream. C: critical. D: isolation. E: useful. |
| (10) unfeigned— A: genuine. B: bottomless. C: eternal. D: involved. E: mystic. | (20) utopia— A: fear. B: wholesome. C: treat honestly. D: imaginary place. E: pleasure. |

ANSWERS

- | | |
|--|---|
| (1) C: Ever-present. Existing or being everywhere at the same time; omnipresent. | (12) B: Careless. Not cautious or watchful as against danger or undesirable occurrences; not alert; heedless. |
| (2) C: Resentment. The slightest indication or vaguest feeling of suspicion, doubt, hostility, etc.; annoyance; displeasure. | (13) E: Unintentional. Not knowing; unaware; ignorant; inadvertent. |
| (3) A: Very many. Indefinitely numerous; innumerable. | (14) D: Unaccustomed. Not accustomed by experience; rare; unusual. |
| (4) A: Violent. Free from restraint; ungoverned. | (15) C: Honest. Adhering to rectitude; righteous, honest or just; raised or directed vertically or upward. |
| (5) E: Strange. Seeming to have a supernatural character of origin; mysterious; extraordinary. | (16) A: Refined. Notably polite or finished in manner; reflecting elegance. |
| (6) A: Continuous. Without ceasing or stopping; incessant; continual. | (17) C: Act of seizing power. Illegal encroachment; infringement or seizure; illegal seizure or occupation of a throne. |
| (7) B: Outlandish. Strange or clumsy in shape or appearance; awkward or unmannerly; discourteous; rude. | (18) A: Interest. An exorbitant amount or rate of interest in excess of the legal rate; the lending of money with an interest charge for its use. |
| (8) C: Oily. Smooth and greasy in texture or appearance; having an oily or soapy feel. | (19) E: Useful. |
| (9) D: Wave. To move with a sinuous or wavelike motion; to have a wavy form or surface; fluctuate; swing. | (20) D: Imaginary place. An imaginary and indefinitely remote place. |
| (10) A: Genuine. Not counterfeit; not hypocritical; sincere. | |
| (11) C: Unfavourable. Difficult to guide manage or work with; not favouring. | |

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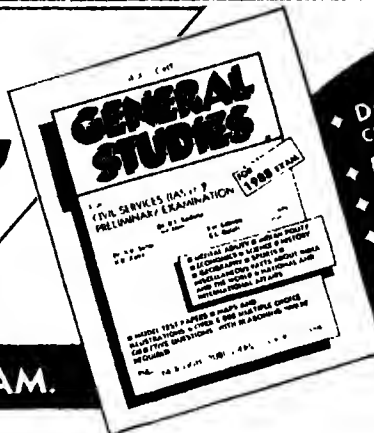
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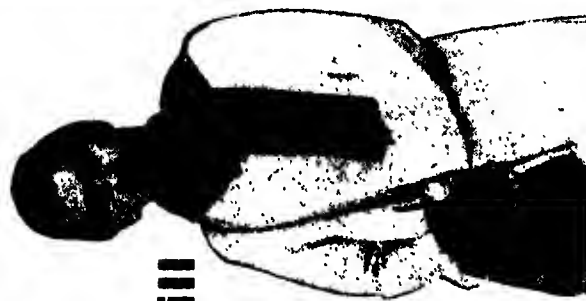
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Letters

APARTHEID

It is now gradually becoming clearer how contemptuously does the racist regime of South Africa deal with the international community. The security council of United Nations has urged South Africa more than a dozen times to withdraw its troops from Angola but the Botha regime has always turned a deaf ear in response. The sordid policies of South African Government were so far aimed only at wiping out the dreadfully dangerous bases of African National Congress in the country, but recently a clear alteration in its wretched policies can be noticed which concentrates upon taking punitive measures such as destabilising and disrupting normal life in order to teach a 'lesson' to the frontline states engaged in assisting the African National Congress or SWAPO. The economic squeeze on the neighbouring states apart, Pretoria has been increasingly resorting to aggressive destabilisation games with a view to soften the anti-Pretoria campaign launched by certain African states.

The sample-target Pretoria needed in order to teach 'lessons' to the African states is being served in the form of Angola. The present policy of Botha regime now blames Angola for having violated the 1975 treaty reached between those two countries which could have provided a solid basis for the rebel forces of Jonas Savimbi in the running of the country. Botha, as a matter of fact, has consistently been manipulating and treating like puppets both Mr. Savimbi and UNITA just to fulfil his own interests in the southern region of African continent. UNITA guerillas have significantly succeeded in creating instability and disrupting rail road facilities in Angola and have maintained pretty much pressure on the government of Jose Eduardo Dos Santos.

The South African attempts to divert the world attention from real issues are deplorable. The matter of concern is that the worldwide efforts carried by various international organisations do no longer contain the much needed vigour and enthusiasm to fight the vice of apartheid. The need of the hour is to create a mass awakening among all lovers of humanity and justice. In addition to this, mandatory sanctions against the Pretoria regime are a must, which is never possible unless the international community goes for the rescue of troubled frontline states like Angola.

Otherwise, these states would also start abstaining from protesting against the notorious Botha regime so as to restore stability in their own countries.

Anand Prakash Srivastava

Lucknow

SECULAR INDIA

Nowhere in the world the word 'secular' or 'secularism' has been misunderstood or misinterpreted as in India. Mr. V.R. Gopinath's letter *Secular India*, (CSR January, 1988) falls in the same category. That the "secularism means that the state and its organs should not be used to propagate any religion" is only a part of it.

The words secular and secularism came into use in the medieval period. These refer to values and political systems opposite to theocracy or theocratic states and essentially mean "of this world" as opposed to "of the other world", "irreligious" or "anti-religious" as opposed to "religious" and "materialistic" as opposed to "spiritualistic".

The above interpretations of the words secular and secularism are based on a number of dictionaries and encyclopaedias including the *Encyclopaedia Britannica*, the *Reader's Digest Great Encyclopaedic Dictionary*, the *Encyclopaedia of Social Sciences*, the *New Webster Encyclopaedic Dictionary of the English Language*, and the *Chambers' Twentieth Century Dictionary*.

In contrast to the above definitions, the meaning of the words secular and secularism as understood in the Indian context are "dharma nirapeksha", which mean impartiality towards or tolerance to all religious faiths. Those also mean observance of neutrality in religious matters, or equal respect to all religions. Although those interpretations are different from the actual meaning of secularism as understood all over the world, we have been using them indiscriminately.

But that does not mean that we should ignore the customs, which are largely based on religious and cultural ethos of the masses. Once we do so, we would soon degenerate into an immoral and authoritarian state.

V. Sagar

Delhi

HE DESERVED IT

It is evident that Mr. Mikhail Gorbachev has been taking keen interest in combating nuclear warfare which may ultimately ruin

the universe. He has been frequently negotiating with Mr. Ronald Reagan, the U.S. President to amicably settle the issue of stopping the use of nuclear armaments and equipments so that global peace could be achieved and people could live in harmony.

It is really most heartening that Mr. Gorbachev has been named "Man of the Year" for his splendid services to mankind in most crucial period by his strong will-power, dedication, determination and sincerity. He has been taking strong initiative and interest by conducting summit meetings with top world leaders for complete elimination of nuclear arms.

His vital and important role has definitely created an awareness about the evils of nuclear war. Super Powers are now deeply thinking about putting an end to nuclear warfare.

R. N. Bose

Jamshedpur

AN ACT OF STUPIDITY

Dilip Vengsarkar, India's Cricket Captain, has been banned from playing Cricket for six months. Is it a joke? No, it is true to its full length. The man who stood along among ruins and even bruised his body in the battle against Caribbean pace, has been inexplicably debarred. What a pity! Ask the Sriramans and Ranbir Singhs to face the pace attack of Patterson & Co. Do they?

The disgracing of Dilip Vengsarkar shows the impetuous nature of Board of Control for Cricket in India. What a reward for you, Dilip! O God! save this country!

G.V. Appalah Sastry

Pedapadu

INDIAN SCIENTISTS

Indian defence scientists deserve congratulations for their successful testing of 250 km range surface-to-surface missile. Certainly, this achievement has added much to our national security. Taking into consideration, the threat from our hostile neighbours, our security needs to be given the topmost priority.

We wish Indian defence scientists, the very best for the successful testing of another more advanced surface-to-air missile.

Harinder Manocha

Malout

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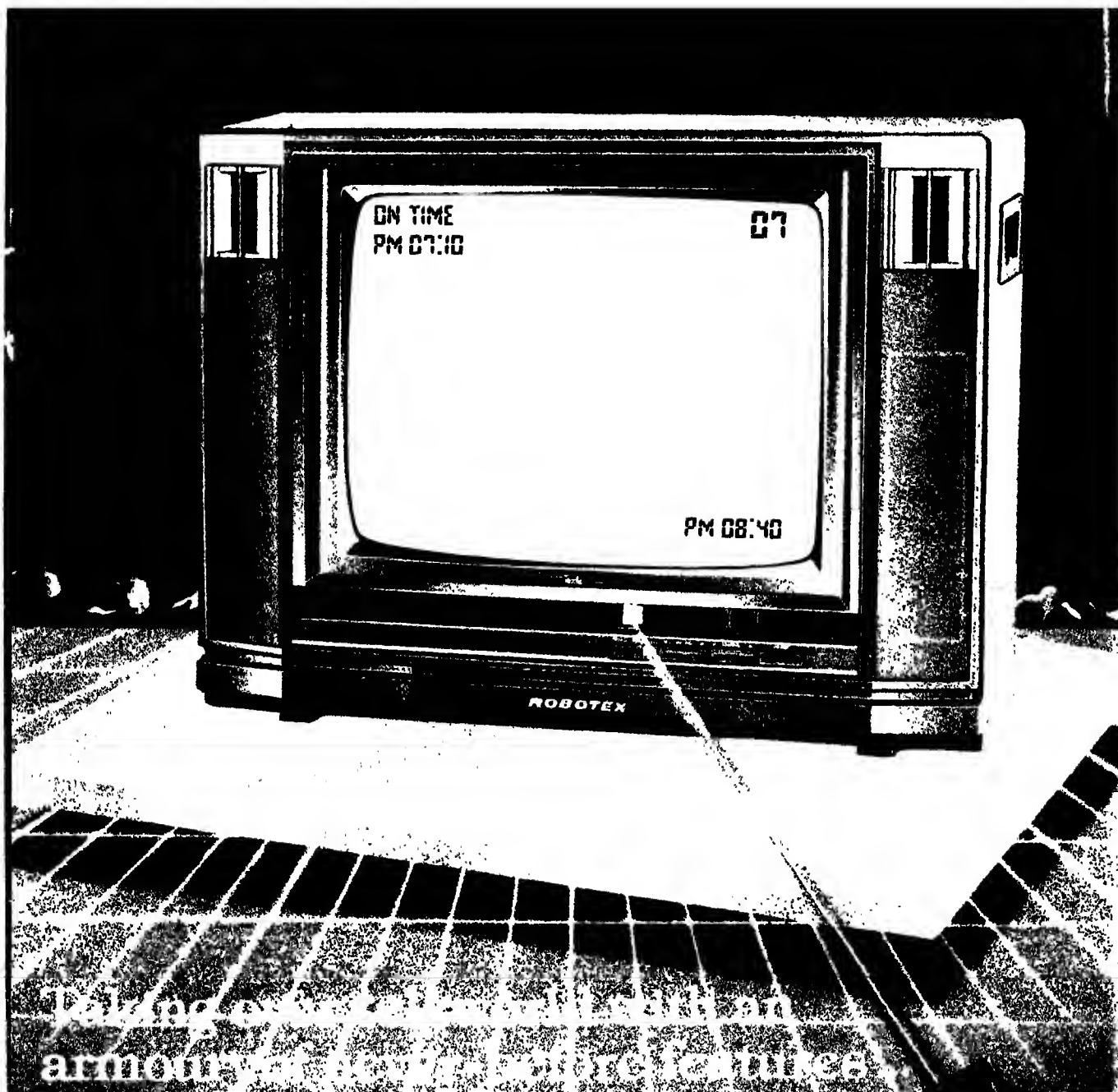


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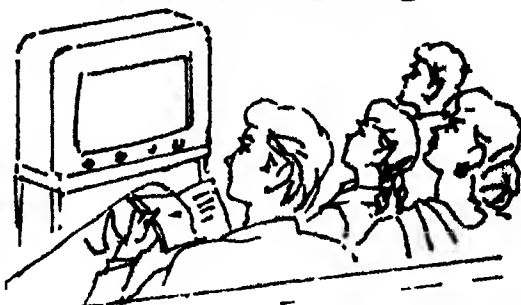
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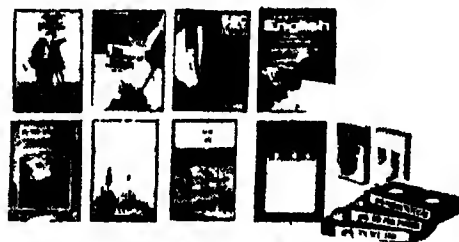
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Advertisement Department

603A Prabhat Kiran, Rajendra Place,
New Delhi - 110008
Telephone 5712898

Circulation Department

Circulation Manager
605B Prabhat Kiran, Rajendra Place,
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Regional Office

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**competition
success** review

Vol. XXIV No. 12

May 1988

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--Mahatma Gandhi



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From Editor With Greetings

THOUGHT IS SUPREME

Dear Friend,

Your thoughts rule your life. As you think, so you are. You make or mar your success by your own thoughts. Thoughts shape one's fate, determining his or her success or failure, happiness or sorrow. There is nothing either good or bad but thinking makes it so. The mind, of its own choice and itself, can make a heaven of hell, a hell of heaven. The pleasantest things in this world are pleasant thoughts and the great art in life is to have as many of them as possible. The most exquisite piece of sculpture which Michelangelo or Rodin ever carved, was once only a thought. Thus, if you can imagine it, you can achieve it; if you can dream it, you can become it.

One is verily the product of one's thinking. Saturate your mind with the idea of success and success will automatically come to you. You will be attracting success by your very thoughts. Believe you will succeed and believe it firmly. You will then automatically do all that is necessary to bring confidence about success in yourself, confidence that you can and will succeed is the key to your success in any undertaking. Whatever you think, that you will be in the eternal truth. If you think yourself weak, weak you will be. If you think yourself strong, strong you will be. We are responsible for what we are, and whatever we wish ourselves to be we have the power to make ourselves.

Take up one idea; make that one idea your life. Think of it, dream of it and live on that idea. Let the brain, muscles, every part of your body be full of that idea and just leave every other idea alone. This is the way to success as preached by the great sage Swami Vivekanand. Focus sharply and clearly on one thing at a time. If you are deeply interested, your attention focusses as a matter of course. The weakest creature by concentrating his powers on a single object can accomplish something, whereas the strongest by dispensing his over many may fail to accomplish anything. Alexander Hamilton whom the world acclaims as a great genius says: 'Men give me some credit of genius. All the genius I have lies in this. When I have a task in hand I study it profoundly. Day and night it is before me. I explore it in all its learnings. My mind becomes pervaded with it. Then the efforts I make are what people are pleased to call the fruits of genius. It is the fruit of labour and thought.'

Life consists of what a man is thinking of all day since actions flow from thoughts. We become like that on which our hearts are fixed. Keep your mind on the great and splendid things you would like to do, and then, as the days go gliding by, you will find yourself unconsciously seizing upon the opportunities that are required for the fulfilment of your desire. Don't think of trifles; and don't dwell on petty things. Give wings to your thoughts and let them lift you up to the top.

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Yours sincerely,
Surendra Kumar Sachdeva

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Seventh Five-Year Plan: Mid-Term Appraisal

The Mid-Term Appraisal of the Seventh Five-Year Plan, placed in the Parliament on March 22, 1988, reveals a slower than targeted growth rate for the economy as a whole over the first three years of the plan period. It highlights the severe setback on the agricultural front and expresses concern at the persistently deteriorating balance of payments position of the country. However, the Mid-Term Appraisal notes with satisfaction that the infrastructural constraints have been lightened and industrial growth sustained at exceptionally high levels over these three years. According to the MTA, anti-poverty programmes have been generally strengthened and human resource development given a purposeful direction with the new National Policy on Education.

Growth and Structure of the Economy: The Seventh Plan envisages an overall growth rate of 5 per cent per annum. Agriculture is targeted to grow at an annual rate of 2.5 per cent per annum in terms of net value added, manufacturing sector at 5.5 per cent, electricity at 7.9 per cent and transport at 7.1 per cent per annum. However, as the following table shows, over the first two years of the Plan, viz., 1985-86 and 1986-87, the overall growth rate has been below the target; averaging at 4.4 per

cent in the rural sector. However, a higher than targeted growth rate in manufacturing and infrastructure sectors, which according to the MTA, is attributable to the Seventh Plan's strategy and policies, has been able to prevent a total disruption of development process.

During the third year of the Seventh Plan, viz., 1987-88, many parts of the country experienced drought of an exceptional severity when 21 out of the 35 meteorological subdivisions received low to scanty rainfall. In some other parts of the country flood caused severe damage. Consequent to this widespread dislocation of agriculture, there was a substantial shortfall in agricultural production which further depressed the overall growth rate of the economy to around 2 per cent in this year. However, in spite of this disappointing performance, the MTA expects the economy to pick up and make sharp recovery over the remaining two years to reach the goals set out in the Plan.

BURNING TOPIC

Resources for the Public Sector Plan: The Seventh Plan envisages public sector outlay of Rs. 180,000 crore at 1984-85 prices. The actual expenditure in the first two years, viz., 1985-86 and 1986-87, and the envisaged expenditure for the year 1987-88 totals at Rs. 118,019 crore, which comes to, nearly 66 per cent of the total outlay envisaged for the five-year period. Even after allowing for the price rise over this period, it is evident that the pace of planned expenditure has been satisfactory so far. However, the financing pattern of the planned expenditure has been different from the plan projections. The main areas of

concern relate to shortfalls in the surpluses of public enterprises, steep rise in centre's non-Plan expenditure and the increasing reliance on deficit financing. Among the items of non-Plan expenditure, defence, interest payments on public debt and subsidies on food and fertilisers accounted for nearly three-fourths of the revenue receipts of the central Government in 1987-88. Of these three major items, since interest payment on public debt is relatively inflexible in the short run, restraint has to be practised on the other two components of the non-Plan expenditure.

Agriculture: The Seventh Plan aims at a substantial increase in agricultural production, the target growth rate of gross value of agricultural output has been placed at 4 per cent per annum. Achieving this growth rate would require attainment of the production targets given in the table below.

The required levels of agricultural production are lower than the original projections because of the downward revision in some base year figures. An analysis of the supply possibilities indicates that there would be a potential for an output of foodgrains of about 175 million tonnes by 1989-90, provided irrigation is stepped up in line with the Plan target of 71.4 million hectares. However, the trends of irrigation development realised over the first two years of the Plan indicate that by the end of 1989-90, irrigated areas may reach only 70.3 million hectares and, thus, food production may be down by 2 to 2.5 million tonnes than the revised estimates.

Industry and Minerals: The Seventh Plan has projected an annual growth rate of 8 percent per annum in the gross value of output of the manufacturing sector. According to the index of industrial production, manufacturing output grew at 9.7 per cent in 1985-86 and 9.0 per cent in 1986-87. High growth rates have been

Realised Growth Rates

(present change over the previous year)

Sectors	Seventh Plan Targets	1985-86 (actual)	1986-87 (quick estimates)
Agriculture	2.5	0.3	-2.6
Mining	11.7	7.0	11.3
Manufacturing	5.5	8.8	9.0
Electricity	7.9	8.2	10.0
Construction	4.8	3.9	2.6
Transport	7.1	9.0	8.4
Other sectors	6.1	6.5	6.5
All sectors	5.0	4.8	4.0

Note: (i) The growth rates are based on the latest revised National Accounts series of C.S.O.

(ii) GDP in the base year of the Plan turned out to be higher than what was estimated at the time of formulation of the Plan, and thus the realised growth rates are on a higher base.

cent per annum. The growth rate in agriculture has been low to negative, thus, dislocating the income structure of the economy as a whole, more particularly of its

Agricultural Production

(million tonnes)

	Base 1984-85		1985-86	1986-87	Targets 1989-90	
	Original	Revised			Original	Revised
Rice	60.0	58.3	63.8	60.4	73-75	72-73
Wheat	45.0	44.1	47.1	45.6	56-57	55
Coarse grains	32.0	31.2	26.2	26.3	34-35	33
Pulses	13.0	12.0	13.4	11.7	15-16	14-15
Total Foodgrains	150.0	145.6	150.4	144.1	178-183	174-176
Major Oilseeds	13.0	12.9	10.8	11.5	18	16-18
Sugarcane	180.0	170.3	170.7	182.5	217	206

recorded in paper and paper products, chemicals, basic metals, metal products, electrical machinery, capital goods, intermediate goods and some consumer goods. A variety of factors have contributed to the acceleration of industrial growth. The easing of some infrastructural constraints and the stimulus provided by large investment programmes reinforced the impact of policy measures which loosened some constraints on more effective capacity utilisation and improved the attractiveness of investment in critical areas. However, in spite of a rapid growth of the industrial sector as a whole, some industries like jute goods, rubber, plastics, transport equipment, food products etc. recorded relatively lower growth rates.

Power: An analysis of power demand indicates a requirement of 278 billion kwh of gross generation in 1989-90. However, the supply possibilities indicate that the total availability would be about 275 billion kwh, thus leaving a small deficit of 3 billion kwh in 1989-90. This expected shortage, though only marginal, shall not be evenly distributed and, therefore, some areas will have to bear a more severe impact of power shortage. Sustaining of the planned growth rate of economy as a whole will require measures to improve the generation of power beyond the targeted levels, transmission of power to high deficit regions and allocation of supplies on a priority basis to key sectors of the economy.

Transport: The growth of transport sector in the first two years of the Plan has been in line with the objectives and targets, and the trends in the third year have been equally encouraging. During the first three years of the Plan, the growth in freight traffic of the railways has been more than 18 million tonnes per annum, which is almost double of the rate achieved during the Sixth Plan. If this rate of increase is maintained, the railways should have no difficulty in achieving the revised target of 345-348 million tonnes of originating traffic. Equally encouraging has been the performance in respect of handling of traffic at the major ports and by the inland water transport system.

Balance of Payments: The Balance of Payments situation continues to be a matter of concern as it has remained off the course during the first two years of the Plan. Growth of exports has been disappointing while imports growth rate has been much above the Plan's calculations. Up to 1986-87 exports fared poorly, recording an average real growth rate of 2.4 per cent per annum. Production or supply constraints, obstacles arising out of the ever increasing domestic demand, and sluggish world demand for Indian goods have all contributed to slow growth of exports. On the other hand imports appreciably exceeded the anticipated levels in the first two years of the Plan; the volume of imports has risen at an average of 9.3 per cent as against 5.8 per cent rise that had been predicted. While

bulk imports have largely conformed to the Plan's projection, the exceptionally rapid growth of imports is essentially accounted for by non-bulk imports. The inflow of invisibles has been largely in accordance with the Plan's expectation and the net invisible earnings neutralised about 40 per cent of the trade gap. Over the entire Seventh Plan, net invisible earnings are likely to be higher than the anticipated level. All the same the Balance of Payments position will remain difficult and require vigorous measures to maintain the external deficit within safe limits.

Conclusion: The sustainability of the Seventh Plan's target rate of growth of 5 per cent over the five-year period depends on whether the required levels of real investment and physical production can be attained. The investment levels postulated

in the Plan are likely to be realised with only marginal shortfall. However this projection is based on the assumption that the level of public savings will be raised through resource mobilisation and curbs on Government consumption expenditure. If this is not done and investment in agriculture, irrigation and infrastructure falls seriously short of requirements, the growth targets will not be realised. Thus, at the mid-term of the Seventh Plan, the critical tasks for economic management are: to correct the shortfalls in the creation of agricultural potential; maintain the positive developments in industry and infrastructure; mobilise the required resources for these purposes through non-inflationary means; and adopt vigorous measures to cope with the emerging pressures on the balance of payments ☆☆☆

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Q. How your parents/family contributed to your success ?

A. My parents and sisters played an extremely important role at every stage of my preparation for the examination. They helped maintain the right atmosphere at home — conducive to study.

Q. Had you not been selected in the Civil Services Examination, what would have been your reaction? Which other service/career would you have gone in/opted for ?

A. Having done my M.B.A. I would have joined the private sector if I had not been selected in the Civil Services Examination.

Q. How do you visualise your success ?

A. I visualise my success as an indication of my stand that with hard and systematic work coupled with an element of luck, it is possible to do well in this examination.

Q. When did you begin your preparations seriously for this examination ?

A. I was always orienting myself for this examination during my college career, but I began studying for the Prelims a month before the examination and for the mains about 4 months before the examination.

Q. What were your optionals at the Civil Services Examination ?

A. 1. Economics 2. Management and Public Administration were my optionals at the Civil Service Examination.

Q. What was your criterion for the selection of the optional subjects ?

A. I chose Economics since I had done my B.A. and M.A. in that subject. I chose Management since I had done my M.B.A. I had done well in Economics in College and in Management at the Indian Institute of Management, Calcutta and hence was hopeful of doing well in this examination, too.

Q. How did you prepare for your compulsory papers ?

A. For General Studies, I picked up Kay's Guide. This I supplemented with *Competition Success Review* and a thorough reading of the daily newspaper —



Competition Success Review has been extremely useful because it provides in a concise and systematic format, all the major events of the previous month. Its coverage is excellent—extensive as well as intensive coverage of the important occurrences. It is an invaluable aid for preparation for this examination. It is indispensable.

— Rahul Chhabra

Times of India. I also made my own notes from all the above sources and from *Indian & Foreign Review* and other magazines like *India Today*, *Sunday* and *Illustrated Weekly of India*.

Q. Which other magazines and books have you been reading for the General Knowledge and other papers ?

A. Apart from concentrating on *Competition Success Review*, *India Today*, *Mainstream*, *Economic and Political Weekly*, *Indian and Foreign Review* and *Time* were the magazines I read for the General Studies Paper. The books I read were *India 1985* and NCERT books written on different subjects.

Q. Which books did you study for your other papers ?

A. Economics: (i) Microeconomics — A. Koutsyiannis (ii) Macroeconomics — Vaish (iii) International Economics — Bo

Sodersten (iv) Monetary Economics — S. B. Gupta (v) Public Finance — H. L. Bhatia (vi) Indian Economics — Articles in various journals and newspapers.

Management : (i) Marketing — Kotler (ii) Finance — S. C. Kuchal (iii) Marketing — Neel Megham (iv) Public Administration — Maheshwari and Awasthi.

Q. How did you prepare for your Interview ?

A. Reading newspapers and magazines has been a childhood habit. I pursued it with greater vigour and keener interest and concentrated more on the editorials. I read the recent important policy documents and had several rounds of discussions with friends and relatives on matters of national and international importance.

Q. How did *Competition Success Review* help you in your preparation for the Interview ?

A. *Competition Success Review* proved to be of immense help in my preparation for the interview because it summarised in a very systematic manner the entire happenings of the previous month. Certain events which one might have missed otherwise, were covered by reading the *Competition Success Review*.

Q. What is your opinion about *Competition Success Review*?

A. It provides extremely useful information in a concise and cryptic format which is vital for preparation for the General Studies Paper. It has the right mix of articles, special features, puzzles and quizzes.

Q. What do you think is a better way of preparation between a selective intensive study and wide extensive study?

A. In the initial stages of preparation a wide extensive study should be pursued so

BIO-DATA

Name : RAHUL CHHABRA

Educational Qualifications :

School : St. Columba's High School, New Delhi.

College : St. Stephens' College, Delhi.—B.A. (Hons.) Economics.

Delhi School of Economics—M.A. Economics

University : Indian Institute of Management, Calcutta—M.B.A.

Awards, Gold Medals and Scholarships Won: (i) Rudra Economics Prize—St. Stephens' College—For Best Economics Student, (ii) National Scholarship in Economics—At the Delhi School of Economics, (iii) Hindustan Lever Scholarship—At Indian Institute of Management, Calcutta, (iv) Name in the Honour Roll—For excellence in academic performance at Indian Institute of Management, Calcutta.

Earlier Selections : Indian Audit & Accounts Service.

Experience : (i) Summer Job—Two and a half months in Citi Bank N.A., New Delhi; (ii) Assistant Consultant—A. F. Ferguson & Co. New Delhi; (iii) Indian Audit & Accounts Service.

Published Works : Nil.

that one is not totally at a loss in any of the questions. Towards the final stages the study should become more and more selective and intensive so that one is able to excel in some of the answers. So, the right blend of extensive and intensive study is crucial for success in this examination.

Q. Is this pattern of the examination appropriate for selection? Would you recommend any other improvement?

A. No pattern of examination can be fool-proof. This system with all its inherent defects is, I feel, still the most appropriate, specially keeping in mind India's social and cultural diversity and population size. This

My Personality Test

Mr. Rahul Chhabra, IAS



I was happy to receive the call for the Personality Test. Reading the newspapers carefully and thoroughly (especially the editorials) was the most important form of preparation for the interview. I also read magazines like *India Today*, *Sunday Illustrated Weekly of India* and *Time* (for international news). I prepared notes on important topics. I had lengthy discussions with friends and relatives on topics of national and international importance.

I wore a white shirt, a terrycot pant, a tie and leather shoes. It was a warm day and hence I did not wear a suit.

I tried to relax myself mentally for some time, then as candidates started coming out of the interview room, I talked to them about the general areas that had been covered in their interview.

After wishing everyone in the interview room, I sat down and tried to focus my attention on the Chairman who opens the interview.

The first question asked of me was about

the duration of the M.B.A. course that I had done. The other topics covered were:

(i) IRDP—What is it? What are its objectives? Evaluate it? How to remove its shortcomings? (ii) Operation Flood—What is it? Has it been a success? Role of European countries in this programme? (iii) Computers—Their relevance to India? What is hardware and software? (iv) India-China relations—McMohan Line—When was it drawn? Who were the signatories? My views on the granting of statehood to Arunachal Pradesh. (v) Relevance of advertising in India. Scope for a voluntary code of conduct for advertising agencies. Role of advertising in changing social values in India. (vi) Education Policy—What is new about it? Will it succeed in achieving its objectives? Which states have objected to it. (vii) What are the salient features of the Long Term Fiscal Policy?

The last question was also the most ticklish—What are the ingredients of a chocolate? What are the new substitutes being used as ingredients? This question was asked by the Chairman.

The members did not ask questions abruptly. They were quite systematic about it and generally only after one member had completed his set of questions did the next member start asking.

At the end of the interview, I was quite satisfied that I had answered and tackled well all the questions I had had a discussion of about 4/5 minutes on each of the above mentioned topics and the board seemed satisfied with my answers.

The members of the Board were friendly and encouraging and in the initial stages helped.

system gives an opportunity to students with diverse backgrounds to compete for the country's premier services.

Q. Do you think that the lowering of the age limit from 28 to 26 years from 1986 Examination onwards, will affect brilliant and highly educated youth of India?

A. I think 26 years is a reasonable age for a person to enter the Civil Services and the brilliant and highly educated youth of India should be able to make it by this age. 28 years is a bit late for a person to start his career.

Q. With the decrease in age limit, do you feel that there should be no restriction on the number of attempts?

A. Restriction on the number of attempts is useful. Interest in the examination tends to decrease with each successive attempt and by the third attempt it has positively waned. Even though there has been a decrease in the age limit, there should be a

restriction on the number of attempts.

Q. How do you think *Competition Success Review* could be more useful to the candidates appearing in the Civil Services and various other competitive examinations?

A. Increasing coverage of Science-related topics and the important economic happenings in the country could be more useful to the candidates appearing in the examination.

Q. What is your advice to the readers of *Competition Success Review*?

A. Start your preparations well in advance so that there is no need to panic towards the end. The amount of work to be put in will be well and evenly distributed over a sufficiently long period of time and you should not deprive yourself of small outings and spells of relaxation in between. It helps refresh the mind and this is important in this examination.

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India Win Sharjah Cup

India had its third sip of joy in the desert when it annexed the three-nation Sharjah Cup cricket tournament defeating New Zealand in Sharjah on April 1, 1988 to end their three-year drought of championship victories. India, who last won the Rothmans Cup in March 1985 and the inaugural Asia Cup earlier picked up \$ 30,000, while runners-up New Zealand collected \$ 20,000. The third team in the tournament, Sri Lanka got \$ 15,000.

India, thus, proved the pre-tournament expectations correct and emerged as champions. India could win the final owing to some sterling performances by Mohinder

COVER STORY

Amarnath, who laid the foundation for a good score, superlative and explosive knock of 72 by skipper Ravi Shastri and an equally hurricane knock of 49 by Kapil Dev. The mesmerising spin by Narendra Hirwani, with a fantastic bowling spell of 4 for 46, also helped India to an easy and emphatic win. The Sharjah Cup was the third tournament in the desert won by the country



Ravi Shastri

Hirwani, Amarnath top averages

The following are the averages of the Indian team that won the Sharjah Cup on April 2, 1988.

Bowling

(Read under overs, maidens, runs, wickets, average):

Hirwani	30	1	129	10	12.90
Azharuddin	4	0	15	1	15
Kapil Dev	26.5	6	70	3	23.33
Raman	3	0	24	1	24
R. Shastri	25	1	94	3	31.33
C. Sharma	19	3	68	2	34
Amarnath	8	0	40	1	40
Ayub	29	1	126	2	63

Batting

Read under matches, innings, not out, runs, average:

Amarnath	3	3	1	161	80.50
Kapil Dev	3	3	1	102	51
N. Sidhu	3	3	—	138	46
R. Shastri	3	3	—	127	42.33
Srikkanth	3	3	—	47	15.66
Azharuddin	3	3	—	42	14
Raman	3	3	—	29	9.66
More	3	3	1	17	8.50
Ayub	3	2	2	31	31
C. Sharma	3	1	1	12	12

after the Asia Cup and the Rothmans Cup.

Doubts about the ultimate outcome of the match were removed when teenager leg-spin sensation Hirwani claimed four Kiwi wickets to restrict them to 198 in 45.3 overs. India electing to bat, belted 107 off the last 10 overs and reached an imposing 250 for seven in the allotted 50 overs. Hirwani (four for 46) ended the Sharjah Cup campaign as the top wicket-taker with 10 wickets in three matches. In fact, it was Hirwani who twisted the game India's way when he struck deadly blows in the second, third and fourth overs when he dislodged Deepak Patel, Richard Hadlee and Kuggeleijn.

The tournament's major beneficiary is Mohinder Amarnath who gets a purse of \$ 50,000. His father, Lala Amarnath, who gets \$ 15,000, is the minor beneficiary.

Shastri was declared the man of the match and Hirwani the man of the series. For Hirwani, it was a singular honour for a lad still in his teens and playing his first international series abroad.

Captains : India—Ravi Shastri; New Zealand—John Wright; Sri Lanka—Ranjan Madugalle.

India vs Sri Lanka : A dramatic middle order collapse by Sri Lanka, after they seemed to be comfortable in reach of

victory, enabled India to pull off a thrilling 18-run victory in the opening match on March 25, 1988. The Lankans were cruising along comfortably till around the 40th over of their 220-run chase but packed up somewhat inexplicably thereafter. For Indian skipper Ravi Shastri, who bagged his 100th wicket in one-day internationals, there was cause for considerable soul searching even in victory. A. De Silva was declared the man of the match.

India vs New Zealand : India scored an authoritative 73-run victory over New Zealand after setting a 268-run target for the Kiwis in the second match on March 27, 1988. The highlight of the Indian innings was an unbeaten 102 by Mohinder Amarnath and an 88 in 89 balls by master blaster Navjot Sidhu. The two put on 158 runs for the third wicket to set up a formidable Indian total. Hirwani was the top wicket-taker with four for 43 in the New Zealand innings of 194 for 8. India's total was 267 for 6 off 50 overs. Mohinder Amarnath was declared the man of the match.

New Zealand vs Sri Lanka : In a match that was of little consequence, New Zealand raced to comfortable 99-run victory over Sri Lanka in the last of the preliminary matches of the tournament on March 29, 1988. In a battle where the teams were evenly balanced, New Zealand exhibited better professional approach and made the most of the opportunities that came their way. Treating this match as a final working session, New Zealand, who were presented the first use of the wicket by Sri Lankan captain, made 258 in the stipulated 50 overs and then dismissed Sri Lanka for 159 in 42.5 overs. Andrew Jones was the backbone of the New Zealand batting effort. His 85 included two huge sixes and five fours before he was run out in the 42nd over after a partnership of 102 in 99 deliveries.

New Zealand vs Sri Lanka : Asserting their superiority for the second successive day, New Zealand cruised to a comfortable 43-run victory over Sri Lanka on March 31, 1988 and qualified to meet India in the tournament final. New Zealand, who batted first, collected a respectable 249 runs for the loss of seven wickets in the stipulated overs and then ran through the Sri Lankan innings. Sri Lanka were all out for 206. New Zealand opener R. Vance, who compiled a valuable 96 off 123 balls, was named the man of the match.

Sharjah may host Asia Cup : The Southern Gulf Emirate of Sharjah is likely to be the venue for Asia Cup cricket, which was originally scheduled to be held in Bangladesh in February. Dhaka was not able to host the tournament due to political disturbances and national elections. The Cricketers Benefit Fund Series, who hosted the inaugural Asia Cup at Sharjah in 1984, has shown interest in hosting the competition in October if Bangladesh is unable to find suitable dates before the year ends.

Sharjah Statistics

up to April 1, 1988

Country	P	W	L	Runs scored	Overs faced	Wickets lost	Runs conceded	Overs bowled	Wickets taken
India	18	12	6	3304	793.5	116	3151	806.3	139
Pakistan	15	9	6	2536	649.5	93	2532	667.1	106
Sri Lanka	9	1	8	1490	395.1	79	1844	397.2	53
Australia	6	1	5	1090	292.3	49	1110	277.1	30
New Zealand	6	2	4	1095	275.2	51	1082	257.1	39
England	5	2	3	970	245.4	36	1003	248.5	40
West Indies	5	5	—	976	209	19	739	207.1	36
	64	32	32	11461	2861.2	443	11461	2861.2	443

Highest Innings total for each country

India	267/6 in 50 overs vs New Zealand	March 1988
New Zealand	258/8 in 50 overs vs Sri Lanka	March 1988
West Indies	248/5 in 45 overs vs Sri Lanka	December 1986
Pakistan	248/9 in 50 overs vs India	April 1986
England	230/6 in 50 overs vs Australia	April 1987
Australia	219/9 in 50 overs vs England	April 1987
Sri Lanka	214/9 in 45 overs vs India	November 1986

Lowest Innings total for each country

Sri Lanka	55 in 28.3 overs vs West Indies	December 1986
New Zealand	64 in 35.5 overs vs Pakistan	April 1986
Pakistan	87 in 32.5 overs vs India	March 1985
India	125 in 42.4 overs vs Pakistan	March 1985
England	132 in 48.2 overs vs Pakistan	March 1985
Australia	139 in 42.3 overs vs India	March 1985
West Indies	198/8 in 45 overs vs India	November 1986

Largest margins of victory

10 wickets	India beat Sri Lanka	April 1984
10 wickets	Pakistan beat New Zealand	April 1986
9 wickets	West Indies beat Pakistan	November 1986
193 runs	West Indies beat Sri Lanka	December 1986

Smallest margins of victory

1 wicket	Pakistan beat India	April 1986
2 wickets	Australia beat England	March 1985
11 runs	England beat Australia	April 1987
18 runs	India beat Sri Lanka	March 1988

Centurions

116 not out	Javed Miandad (Pakistan)	vs India	April 1986
109	Richie Richardson (West Indies)	vs Sri Lanka	December 1986
102 not out	Mohinder Amarnath (India)	vs New Zealand	March 1988

Five wickets in an innings

6 for 14	Imran Khan (Pakistan)	vs India	March 1985
5 for 1	Courtney Walsh (West Indies)	vs Sri Lanka	December 1986

Sharjah Cup 1988 : Result At a Glance

Date	Played between	Scores	Toss won by	Winner & Margin	Man of the Match
March 25	India-Sri Lanka	219/8 201	Sri Lanka	India 18 runs	Kapil Dev
March 27	India-New Zealand	267/6 194/8	New Zealand	India 73 runs	Mohinder Amarnath
March 29	New Zealand-Sri Lanka	258/8 159	Sri Lanka	New Zealand 99 runs	
Semi Final March 31	New Zealand-Sri Lanka	249/7 206/9	New Zealand	New Zealand 43 runs	R. Vance
Final April 1	India-New Zealand	250/7 198	India	India 52 runs	Ravi Shastri

Man of the series : Narendra Hirwani

Splendid Victory For India

Mr. Rajesh Kumar
Eminent Sports Journalist

Cricket's latest international outpost, in the unlikely location of the Arabian desert state of Sharjah, hosted another of its series of one-day internationals in March-April 1988, involving India, New Zealand and Sri Lanka.

This year's three-nation contest had an added attraction as the great all-rounder Richard Hadlee, the living legend of world of cricket, was making his debut in the U.A.E.

With Pakistan not in the fray this year and with only New Zealand and Sri Lanka to tackle, India won the 'Sharjah Cup' convincingly and picked up the \$ 30,000 prize money.

Having won the inaugural 'Rothmans Asia Cup' in April 1984 and the 'Rothmans Four-Nation Trophy' in March 1985, India's splendid victory in the just concluded 'Sharjah Cup' was their third championship win in Sharjah.

Skipper Ravi Shastri and Kapil Dev played heroic roles as India defeated New Zealand by 52 runs, which earned them not only the handsome 'Sharjah Cup' but also an attractive purse of \$ 30,000.

Winning the toss on a good batting wicket, India preferred to bat first. Krishnamachari Srikkanth and Navjot Singh Sidhu opened the innings. They found the going tough, with Srikkanth's wicket falling at 28. Raman (7) and Azharuddin (6) also fell cheaply. They were soon 82 for 4, when Sidhu (33) also departed. Mohinder Amarnath, who came at the fall of Raman's wicket, batted steadily, scoring 58 valuable runs. With his skipper Shastri, he added 72 runs, before being dismissed for 58, for the fifth wicket.

The batting of Shastri was the dominant feature of the match. His dazzling knock, of 72 off 68 balls with the help of three sixes and as many fours, won him the 'Man of the match' award. He had useful partnership of 73 runs for the sixth wicket with Kapil Dev, who remained unbeaten on 49 off 26 balls, with two sixes and three fours. In the stipulated 50 overs, Indians scored 250 for seven. Chatfield, with two for 57 off 10 overs, was the most successful New Zealand bowler.

In reply, New Zealand started shakily, losing its first six wickets for 113 runs. India bowled much better than its opponents and as a result New Zealand were always behind the required run rate. The Indian bowlers bowled tightly to dismiss them for only 198. Leg spin sensation Narendra Hirwani bowled tightly to claim four wickets for 46 runs. Only John Wright, New Zealand captain got to the half-century while Mark Greatbatch (47) and Ian Smith (40) played useful

knocks.

The 19-year-old Hirwani, who was responsible for a sensational Indian win in the 1987-88 Madras Test against the West Indies, was adjudged the 'Man of the series'. With ten wickets for 129 runs, he not only headed the bowling averages but was also the leading wicket-taker in the tournament. With four for 43 and four for 46 against New Zealand in two separate games, he became the only bowler to claim four wickets in an innings in two successive matches in the four-year history of one-day internationals at Sharjah.

SHARJAH CUP

Mohinder Amarnath, who was the major beneficiary, was still dominant in the twilight of his great career. He was the man responsible for building the Indian innings together against New Zealand, scoring a magnificent unbeaten 102 and 58 in two successive matches. He headed the batting averages (80.50) in the tournament.

Sidhu, who burst into limelight during the Reliance World Cup, scored 138 runs in three innings for an average of 46.00, including 88 against New Zealand. During his splendid knock, he clouted three towering sixes, with two of them clearing the ground, thus maintaining his reputation as a big hitter.

Kapil Dev also performed reasonably well as an all-rounder. He not only claimed three wickets at 23.33 runs apiece but posted useful scores of 48 (two sixes and three fours) off 43 balls against Sri Lanka and 49 not out off 26 balls against New Zealand. His hurricane knocks enabled India to set reasonable aggregates.

India's success in winning all three matches was an excellent achievement, the credit of which goes to Ravi Shastri, whose batting was authoritative and full of character and his captaincy, measured and calculated.

New Zealand, the runners-up, received \$ 20,000 for their efforts. Of the four matches, two each against India and Sri Lanka, they could record victories only against Sri Lanka.

Against India, their batting never reached the heights that they were capable of, as many of the batsmen were too inconsistent. Only their captain, John Wright could reach half-century mark. Left-hander Greatbatch, the century maker on Test debut against England, was the only one to post two knocks of 40-plus against India.

Martin Crowe's absence in the tournament was felt by New Zealand to a great extent. His presence would have made all the difference.

Robert Vance was the find of the tournament, scoring 186 runs in four matches he headed the averages (46.50 for New Zealand). He played three beautiful knocks - 45 and 96 against Sri Lanka and 41 against India. His anxiety to reach the three figure mark caused his exit against Sri Lanka when he was run out (96) for the second time.

The presence of Andrew Jones, who has been a consistent performer this season for New Zealand also gave stability to their batting. In all, he scored 139 runs at an average of 34.75 including a magnificent 85 with the help of the flowing drives in front of the wicket on the off side.

In the bowling department, much was expected from Richard Hadlee. But he could bag only five wickets at an average of 25.60 in three matches, including 3 for 54 against India in the first match. In all the three matches played by him, he made the batsmen play and miss on countless occasions and was literally menacing during his first four-over spell.

All-rounder, Dipak Patel was their most successful bowler, having captured six wickets at 16.50 runs apiece in three matches, with three for 22 against Sri Lanka as his best performance. Watson also captured six wickets but conceded 129 runs (av. 21.50).

Veteran Ewen Chatfield, who was expected to lend the much-needed support to Hadlee, was treated with scant respect. In four one-dayers, he took only three wickets at 62.00 runs apiece. In the first two matches, he went wicketless and was too erratic. His poor form helped India to gain an upper hand in the first encounter, with the result India posted 267 for six, the highest total ever recorded at Sharjah.

Sri Lanka lost all three of its matches and finished last. Their fielding, especially Asanka Gurusinha, Roshan Mahanama and Aravinda De Silva, was superb, which thrilled cricket fans in the Gulf.

Following a disastrous performance in the 1987 Reliance World Cup, the Sri Lanka team underwent drastic changes for the 1987-88 Australian tour with the result that the bowling became weak after the exit of

**India's new bowling sensation,
Hirwani returned the best
tournament figures of 10 wickets
on an average of 12.90**





Asantha De Mel and Ramesh Ratnayake Ravi Ratnayake, Graeme Labrooy, Ashoka De Silva and Aravinda De Silva bore the brunt of their attack. Mahanama, who scored 94 runs in two matches, headed the batting averages (47.00) with 51 against India. Besides, Aravinda De Silva (88) and Gurusinha (60) also posted 50-plus knocks while star batsman and skipper Rajan Madugalle could not get going. After the departure of Duleep Mendis and Roy Dias from the scene last year, the Sri Lankan batting has also suffered.

The credit of bringing this game over to the Gulf, however, goes to Shaikh Abdul Rahman Bukhatir, who has been the moving spirit behind the tremendous strides the game has made in this region. Despite the very tight international schedule, teams manage to take out time to play there and official recognition has also been granted by the International Cricket Conference.

"International cricket in Sharjah has come to stay," says Bukhatir with pride. Bukhatir's single-handed devotion to cricket has not only placed U.A.E. on the world of cricket but made the other playing countries sit and take notice of Sharjah's claim as a future candidate to host major one-day contests and possibly off-shore Tests between, say, neighbours, India and Pakistan.

Having studied in Pakistan, Bukhatir could not help being exposed to this game. Naturally, he was immediately fascinated by it. Years after leaving school, Bukhatir has turned his passion into a profit-making industry. It was his idea of returning something to the sport which had provided him immense pleasure.

The Sharjah CA Stadium was built at a cost of US \$ 3 million in 1982, mainly for the benefit of the Indian and Pakistan immigrants who work in the oil industry in the United Arab Emirates, and Bukhatir has organised several international events since.

The CBFS, Cricketers Benefit Fund Series, initiated in Sharjah, has over the last seven years, made valuable contributions. When CBFS was launched, lots of people associated with the game all over the world were sceptical of its success but the happenings in the last seven years have proved that the scheme had been a roaring success.

While promotion of the game and helping cricketers financially was Bukhatir's basic objective, the CBFS has in fact achieved many landmarks in such a short span of time. Since its inception in 1981, the Cricketers Benefit Fund Series has given away over one million dollars to beneficiaries. Originators of the Asia and Australasia Cups, the CBFS is now officially recognised by all international cricket boards.

The beneficiaries this year were the Marnaths, father Lala and son Mohinder,

who received a purse of \$ 15,000 and \$ 50,000 respectively.

Former Pakistan Test captain, Asif Iqbal, who is the co-ordinator of the CBFS said, "Our aim in Sharjah always has been and continues to be the promotion of cricket in the U.A.E. in general and Sharjah in particular while trying to serve some financial needs of the past and present cricketers of the sub-continent, few of whom have had the benefit of playing in a fully professional environment. Even in such an environment, finance is a major worry for most cricketers — with the exception of the very few Bothams of this world — being, as they are, in a profession

from which they retire at an age at which almost all other career people are considered to be in mid-career."

Championship Victories At Sharjah Trophy Winners

1. Rothmans Asia Cup 1984 — India
2. Rothmans Four Nations Trophy 1985 — India
3. Three Nations Trophy 1985 — West Indies
4. Australasia Cup 1986 — Pakistan
5. Champions Trophy 1986 — West Indies
6. Sharjah Cup 1987 — England
7. Sharjah Cup 1988 — India

Summary of Each Country's Playing Record

Country	P	W	L	Runs scored	Wickets lost	Overs faced	Run rate	Runs per wkt	Overs bowled	Wickets taken	Runs given
India New Zealand	3	3	0	736	21	150	4.90	35.04	144.5	28	593
Sri Lanka	4	2	2	899	33	195.3	4.60	27.24	192.5	32	882
	3	0	3	566	29	142.1	3.98	19.51	150.0	23	726
	10	5	5	2201	83	487.4	4.51	26.51	487.4	83	2201

Match-By-Match Playing Record

	Runs scored	Wickets lost	Overs faced	Run rate	Runs per wkt	Overs bowled	Wickets taken	Runs given
INDIA								
Mar. 25 vs. SL	219	8	50	4.38	27.37	49.2	10	201
Mar. 27 vs. NZ	267	6	50	5.34	44.50	50.0	8	194
April 1 vs. NZ	250	7	50	5.00	35.71	45.3	10	198
Total	736	21	150	4.90	35.04	144.5	28	593
NEW ZEALAND								
Mar. 27 vs. India	194	8	50.0	3.88	24.25	50	6	267
Mar. 29 vs. Sri Lanka	258	8	50.0	5.16	32.25	42.5	10	159
Mar. 31 vs. Sri Lanka	249	7	50.0	4.98	35.57	50	9	206
April 1 vs. India	198	10	45.3	4.37	19.80	50	7	250
Total	899	33	195.3	4.60	27.24	192.5	32	882
SRI LANKA								
Mar. 25 vs. India	201	10	49.2	4.08	20.10	50	8	219
Mar. 29 vs. New Zealand	159	10	42.5	3.74	15.90	50	8	258
Mar. 31 vs. New Zealand	206	9	50.0	4.12	22.88	50	7	249
Total	566	29	142.1	3.98	19.51	150	23	726

Highest Innings Totals (250 and above)

276-6 (50 overs) — India vs. New Zealand
 258-8 (50 overs) — New Zealand vs. Sri Lanka
 250-7 (50 overs) — India vs. New Zealand

March 27, 1988
 March 29, 1988
 April 1, 1988

INDIA

Fifty-ninth Constitutional Amendment

The controversial 59th Constitution Amendment Bill, seeking to arm the Government with powers to impose emergency in Punjab on the ground of internal disturbance received the assent of the President, Mr R Venkataraman, on March 30, 1988. A Rashtrapati Bhavan communique said that Mr Venkataraman after having received various representations against the Bill, sought the advice of the Attorney-General, who counselled that the President had no discretion but to give assent to the Bill amending the Constitution.

The Bill proposes to amend Article 356 relating to the imposition of President's rule, and seeks to insert a new Article 359(A), making Article 359 and the amendment, which relate to the imposition of emergency, applicable to Punjab. The Bill, as expected, proposes to replace the phrase "armed rebellion" in Article 359 with the phrase "internal disturbance". In brief the Bill provides for extension of President's rule in Punjab, for three years beyond May 10 if necessary. It facilitates declaration of partial emergency, should external aggression or a situation akin to "armed rebellion" result from internal disturbances.

This ended the uncertainty caused by the Opposition campaign against the Government move, in particular their approach to the President that either the Bill be returned to Parliament for reconsideration or the advisory opinion of the Supreme Court be sought. Because of the recent precedent of the Postal Bill, which did not get the assent of the then President, Mr Zail Singh, some in the Opposition thought that the present measure could also be stalled. However, there was no parallel between the two cases.

The Prime Minister, Mr Rajiv Gandhi, had met the President on March 26 in the context of the controversy over the Bill. Mr Gandhi is understood to have briefed the President on the salient features of the Bill passed by both Houses of Parliament and assured that a proclamation of emergency issued under it would require two-thirds majority of both Houses of Parliament. There was no intention to extend the life of Parliament by invoking its provisions and declaring emergency in the entire country.

The emergency provisions would be

invoked if the situation in Punjab deteriorated further and when the Government was convinced that the same could not be tackled under the ordinary laws in force. In Mr Gandhi's view the Opposition campaign against the Bill was motivated and calculated to spread disinformation on the subject. The Bill provided several safeguards and emergency could not be declared in Punjab without valid reasons.

More than 100 Opposition MPs had marched in a procession from Parliament to the Rashtrapati Bhavan on March 25 and submitted a memorandum to the President urging him to withhold his assent to the controversial Bill which empowers the Centre to impose emergency in Punjab. They requested Mr Venkataraman to refer the 'black Bill' back to Parliament for reconsideration. They also suggested the President to seek the opinion of the Supreme Court, under Article 143, to see whether the Bill affects the "basic structure" of the Constitution.

The memorandum, while expressing concern over the far reaching implications of the Bill, said the 59th amendment would change the basic structure of the Constitution. It would change adversely its democratic and progressive character. And it would all certainly annul and eliminate the fundamental rights and freedoms enshrined in our Constitution. The Bill seeks to make the Government "arbitrary and totalitarian" and jeopardise the rule of law. "It will virtually erode the power and privileges of Parliament, as well as affect the freedom of the press," the memorandum said.

The President deserves to be commended for readily giving his assent to the Constitution Amendment Bill which authorises the Government not only to extend President's rule in Punjab by another two years but also impose emergency in the State, if it deems it necessary. The Bill is exclusively for Punjab but the Opposition's fear that on the strength of the proposed legislation emergency might be imposed in other States or in the country as a whole is understandable. That explains the furore in the House and the spirited opposition which some parties put up against the Bill. But it is hoped that the Government would stick to its word and refrain from extending or misusing its constitutional powers whatever be the temptations. It will be a disaster to the country if the proposed legislation becomes a tool in the hands of the Government to reimpose emergency or to gag the Press. The distressing aspects of

the National Emergency imposed by the Indira Gandhi Government are still fresh in the minds of the people.

Indo-Pak border sealed

The security forces sealed the entire border from Kathua to Chhamb and the line of actual control from Kali Dhar to Poonch in Jammu and Kashmir on April 3, 1988 to check the entry of terrorists from Pakistan. The sealing of the border followed a high level meeting presided over by the Prime Minister, Mr Rajiv Gandhi in New Delhi on April 2. The Centre has decided to seal the border after giving the matter due consideration. Since the spate of killings of innocent persons in Punjab had continued unabated for the last several days, the Government had come to the conclusion that sealing of the border has become imperative if terrorism was to be stemmed in Punjab.

The Centre drew up a three pronged strategy in a bid to check terrorist killings. It involves sealing the border with Pakistan, strengthening the intelligence network and political mobilisation against the killings. Official sources said the broad assessment of the Government was that the terrorists had stopped up indiscriminate killings in a bid to scuttle any settlement on Punjab. It is felt that the casualties are high not because of the increase in number of attacks but because the terrorists have acquired deadlier weapons like the China made AK-47 rifles.

In view of these factors, the Government's efforts will be to have more intensive patrolling and more check posts and barbed wire on the Indo-Pakistan border wherever possible to stop the terrorists from getting more weapons and men from across the border. At the same time, the Government is also planning to upgrade the weapons of the police forces in the State so that they can take on the terrorists. Besides this, the intelligence network will be strengthened so that raids can be conducted against terrorist hideouts and on their arms dumps.

The third part of the strategy will be to fight the terrorists on the political front. The idea seems to be to involve all political parties which are willing to come forward and address the people of Punjab against supporting terrorists.

The situation in Punjab became worse after the release of the five high priests and

the 40 detainees, who had been kept in Jodhpur jail since Operation Bluestar in June 1984 and the dissolution of the Punjab Assembly on March 6 which was in suspended animation since the dismissal of the Surjit Singh Barnala Government on May 11, 1987. The crisis in Punjab took a dramatic new turn with the use by terrorists of rocket launchers against security personnel who were camped at the Vishwakarma Mandir on the outskirts of the industrial town of Phagwara on the Banga road. Fortunately, no casualty was reported. The rockets only damaged the wall of the temple. The anger would have been more intense if the attack had been successful. About 50 jawans of the Central Reserve Police Force would have lost their lives, which would have amounted to the biggest casualty figure in one strike since the trouble began.

The deteriorating situation in Punjab with a daily toll of killings must be a matter of serious concern and alarm for all Indians, particularly those holding the reins of administration. The conditions in the State have been going from bad to worse. Many things which were earlier done furtively and had a fleeting existence are now done openly and thereafter continue to stay as a standing symbol of defiance to the authorities. People in the rest of the country have got so much used to the daily killings that, unless the number of those killed is very large or the victim is a very important person or the killing is carried out in some unusual or dramatic manner, the news is received as a matter of ordinary routine.

The terrorists have killed over 600 people in the first three months of the year. 300 in March alone, 61 in the first two days of April. The victims include women and children. A recent study of the terrorists' activities in recent months makes it clear that both Hindus and Sikhs have been killed by the terrorists. In fact the latter makes no distinction when they indulge in killings. Secondly, only a small percentage of the Sikh community sides with the terrorists. The majority of the Sikhs neither promote violence nor aspire for a Khalistan.

The time has come for the Government to take determined steps in Punjab to stop the killings. Failure to do so will convey to the people the impression that the Government is either not clear about what it should do in Punjab or is finding itself in a bind. The Government cannot let the impression grow among the people that it lacks the will to tackle the terrorists who are announcing from the house tops in Amritsar and around that they want nothing short of secession and would go on killing more and more people to make the point that peace will not prevail in Punjab till they have achieved Khalistan.

What is needed in Punjab is not a new draconian law. The existing laws are enough. What is needed is effective action against the terrorists on the ground, which again would depend on the efficiency

of the security forces and the intelligence-gathering machinery. It is naive to assume that the solution to the Punjab problem lies beyond our frontiers, but there can be no conflict of views that a border effectively sealed to prevent the ingress of lethal men and arms will reduce the scale of violence to a considerable extent. Success in this endeavour would help the nation get rid of "Khalistani" violence to a large extent and equip it to deal more effectively with militant violence. If the kind of killings that has gone on over the recent period is not put an end to by the steps the Union Government proposes to take, the people of not only Punjab but also the rest of the country will lose faith in the administration's capability to afford even the minimum guarantee of maintaining peace and order, let alone protecting their lives and property.

Janata ratifies merger

The storm threatening to break up the Janata Party subsided on April 5 when its National Executive ratified the merger of the Lok Dal (A) and the Rashtriya Sanjay Manch into the Janata. The threat to the survival of the Janata Government in Karnataka also ended as Mr. Ramakrishna Hegde, the Chief Minister, and his chief opponent, Mr. H. D. Deve Gowda, shook hands at the meeting in New Delhi.

A crisis was brewing in the Janata Party in the wake of Mr. Chandra Shekhar's move for the party's merger with the Lok Dal (A) and the appointment of Mr. Ajit Singh as the Working President. The meeting, requisitioned specially on the demand of Mr. Hegde, Mr. Biju Patnaik, Mr. George Fernandes, Mr. Surendra Mohan and others, authorised the party President, Mr. Chandra Shekhar, to appoint a committee to work out the modalities of integration of the Lok Dal (A) into the Janata till fresh organisational elections are held.

Having presided over the party for 11 long years, Mr. Chandra Shekhar reiterated his decision to step down from the presidency. If he persisted in his earlier expressed desire to step down from the party President, an interim President would be appointed till the elections. However, Mr. Chandra Shekhar would be free, if he so chose, to continue as party President. The Janata President's reported decision not to insist on Mr. Ajit Singh's name for presidency, as and when the organisational elections are held, is the *quid pro quo* for the Hegde-Biju camp to accept the Lok Dal (A) merger and appointment of the late Charan Singh's son as its Working President.

A resolution ratifying the "unification" of the Lok Dal (A) and the Janata Party "with the name, flag and election symbol of the Janata Party", and endorsing the appointment of Mr. Ajit Singh as the party's Working President was passed unanimously. The National Executive

meeting was attended only by the Janata Party members. The resolution further authorised Mr. Chandra Shekhar to appoint a committee to work out the modalities of integration till fresh organisational elections were completed. The "unification" of the Rashtriya Sanjay Manch was also ratified. The resolution said that the party would continue its efforts to bring about a wider consolidation of Opposition forces.

The Lok Dal (B) President, Mr. H. N. Bahuguna, said in Patna on April 5 that despite some 'hurdles' he was optimistic of 'complete unity' of major Opposition parties in the 'near future'. He said that the merger of the Janata Party and the Lok Dal (A) was a step in this direction and efforts by some Opposition leaders for bringing major parties together would yield "positive results". The atmosphere at the Janata executive meet, however, indicated that Mr. Chandra Shekhar had rejected the proposal for a larger merger of the centrist parties.

In a significant development in the Opposition camp, it has been decided to widen the ambit of the four-party front consisting of the now merged Janata Party and the Lok Dal (A) together with the Congress (S) and the Jana Morcha. The decision to form a five-party front was taken earlier at a meeting in which the Haryana Chief Minister, Mr. Devi Lal, the Jana Morcha leader, Mr. V. P. Singh, and the Janata Party leader, Mr. Biju Patnaik, were present. A formal announcement of the formation of this front and the entry of the Lok Dal (B) was still expected.

Politics in India hinges on the tenet "forgive and forget among fellow sinners" but such magnanimity is not exactly apparent in the parties trying to herd together. Every mind working for centrist Opposition unity is harking back to 1977 when rightist and centrist Opposition could unite to topple the Congress (I) Government. What is being forgotten is that in 1977 there was JP to work as a catalytic agent. Today there is no JP. Besides, the then Jana Sangh's merger with the Janata Party meant a massive accretion of strength to the hybrid outfit. But the modern incarnation of the Jana Sangh, the Bharatiya Janata Party, is not even taking notice of by those clamouring for Opposition unity. Finally, no Opposition unity can be complete or viable if the leftist parties are kept out of it, as they now are.

Another major space feat

The Indian satellite IRS-1A went into orbit, making India the fifth nation and the first developing country to have its own operational remote sensing satellite in space. The other four nations are the United States, the Soviet Union, France and Japan. The Rs 650-million, 975-kg snow-covered satellite was shot into space after a magnificent launch by the Soviet Vostok rocket from the Soviet cosmodrome at

Baikonour at 12 hours and 13 minutes and 30 seconds (IST) on March 17, 1988.

The satellite, which has gone into a polar sun-synchronous orbit, is by far the heaviest of the seven indigenous satellites launched so far, and more significantly, represents a graduation from experimental remote sensing capabilities offered by the Bhaskara to the realm of operational remote sensing. The successful stationing in orbit of the indigenously designed and developed remote sensing satellite marks another step forward in India's nascent space programme.

The Indian Space Research Organisation's feat is a remarkable one, considering the fact that the Indian made IRS-1A is the world's fourth remote sensing satellite to be in orbit. The other three are the U.S. Landsat, the French Apple and a Japanese one. Several Indian organisations have been responsible for the making of the complex components that go to make this 975-kg satellite. The Soviet scientists who helped their Indian counterparts in putting the satellite, first on board the Vostok rocket and then in its lift-off, but had nothing to do in its design and fabrication, were amazed at this "great Indian achievement", for the experience and independent research capability of our scientists.

IRS-1A is the tenth Indian satellite in space. Though INSAT-1A and INSAT-1B weighed more than 1,000 kg, they were custom made for India in the United States. Aryabhata weighed 650 kg, Bhaskara I and Bhaskara-II weighed 436 kg each. APPLE also weighed the same. The three Rohini satellites built and launched in India weighed between 35 to 42 kg.

Placed in polar sun-synchronous orbit, IRS-1A will cover the entire Indian sub-continent once in 22 days helping the study of natural resources during various seasons under identical illumination conditions. When fully operational, the satellite will provide a wealth of data to enable efficient mapping and monitoring of resources in the fields of agriculture, geology and hydrology.

The satellite is the seventh to be launched from foreign launcher and the fourth to go up from the Soviet Union. The other three satellites which were launched from the Soviet Union were Aryabhata (1975), Bhaskara-I (1979) and Bhaskara-II (1981). The Indian National Satellite (INSAT-1A) and its successor INSAT-1B were launched from the United States. India's first experimental communications satellite APPLE (Ariane Passenger Payload Experiment) was launched by the European Space Agency from Kourou in French Guyana.

The Imaging payload system aboard the IRS-1A constitutes the 'eye' of the sophisticated satellite. The satellite carries three linear-imaging self-scanning (LISS) cameras that will take pictures of 148 km wide scenes in four different colours with a spatial resolution of 38 and 76 metres. The data will be received at NRSA originally set

up in 1979 to receive pictures from the U.S. satellite Landsat. It was modified last year for receiving data from the French satellite Spot. Spot pictures can show objects the size of a living room and reveal terrain features in three dimensions. IRS-1A cannot resolve two objects unless they are larger than the size of two tennis courts.

Remote sensing is actually the technique by which information can be collected about any objects of earth's surface from the radiation emitted, reflected or scattered by it. Through the processed images or pictures in four colours, namely, in blue-green, blue, red and near infra-red, it is possible to identify the nature of the ground cover, be it construction, rock, soil or vegetation.

Unlike the earlier experimental satellites like Aryabhata and Bhaskara, IRS-1A is a fully working satellite, beneficial to both economic and geological research. It will supply to the ground stations located at Hyderabad and Bangalore images and data on country's natural resources through its three highly sensitive cameras on a regular basis. It will prove a boon to our agriculture, forestry, weather forecasting and oil exploration. And, perhaps equally important, though its camera will permit very small objects to be photographed, it will enable India to keep an eye on large-scale military developments and movements of neighbouring countries.

New import-export policy

An enlarged list of 745 items placed on Open General Licence (OGL), revamping of the export licensing procedures, decanalisation of import of 26 items, simplification of procedures, modification of the Replenishment Scheme for the exporters and measures to strengthen the role of the trading houses and export houses in favour of small and medium entrepreneurs are among the highlights of the new import and export policy announced on March 30, 1988. The 745 items include 209 items of life saving equipment, 108 items of drug and 99 items of machinery. It broadens the scope of the import replenishment scheme and gives inbuilt flexibility of 10 per cent value addition on REP licences.

The new long-term import and export policy (April 1988-March 1991) announced by the Government hopes to achieve the seemingly impossible: reduce in the foreseeable future the massive trade deficit, which has become a matter of serious concern, by introducing a heavy dose of liberalisation in the import of a wide spectrum of goods and inputs. The Union Commerce and Finance Minister, Mr. N. D. Tiwari, has strongly defended the policy with the argument that the basic purpose of import liberalisation was to strengthen the export capability of Indian industries and thus step up the inflow of foreign exchange.

The basic aim behind the continued liberalisation of foreign trade was to sustain the level of growth and stimulate exports. This was true also in the case of provision to import capital goods, components and items in which shortage was experienced. While the list of items under the OGL is for three years, their licensing would be on an annual basis. Ninety-nine items of capital goods include a wide range from automatic machines for the manufacture of ballpen tips to silk waste processing machinery, machinery for wrapping and packaging, a large number of components for the electronics industry, special type of machinery for printing, welding, weaving and drilling. The switch to a three-year policy from the previous yearly exercise was aimed at creating a more stable environment for business.

The expectations underlying the new policy are that industry will use it as a framework of facilities and incentives for achieving a qualitative thrust which will be reflected in due course on the competitive capabilities of Indian products both in the domestic and the international markets. The contours of the new policy are provided by the enlargement of the OGL list, the broadening of the purview of the import replenishment scheme, the decanalisation of import of 26 items, including cement, caustic soda and polyester fibre and the encouragement of indirect exporters—indigenous manufacturers who produce inputs required for final exporters.

Indigenous supplies made against duty free licences would qualify as deemed exports, and the intermediate licensing scheme has been expanded to cover all items. With the revamping of the export house and trading house scheme, eligibility limits for their recognition has been fixed at Rs. 2 crore and Rs. 10 crore, respectively, of net foreign exchange earnings. Additional licences would now be transferable and the facility of importing restricted and limited permissible items by actual users would continue. Export houses would be allowed 10 per cent flexibility and trading houses 15 per cent flexibility in the import of restricted and limited permissible and canalised items.

Established manufacturer-exporters would be allowed to import capital goods notwithstanding indigenous availability. The Railways, the Posts and Telecommunications departments, Doordarshan and All India Radio would also be free now to import capital goods, raw materials, components, etc. Supplementary licences for the capital goods industry manufacturing tailor made items would be cleared speedily, and the import of 50 per cent raw materials and components would be cleared as soon as applications are made. Limits for the import of drugs and medicines by hospitals, medical institutions, individuals and medical practitioners have been raised. Permanent return would no longer be a condition for non-resident Indians to avail themselves of special import facilities.

Re-enactment of Dandi March

In a re-enactment of the historic Dandi March led by Mahatma Gandhi 58 years ago in defiance of the Salt Law, thousands of marchers were flagged off by the Prime Minister, Mr Rajiv Gandhi, from the Hanjan Ashram, once the abode of Kasturba Gandhi and Mahatma Gandhi, in Ahmedabad on March 12, 1988. Present on the occasion were several of Mr Gandhi's ministerial colleagues, a galaxy of VIPs and heroes of the freedom struggle. The march, renamed 'Ekta Yatra' started exactly at 6-20 a.m. with thousands of people taking part to commemorate an event that had rocked the very foundations of the British empire.

Dressed in a Jawahar jacket and kurta pyjama and donning a Gandhi cap, Mr Gandhi, accompanied by his wife, Mrs Sonia Gandhi, took part in the enactment of the historic Dandi march by walking some 11 km from the Gandhi Ashram in Ahmedabad to Aslali, the place where the Mahatma made his first stop. Mr Gandhi and his wife, along with the 78 marchers, Congress (I) workers, various ministers and MLAs from all over the country and some members of the public, joined the yatra, especially trained for the 365 km march. The yatra, like the original marchers of March 12, 1930, were dressed in khadi kurta pyjama and Gandhi cap with a sling bag on the shoulder and a tricolour scarf tied around the neck.

Mr Gandhi said building the new India required more satyagrahis than even the struggle for freedom. He emphasised the need for each individual to contribute to nation building. He said "our socialism is an Indian socialism rooted in Gandhi's concern for the poorest, an Indian ethos and an Indian reality must be the basis of economic and social action in India." Explaining the reasons for re-enacting the Dandi yatra, the Prime Minister said that three-fourths of the present Indian population was born after independence and hence it was necessary to arouse in them the spirit of national unity and communal harmony for which Gandhiji had lived and died.

The Mahatma's famous Dandi March to break the Salt Laws of the British raj was being re-enacted as part of the 40th anniversary of the country's independence. On this day in 1930, Gandhiji had set out with a band of 78 volunteers on 241-mile-march to Dandi on the south Gujarat coast. The Dandi March was a symbolic gesture to break the nefarious Salt Act imposed by the British Government. But this small gesture of collecting a pinch of salt from a coastal and unknown village of Dandi in Valsad district of south Gujarat became a precursor to the 'Civil Disobedience Movement' culminating in the 'Quit India Movement'.

The simple march stirred the nation from its slumber as nothing had done before. En

route, there were thousands of people who greeted the Mahatma and his followers. The long march came to an end on April 6 with the Mahatma breaking the Salt Act by picking a lump of salt from near the seashore and hailed as "a law breaker" by Mrs Sarojini Naidu. Men, women and children who accompanied him in thousands faced bullets and cavalry baton-charges. People faced the mounted guards and their brutal savage assaults.

The re-enactment of Dandi March more or less followed the same pattern. Not only the Sabarmati Ashram but the whole area around it was spruced up for the great occasion. The atmosphere at the Hanjan Ashram, established by Mahatma Gandhi in 1917, bustled with activity as workers gave it a face lift. During the 25-day trek, the marchers passing through 43 villages of central and south Gujarat, planted trees and participated in other constructive activities. The concluding ceremony was held at Dandi on April 6 when the President, Mr R Venkataraman, was present.

Mid-term Plan appraisal

A mid-term appraisal of the Seventh Plan by the Planning Commission has warned of a lower overall growth rate in 1987-88 like the first years of the Plan and has called for pulling up the agricultural sector to see that the 5 per cent overall growth rate was achieved in the remaining years. The mid-term appraisal, which was placed on the table of the Lok Sabha on March 22, 1988, said "An important implication of the structural displacement of the economy in the first three years of the Plan should be a matter of concern."

A sluggish growth or fall in agricultural production affects income and employment of a large section of the population, particularly that below the poverty line," it said. Based on the mid-term assessment, which was discussed by the Chief Ministers at the National Development Council earlier, an action plan for realising a target of 175 million tonnes of foodgrains was prepared

and endorsed by 15 States on March 19.

Projecting that the severe drought would "depress" the overall growth rate and "dislocate" further the structure of income the assessment said in the first two years of the Plan, the overall growth rate had been short of the targets. "The structural displacement comes from a very low to negative growth in agriculture (0.3 per cent in 1985-86 and 2.6 per cent in 1986-87), brought about largely by adverse weather," it said.

Significantly, higher than targeted growth in manufacturing (8.9 per cent average for the first two years against the Plan target of 5.5 per cent) as well as in infrastructure sectors was a welcome feature and largely attributable to Seventh Plan strategy and policies, it added.

The appraisal said the principal weakness at the sectoral level lay in agriculture and wanted measures to increase agricultural growth and reduce population growth. The second major problem, the appraisal said, was the pressure on resources for the major public sector plan.

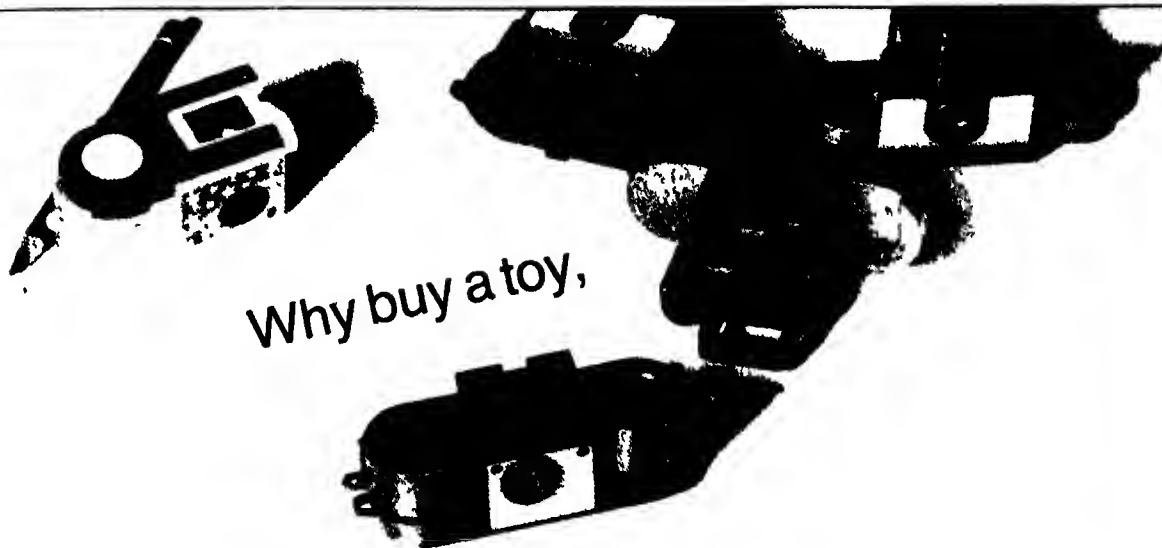
"Though the pace of Plan expenditure has been satisfactory so far, the manner in which it has been financed differs substantially from what was anticipated," it said, adding that the main areas of concern related to the shortfalls in the surpluses of public enterprises, the steep growth in non-Plan expenditure and deficit financing. The last factor might be a major one in generating inflationary potential in the economy. "Inflation rates will have to be watched carefully and correct measures initiated."

Referring to the problem of balance of payments, which was a matter of concern, the appraisal said it had remained off the course in the first two years of the Plan because of disappointing export growth, increasing oil consumption and larger non-bulk import requirements. Despite some favourable factors, active policy intervention would be required to maintain the external deficit within safe limits because of the size of the trade gap itself and emerging uncertainties in the world economy.

Competition Opportunities

National Defence Academy Examination,
May 1988
(May 8, 1988)
Combined Defence Services Examination,
May 1988
(May 22, 1988)
Sub-Inspectors of Police (Delhi Police and CBI)
Examination, 1988
(May 29, 1988)
Bank Clerical Examination by BSRB, Bhopal
(May 29/June 5, 1988)
Civil Services Examination, 1988
(June 12, 1988)
Investigators Examination, 1988
(June 28, 1988)
Special Class Railway Apprentices' Exam., 1988
(July 10, 1988)

Bank Clerical Examination by BSRB (N.E. Group)
for Eastern States
(July 18 and 17, 1988)
Inspectors of Central Excise, Income Tax, Etc.
Exam, 1988
(July 17, 1988)
Indian Forest Service Examination, 1988
(July 30, 1988)
Special Class Railway Apprentices' Exam 1988
(July 10, 1988)
U. P. Combined Lower Subordinate Services
Examination, 1988
(July/August 1988)
Stenographers' Examination, 1988
(August 14, 1988)
Engineering Services Examination, 1988
(August 28, 1988)



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The World

Soviet terms for pull-out

The Soviet Union has taken some steps in preparation for the withdrawal of its troops from Afghanistan while the United States has increased the quantity and sophistication of the weapons it sends to Afghan rebels the *New York Times* reported on April 5 1988

American officials said intelligence reports gathered over the last couple of weeks showed that Moscow was pulling back some isolated units from exposed positions apparently to make them less vulnerable to attack if its forces left Afghanistan "We have seen some initial signs that they are making preparations to withdraw" an official said, adding that the repositioning of Soviet forces was one of several such indications

The daily quoted officials in Washington as saying that both the Soviet Union and the United States were funneling large quantities of military equipment into Afghanistan as negotiations for a settlement reached a critical point An administration official told the daily that the United States was continuing to improve the quantity and quality of the weapons it was sending to the Afghan guerrillas The newspaper said he refused to provide specifics

The Geneva discussions on Afghanistan under the UN auspices have taken a bizarre turn with the Soviets suggesting that the U S need not co guarantee the agreement and the Pakistanis insisting on such an American guarantee Some senior U S officials expect the Soviet Union to reject the U S demand for "symmetry" in arms cut off to the Afghan rebels and the Kabul Government by Washington and Moscow respectively but to begin withdrawal in any case before June on its own timing and terms without an agreement in Geneva, the *Washington Post* has reported on April 2 Pakistan has indicated that it will sign the Geneva accord only if the United States acts as a guarantor and signs as well

The Soviet Foreign Minister, Mr Eduard Shevardnadze, has said that he prefers withdrawal under a Geneva agreement but if the Geneva terms are not acceptable to Pakistan and Washington Moscow has two alternatives the *Post* said on April 1 These are "completion of the Geneva process without American participation but on the basis of bilateral agreements between Pakistan and the Soviet backed Afghan

Government and Soviet acceptance of troops withdrawal details, and a withdrawal without the accords at Geneva "but on the basis of a separate agreement which we shall work out in this case with Afghanistan in a way convenient for the Government of Afghanistan and ourselves"

Mr Shevardnadze has maintained that the Soviet Union cannot be refrained from continuing its supply of arms to Afghanistan for self defence after the Soviet pull-out The Soviet Union supplies arms to Afghanistan under inter-governmental treaties and agreements A 'symmetry' or 'moratorium' on arms supplies is unacceptable to the Soviet Union because it means interference in relations with a sovereign state which is a member of the United Nations

The Soviet Foreign Minister had briefed the visiting Minister of State for External Affairs Mr Natwar Singh, about the Soviet resolve to go ahead with the troops pull out from Afghanistan under a bilateral agreement if the Geneva process did not see its logical conclusion The Soviet Union can also do without the U S becoming a 'guarantor' he told Mr Natwar Singh on April 2 who was in Moscow for discussions on the progress of the Geneva talks

Although India had offered its good offices to Pakistan to help sort out differences with Afghanistan on arrangements after the Soviet pull out, Islamabad did not react favourably, with the result that the Foreign Secretary, Mr K P S Menon's mission was aborted The Prime Minister, Mr Rajiv Gandhi, has conveyed India's interest in the developments in Afghanistan and their repercussions on peace in South Asia to the Pakistani President, Gen Zia-ul-Haq and the Afghan leader, Dr Najibullah Apart from conceding the need for an urgent Soviet withdrawal from Afghanistan, India supports the Soviet position that the present Government in Afghanistan should continue in office and see through the withdrawal of nearly 12 lakh Soviet troops

Islamisation of Bangladesh

Close on the heels of his party's supposedly massive victory in the parliamentary elections, the Bangladesh President, Mr H M Ershad, said at a religious gathering at Barisal in mid-March 1988 that an official Bill would be introduced in the forthcoming session of the new Parliament to make Islam Bangladesh's

state religion This statement reflects a desperate bid to enhance his popularity with the Muslim fundamentalists, a section of whom represented by the Jamaat-e-Islam is clearly with the opposition This is the first step towards turning Bangladesh into an Islamic republic This decision is merely born out of Mr Ershad's desire to hang on to power

Though his party, the Jatiya Dal, has won more than three-fourths of the seats in the parliamentary elections held on March 3 his political legitimacy remains questionable because the eight party and seven party alliances headed by Sheikh Hasina and Begum Khaleda Zia as well as the five party leftist alliance and the Jamaat-e-Islam which have established a 21-party front boycotted it This was because they demand that Gen Ershad should step down and the elections be conducted by an agency in which they had confidence, was turned down Far from isolating them their boycott has only served to increase Mr Ershad's isolation because the large-scale rigging and intimidation which characterised the parliamentary elections of May 1986 which were won by the Jatiya Dal, as well as the local bodies' elections this year underlined the justification of their demand

The most widely agreed explanation of Mr Ershad's decision to make Islam the state religion of Bangladesh would seem to be that he wishes to play the Islamic card to get out of a difficult situation This is facile that many will hesitate to accept the theory going by the objective situation With and after Ziaur Rahman, nobody ever questioned Bangladesh's Islamic credentials Gen Ershad has been careful always to promote Islam, but he stopped just short of introducing Islam into politics If as President of the country, he has now chosen to describe himself as an Imam, he apparently is doing so with a long-term objective

The proposal, in a way, is unfair to the people of Bangladesh who have traditionally been devout Muslims but never in need of a certificate from a cantonment-oriented Government leader about the genuineness of their Islamic faith Mr Ershad's decision may appear as primarily aimed at flattering the fundamentalists but it essentially has a negative objective The Jamaat-e-Islami leads a small group of Islamic fundamentalist parties and has been solidly with the Awami League and the BNP-led alliances in their resolve to pull down the Ershad Government

The All India Congress Committee and four other parties have on March 29 strongly denounced what they described as attempts by the Bangladesh Government to "subvert some of the finest values of the liberation struggle." The reference obviously is to the declared intention of the Ershad Government to declare Bangladesh an Islamic republic when the new Parliament meets. The move, according to the statement, represented the repudiation of the values that moved the valiant people of Bangladesh to liberate themselves from cultural tyranny and political suppression at the cost of untold sufferings and bloodshed.

An Islamic state is meant ipso facto to pander to the most conservative and reactionary elements, like the Jamaat-e-Islami, the pro-Pakistan Muslim League remnants, and to curry favour with top heavy theocratic states like Saudi Arabia. In truth, Mr Ershad is looking for international support from other conservative, semi-feudal Muslim states to keep his sand castle in Dhaka from toppling.

It is for the people of Bangladesh to decide whether they will allow President Ershad to arbitrarily change the Constitution. As neighbours we expect that minorities in that country will continue to enjoy full citizenship rights along with safety and security of life and property in which incidentally, Bangladesh has an excellent record. This sub-continent has seen enough of bloodshed and turmoil in the name of religion. One man's desperate attempt to stick to power at any cost should not be allowed to jeopardise the lives of millions of fellow human beings.

Nicaragua, Contras agree on cease-fire

For the first time the Nicaraguan Government and the Contras sat together and signed an agreement on March 24, 1988 which stipulates a 60-day cease-fire. During this period the Contras will accept only humanitarian aid and the Government will give amnesty to all political prisoners, guarantee freedom of press and allow unfettered return and activity for all political dissidents. Leaders of both sides signed the historic accord after three days of talks in the southern border village of Sapoa.

The cease-fire came into effect from April 1. The agreement committed the Contra rebels to soliciting or accepting only humanitarian aid. The two sides also agreed to maintain dialogue during the cease-fire towards a definitive peace. The Sandinistas also agreed to guarantee freedom of the press and allow political dissidents who have left the country to return without conditions of any kind. The accord was the biggest advance in Central American peace efforts since a regional peace accord was signed by five Central American Presidents in August last year.

The cease-fire agreement between the

Sandinista regime and the Contra rebels of Nicaragua to be followed by definite peace talks is a significant accord. It is the result of the first face to face talks that the two sides have held during the more than six years of the insurgency. The Reagan administration—which has been propping up the disintegrating rebel forces including the airlifting of troops to Honduras to save them from a Nicaraguan offensive—has been forced to acknowledge that the Sandinistas have made significant concessions: amnesty for political prisoners, return of the politically self-exiled, full freedom of expression and irreversible steps towards democratisation.

The cease-fire agreement is particularly welcome since it comes within days of what looked like a sudden turn for the worse when the United States landed over 3,200 troops in the neighbouring state of Honduras to counter an alleged incursion of Nicaraguan forces into that country. The fact is that Nicaragua never invaded Honduras. Nicaraguan troops are simply fighting the U.S.-backed Contra rebels along the northern border with Honduras. While the White House had announced that Honduras had requested help in dealing with an "invasion" by more than 1,500 Nicaraguan troops, Honduras officials however denied any knowledge of such an incursion or of any request for U.S. help.

The implications of the U.S. decision to send its troops to Honduras is clear. It may well be a preliminary for a direct U.S. military invasion of Nicaraguan territory. Moreover, one should bear in mind that President Ronald Reagan is trying his best to build support in a reluctant Congress for renewed aid to the Contras. As a matter of fact, Mr Reagan's systematic endeavours to destabilise the Nicaraguan Government needs to be located in a proper perspective. Mr Reagan sees the Sandinistas who took power after a broad-based revolution against a U.S.-backed dictator in 1979 as the source of all trouble in Central America. Since then the U.S. Government has been helping the Contra rebels to overthrow the Leftist Government.

While the United States began withdrawing the American troops from Honduras on March 28, Honduras protested to the U.S. against the U.S. Defence Secretary, Mr Frank Carlucci's statement in which he admitted that the objective of the Pentagon troops sent to the Central American country was to back the anti-Nicaraguan bands. According to Washington, the Honduran President Mr Azcona, had requested troops to be sent to protect the country from an alleged Nicaraguan invasion.

Shultz visits Israel

Palestinians staged a general strike and demonstrations on April 4, 1988 to protest the peace shuttle of the U.S. Secretary of

State, Mr George Shultz. Israeli soldiers killed one protester and wounded eight. Mr Shultz met Israel's leaders in talks that focussed on the substance of the U.S. plan for Palestinian self-rule, rather than the procedural question of how to arrange an international conference. The Israeli Prime Minister, Mr Yitzhak Shamir, has strongly opposed such a conference.

"The international conference is just a door that will be opened," said the Israeli Foreign Minister, Mr Shimon Peres, the political rival of Mr Shamir and a supporter of the international conference. "The question is what are we going to discuss after it is opened. May be the more we go into details the less threatening it will be for Mr Shamir."

Mr Shultz pledged the United States would oppose a Palestinian state and any efforts to force Israel to withdraw from all the West Bank and Gaza Strip which were seized in the 1967 war. Also, prominent Palestinians who once were considered potential negotiators at a peace conference accused Mr Shultz of siding with Israel and vowed not to meet him.

The Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) has already rejected the new American plan for Arab-Israeli peace, accusing the Reagan administration of being "liars and insincere" in its declared aim of seeking a comprehensive settlement of the Palestinian problem. Farouk Kaddoumi, head of the PLO's political affairs department, castigated Washington for its decision to close the PLO's observer mission at the UN in New York. "They are closing our mission and they are pretending that they are genuine peace seekers," he said.

On the Shultz peace plan which is already rejected outright by Israel, Mr Kaddoumi said on March 23 he believed that no Arab state would accept it. He accused the U.S. of devising the new proposal only to defuse the 14-week-old Palestinian uprising in the Israeli-occupied West Bank and Gaza. Mr Kaddoumi reiterated the PLO's stand that just and lasting Arab-Israeli peace could come only through an international conference held under UN auspices where the five permanent Security Council members would have arbitration powers and with the participation of all parties involved, including the PLO on an equal footing with all others.

Mr Shultz's plan does not require Israel to commit itself to vacating all occupied territories. It makes no mention of Jerusalem at all. It avoids confronting the issue of Golan Heights. The plan calls for an international conference whose role will be limited to that of issuing invitations to the parties in the Arab-Israeli dispute to start bilateral negotiations.

As the Americans are not prepared to put pressure on their largest aid recipient Israel will be free to block any meaningful concessions in these talks. The Shultz plan also envisages a three-year transition

period during which the Arabs on the West Bank and the Gaza Strip will have to continue to live under the Israeli flag while negotiations on the final status will start immediately after the transitional stage begins

Around mounting international concern over the Israeli bid to crush the Palestinian uprising in West Bank and Gaza, India has called for timely steps by the United Nations to keep the situation from getting worse. The 15 nation Council was called into session by Arab delegates to the world body as Israel sealed off the occupied areas in what the Indian envoy Mr C R Gharekhan called a "desperate bid to curb demonstrations." The debate was also timed to coincide with the observance of the 1976 clashes which occurred when Palestinians confronted Israeli army men talking over their heads.

OIC reiterates call for W. Asia peace

Islamic Foreign Ministers at the meeting of the Organisation of Islamic Conference in Amman on March 26 have stressed the need to intensify their efforts to establish a just and overall peace in West Asia on the basis of a complete Israeli withdrawal from all Palestinian and Arab occupied lands and the guaranteeing of inalienable national rights of the Palestinian people.

In a statement issued in Amman on March 25 at the conclusion of the five-day meeting of the Organisation of Islamic Conference, the Foreign Ministers stressed the need to strengthen Islamic solidarity with the people of Palestine and urged Muslim states to carry out the UN resolution on this issue and on the West Asia conflict.

Calling on member states not to establish any form of direct or indirect diplomatic, consular, military or economic relations with Israel, the conference praised the Arab people in occupied Palestine, the Golan Heights and south Lebanon for their "continued and courageous resistance" to Israelis.

The final communique rejected any partial or unilateral solutions which "do not achieve the national and inalienable rights of the people of Palestine, ignore the PLO as their sole legitimate representative and do not include the full Israeli withdrawal from all the occupied Arab lands."

The communique also said member states would intensify their efforts and coordinate stances at various arenas for boosting international cooperation to eliminate "all forms of racism and Zionism in Palestine and South Africa." The Ministers reaffirmed that the establishment of the Israeli settlements in the occupied Arab and Palestinian territories and Israel's continued usurpation of lands and the water resources constituted a violation of the principles of international law.

Praising the stance of African states

which rejected Israel's attempt to infiltrate Africa the Ministers also expressed appreciation for the UN Secretary General's efforts to find a peaceful settlement to the West Asian conflict and the Palestinian issue.

Dalai Lama demands freedom for Tibet

The Dalai Lama has urged "all freedom loving peoples to support our non violent struggle for the survival of our national identity our culture and our spiritual traditions, and to persuade the Chinese Government to abandon its oppressive policies." In a statement issued in New Delhi on March 10 1988 to commemorate the 29th anniversary of the 1959 Tibetan uprising against Chinese occupation that culminated in his escape to India he observed that "today, Tibet's very existence is under threat."

He observed that the massive transfer of Chinese onto the Tibetan plateau jeopardises 2 100 years of Tibet's distinct history and identity—and is the immediate cause of the Tibetan people's renewed determination to openly express their dissatisfaction.

The Dalai Lama affirmed that China's present policy contravenes the fourth Geneva Convention of 1949, that forbids the transfer of civilians onto occupied territory—regardless of disputed claims to sovereignty—it also violates the most fundamental right of a people to survive and be masters of their destiny in their own

land.

"It is my hope that the new leaders of China will see the futility and injustice of attempting to force their domination on an unwilling people. Tibet should be for the six million Tibetans its future, including its form of Government and social system, should be for the Tibetan people themselves to decide. Respect for freedom and democracy is essential for the development of modern Tibet and its people," the Dalai Lama said.

Tibet has been ruled with an iron hand especially in 1958-59 when Beijing brutally crushed an anti-China revolt which led to thousands of monks joining the Dalai Lama (the country's supreme spiritual leader) in exile in India, and during the cultural revolution when untold damage was done to Tibet's cultural and religious heritage and traditions. Dalai Lama has always argued for non-violence from his supporters and confined himself to demanding greater autonomy for Tibet rather than complete independence.

China's failure to pacify Tibet was highlighted once again with thousands of Tibetan groups on a rampage in Lhasa to protest Chinese rule on March 6. In the firing that subsequently took place, a number of people were killed and many more injured. This was certainly the largest and most violent such riot in almost 30 years exceeding even the demonstrations that took place last year on the same occasion of the grand prayer festival, the most important day of celebration for Tibetan Buddhists.

Memory Retention Contest ANNOUNCEMENT

We are glad to announce a unique contest for candidates appearing at the National Defence Academy Examination and Combined Defence Services Examination to be conducted by the Union Public Service Commission in May 1988. You should note down the maximum number of questions asked in the General Knowledge and English papers separately for each examination which you can recollect and send the same to us.

The three candidates who recollect the maximum number of questions correctly in each of the above examinations and send the same to us will be awarded First Second and Third prize of Rs. 1,000, Rs. 500 and Rs. 250 respectively. Ten consolation prizes (books worth Rs. 100 each) will also be awarded. Each examination will count separately for the purpose of award.

Similar memory retention contest will be held in respect of Sub-Inspectors of Police (Delhi Police and C.B.I.) Examination to be conducted by the Staff Selection Commission on May 29, 1988. You should note down the maximum number of

questions asked in the General Intelligence and Reasoning, General Awareness and Numerical Ability tests separately which you can recollect and send the same to us. The awards as mentioned above for the NDA and CDS examinations will also be given for this examination.

Memory retention contest will also be held in respect of the candidates appearing at the Bank Clerical Examination to be conducted by the Banking Service Recruitment Board, Bhopal, on May 29/June 5, 1988. You should note down the maximum number of questions asked in the Tests of Reasoning, English Language, Numerical Ability and Clerical Aptitude separately which you can recollect and send the same to us. The awards as mentioned above for the NDA and CDS examinations will also be given for this examination.

Decision of the Editorial Board will be final. Entries should be addressed to the Editor, Competition Review Private Limited, 604 Prabhat Kiran, Rajendra Place, New Delhi-110008. Last date for receipt of entries is June 15, 1988.

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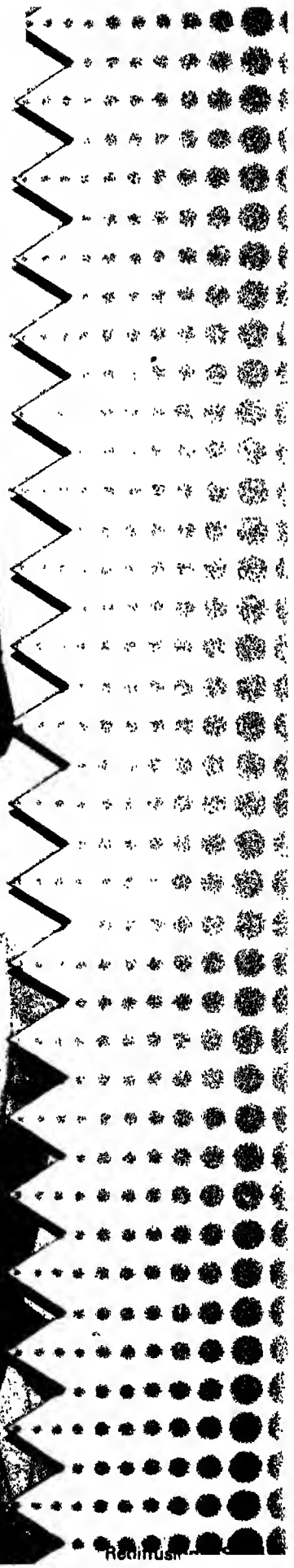
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Fundamental Rights

Right to Freedom

Personal liberty is the most fundamental of fundamental rights. Articles 19 to 22 deal with the different aspects of this basic right. Taken together, these four articles form a charter of personal liberties which provides the backbone of the chapter on Fundamental Rights.

Of these, Article 19 is the most important and it may rightly be called the key article embodying the "six freedoms" under the Constitution guaranteed to all citizens. These are the:

- (1) Right to freedom of speech and expression,
- (2) Right to assemble peaceably and without arms,
- (3) Right to form associations or unions,
- (4) Right to move freely throughout the territory of India,
- (5) Right to reside and settle in any part of the territory of India, and
- (6) Right to practise any profession, or to carry on any occupation, trade or business.

It is impossible to exaggerate the importance of these freedoms in any democratic society. Indeed, the very test of a democratic society is the extent to which these freedoms are enjoyed by the citizens in general. These freedoms, as a whole, constitute the liberty of the individual, and liberty is one of the most essential ingredients of human happiness and progress. The most important among the inalienable rights of man, according to the Declaration of American Independence, are "life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness." The Preamble to almost every constitution declares the same in one form or another as its objectives. The Preamble of the Constitution of the United States, for instance, declares that one of its objectives is "to secure the blessings of liberty to ourselves and to our posterity." The Preamble of the Indian Constitution too proclaims that one of its objectives is to secure Liberty—"Liberty of thought, expression, belief, faith and worship."

Freedom of the Press

There had been much criticism, both within the Constituent Assembly and outside, of the omission of a specific reference to Freedom of the Press and the

failure to guarantee it along with the freedom of speech. The omission was considered a serious lapse on the part of the Drafting Committee by the protagonists of a "Free Press" as a separate right. Nevertheless, the Drafting Committee did not think it necessary to incorporate a separate right of this nature in the chapter on Fundamental Rights.

Speaking on behalf of the Committee, B. R. Ambedkar said that "the Press has no special rights which are not to be given or which are not to be exercised by the citizen in his individual capacity. The editor of a Press or the manager of a Press are all citizens and therefore, when they choose to write in newspapers they are merely exercising their right of expression and in my judgement, therefore, no special mention is necessary of the freedom of the Press at all."

The word "expression" that is used in Article 19 (1) (a) in addition to "speech" is comprehensive enough to cover the Press. In fact, the lack of specific mention of the Press in the Constitution created no difficulty when the Supreme Court was called upon to protect the freedom of the Press in cases which came before it. Further, modern science and technology have invented and are still inventing and bringing into use many forms of expression through which communication of ideas is facilitated. The radio, the cinema, the telephone and the television are a few important examples of these new forms. Some of these may become in the course of time even more powerful and important media of expression than the Press itself. So, there seems to be no justification to single out any of them or mentioning all of the existing dominant forms in the Constitution, as such detailed mention would not serve any purpose which is not served by the word "expression." Hence, the criticism of the Constitution for not including the "Freedom of the Press" as a separate right can hardly be justified.

Right to Assembly

Art. 19 (1) (b) and 19 (3)

One of the basic protections of free speech is the right of free assembly. In fact, freedom of assembly and freedom of speech go hand in hand. The framers of the Constitution knew that the right to

peaceably assemble for public debate and discussion, for political activities and such other purposes, was essential to make the freedom of speech and expression real. Hence, the constitutional guarantee to assemble peaceably and without arms has been provided.

The right to assembly can be restricted only in the interest of public order and the restrictions ought to be reasonable.

Right to Form Associations or Unions

Art. 19 (1) (c) and 19 (4)

The right guaranteed to form associations or unions is more or less a charter for all working people in this country. Trade union activity was not only discouraged by most of the Western countries until comparatively recently, but in many countries it was even looked upon as an anti-social and anti-State activity. Workers had to undergo great suffering before they could obtain even the elementary rights that virtually affected their existence as a separate group or class in society. It was only in the twentieth century, particularly after the end of the First World War, that any significant measures were undertaken to ensure the legitimate rights of workers through labour and industrial legislation. To make these rights fundamental and embody them as such in the Constitution was indeed a much bolder step forward. Fully recognising the trend of the times, the Constitution of India had made the workers' right to form unions a fundamental one.

The right to form associations or unions can be restricted only in the interests of public order or morality. There can be no association or union for an illegal or conspiratorial purpose. Nor can there be an association to further immorality.

The right to form associations or unions, however, is not available to every citizen in the same measure. A member of the public services, although he is a citizen, cannot claim the right to the extent that a private citizen can. Being a Government servant, he is bound by his service rules and he cannot challenge his service rules on the ground that they stand in his way of fully enjoying the right to form associations. This has been made clear by the Supreme Court.

Right to Free Movement and Residence

Art. 19 (1) (d), (e) and 19 (5)

The right to move freely throughout the territory of India and to reside and settle in any part of it are guaranteed under sub-clauses (d) and (e) respectively of clause (1) of Article 19. The importance of the freedom of movement cannot be exaggerated. In fact, the enjoyment of the freedoms guaranteed under the other rights depends largely on the freedom of movement unhampered and uncircumscribed. The State's power to place reasonable restrictions on those freedoms is limited to two: the interests of the general public and the protection of the interests of any Scheduled Tribe. For instance, it is in the interests of the general public to restrict the free movement of a person suffering from a contagious disease. Similarly, the Scheduled Tribes form separate communities by themselves, backward and unsophisticated, with separate cultural and property interests. Although, complete segregation of the tribal people in the name of their separate culture and racial backwardness is wrong and against the ultimate aim of complete national integration, certain safeguards, as are envisaged here, seem to be justified. Otherwise, the tribal people may become easy victims of exploitation at the hands of their more "civilised", shrewd and designing brethren. Hence, there are various provisions disabling them from alienating their own properties except under special conditions. In their own interest and for their benefit, laws may be made restricting the ordinary rights of citizens to go and settle in particular areas inhabited by the tribal people or acquire property in them. The reference to the interests of the Scheduled Tribes makes it clear that the free movement spoken of in the clause relates not to general rights of locomotion but to the particular right of shifting or moving from one part of the Indian territory to another, without any sort of discriminatory barriers.

Freedom of Profession, Occupation, Trade or Business

Art. 19 (1) (g) and 19 (6)

Article 19 (1) (g) guarantees the freedom to practise any profession or to carry on any occupation, trade or business. A doubt was expressed in the Constituent Assembly whether these were fundamental rights at all. Perhaps, the only other constitutions which have given them the status of fundamental rights are those of Ireland and Switzerland. It seems that the framers of the Indian Constitution had been influenced by the complex social system that prevailed in India in seeking to guarantee rights such

as these. It has been a bane of India's social life that professions were inherited rather than acquired. A society dominated by caste and professions based upon caste or region have little to offer for the building up of a community enlivened by social mobility and dynamism. Such a society is often intolerant to persons who change the traditional profession of their ancestors and is eager to maintain a petrified social order. A constitutional guarantee of the right to take up the profession, calling, trade or business of one's choice is indeed a significant aid to the building up of a dynamic and democratic society. The framers of the Constitution have done well to incorporate these rights in the chapter on Fundamental Rights and have thereby helped the evolution of a truly democratic society.

The State's power to restrict the enjoyment of these freedoms is limited to the making of any law imposing reasonable restrictions in the interests of the general public in so far as it relates to: (a) the prescribing of professional or technical qualifications necessary for practising any profession or carrying on any occupation, trade or business or (b) the carrying on by the State or by a corporation owned or controlled by the State, of any trade, business, industry or service.

Protection in Respect of Conviction for Offences

Art. 20

Article 20 affords protection against arbitrary and excessive punishments to any person who commits an offence. There are four such guaranteed protections: (1) A person can be convicted of an offence only if he has violated a law in force at the time when he is alleged to have committed the offence; (2) No person can be subjected to a greater penalty than what might have been given to them under the law that was prevalent when he committed the offence; (3) No person can be prosecuted and punished for the same offence more than once; (4) No person accused of an offence can be compelled to be a witness against himself.

Taken together, these provisions guard against retrospective application of a punitive law and double punishment for the same offence. These are, indeed, guarantees of great importance which establish "the primacy of law over the passions of man."

Protection of Life and Personal Liberty

Art. 21

Article 21 is one of the shortest in the Constitution over which there took place one of the longest and most thorough-going discussion in the Constituent Assembly. It

enacts that "no person shall be deprived of his or her personal liberty except according to procedure established by law."

The key-word in Article 21 is "law". What does it mean, law enacted by a competent legislative body, or fundamental or natural law? This was the question that confronted the Supreme Court soon after the inauguration of the Constitution in one of the early cases which came before it.

In his judgement, Chief Justice Kania said that there was no ambiguity in the meaning of the Article:

"Normally read, and without thinking of other constitutions, the expression 'procedure established by law' must mean procedure prescribed by the law of the State. ... To read the word 'law' as meaning rules of natural justice will lead one in difficulties because the rules of natural justice as regards procedure are nowhere defined and, in my opinion, the Constitution cannot be read as laying down a vague standard. This is particularly so when in omitting to adopt 'due process of law' it was considered that the expression 'procedure established by law' made the standard specific."

This opinion of the Chief Justice was supported by four other judges of the Court.

To sum up, Article 21 gives protection to life and personal liberty to the extent therein mentioned. It does not recognise the right to life and personal liberty as an absolute right but limits the scope of the right itself. The absolute right is, by the definition in that article, qualified by the risk of its being taken away in accordance with the procedure established by law. It is this limited right which is protected by Article 21 against the executive as well as the legislature.

Protection against Arrest and Detention

Art. 22

Article 22 guarantees three rights. First, it guarantees the right of every person who is arrested to be informed of the cause of his arrest. Second, he has right to consult, and to be defended by a lawyer of his choice. Third, every person arrested and detained in custody shall be produced before the nearest Magistrate within a period of twenty-four hours and shall be kept in continued custody only with his authority. All these rights are without any qualifications and are, therefore, in absolute terms.

There are, however, two exceptions to the application of the rights guaranteed under the first two clauses of Article 22. These relate to:

(1) any person who is for the time being an enemy alien; or

(2) any person who is arrested or detained under any law providing for preventive detention.

(Continued on page 66)

How To Interview And Be Interviewed

Conducting The Interviews

The form of the interview

'Interviewing' is the most widely practised technique for assessing suitability of candidates for the purpose of recruiting manpower. Interviews are used both as primary and secondary tools of selection. Experience is that interviews are more often conducted in a casual manner, and interviewers tend to display their own knowledge rather than eliciting information from the candidates for assessing their suitability for a job. Also, sometimes interviewers' own perceptions and psychological hang ups cloud their assessment of candidates' suitability. These factors often lead to selection of wrong candidates.

In the last issue the British team of wife-husband authors has given hints that the form of the interview should be seen in the context of its main objectives. In this concluding part also, the authors tell us how to be a good interviewer.

Let the candidate do most of the talking : Your aim should be to let the candidate do about 75 per cent of the talking. You will only find out what you need to know by really listening to what is said to you.

Ask supplementary questions : If candidates' responses do not tell you what you need to know then follow up your initial question with a more specific one. Do not allow yourself to be fobbed off without getting the information you need. Not all candidates are shrinking violets. Some may be strong characters or clever talkers. Your list of questions will be a considerable help in these cases as there will be obvious gaps to come back to if you have not been able to fill in a percentage answer.

Even when you get what you think is a good answer make sure it is substantiated. For example you may ask, 'How do you think you will manage working with a large number of school-leavers in the department?' The candidate may say there would be no problem. You could take their word for it and leave it at that. However, it would be far better to follow it up with a more specific question, 'Have you ever worked with that age group before?' If the candidate replies that he/she helped run a youth club in the town where he/she lived before you can be reasonably sure that a large number of

young people is not going to come as a strange new experience.

A useful phrase to have on the top of your tongue is, 'Why do you say/think that?'

Although you should be helpful and guide the candidate through the interview do not go too far and start 'pointing' him or her at the right answers.

Let the candidate ask questions : The question, 'Is there anything you would like to ask me?' generally comes towards the end of the interview. It is a question which is relevant at all levels, from taking on a gardener to employing a managing director but there is a tendency to treat it merely as a formality. However, the candidate's response can be very revealing and interviewers should pay attention to it.

For example, if you have already made available literature dealing with questions such as holidays/pensions/conditions of work and the candidate chooses to ask about them, it may well indicate that he/she is the sort of person who does not do their background work thoroughly. The candidate whose immediate queries are along the lines of, 'When will I get my first pay rise?' or 'Will I be able to go on holiday in July?' will probably not be putting the job first and certainly lacks the good sense and tact to make it appear to be the priority.

Conversely, candidates whose questions show a high degree of motivation (asking about further training for example) and enthusiasm for the company and/or job will probably make the most satisfactory employees.

If there has genuinely been no opportunity for the candidate to find out about practical matters of pay and conditions in advance then it is sensible to discuss them at this stage, and you should have all the necessary details ready.

Although you should have a clear idea of how you would expect and like candidates to reply to this and other questions do bear in mind that nervousness can have an effect on what people say. It is an important part of your role as an interviewer to help the candidate relax enough to show himself or herself in as accurate and good a light as possible. However, some people are more affected by nerves than others so be ready to take this into account and to give people a chance to rethink or rephrase an answer, especially if it seems out of keeping with previous answers or what you know about them from their c.v./application form.

Although you should make a specific time when candidates can ask their own questions you should also allow time for questions which arise naturally at an earlier stage of the interview. If the interview goes well there should be a reasonable amount of give and take of information throughout.

Concluding the interview : When you have reached the end of your questions and/or the time allotted and the candidate has no further questions you must take the initiative to wind up the interview. There is no need to linger over this stage. Just use a simple phrase like, 'Well, I think you have told me all I need to know, thank you very much for coming to see us.' If the candidate seems settled in for the day stand up and help him/her with their coat, or begin to walk towards the door. At this stage you should explain what arrangements, if any, have been made for expenses.

Tell the candidate what is happening at the next stage in the selection and/or the date when you will be letting people know your decision.

Show the candidate to the door and say goodbye while shaking hands so that the interview is properly rounded off and the candidate leaves with the impression of having been dealt with fairly and politely.

Asking the candidate to wait on for a few minutes : You may feel that as you make your notes immediately following the interview there will be points which you may like to clarify, particularly in a panel interview where different people may have formed different impressions. If you think this is the case then ask the interviewee to remain in the waiting room for five minutes in case you wish to ask them back. If this is the case do be sure to let the person know when they can leave.

Immediate post-interview assessment : As soon as the candidate has left the room make notes of your impressions of various abilities, making sure you have covered all the points used for the job/personnel specification, or the list of essential qualities and qualifications which you have drawn up if you are interviewing on a less formal basis. It is essential to do this while the interview is still fresh in your mind and before you see someone else who will inevitably erase what you remember of the previous applicant. If you are using a question sheet with space for percentage judgements on various topics make sure you have filled it in so that you can later

compare candidates on all the headings

At this stage make a note of any necessary further action such as recalling the candidate for a second interview or following up references

Reaching a decision

This is the whole point of the interview. Do not rush into a decision. When you have finished your interviews you should leave yourself time, not necessarily on the same day, to make an unhurried and carefully considered decision. Try not to be rushed into a decision and particularly do not offer a job immediately at the time of the interview or commit yourself before you have seen all the candidates, even if you are very sure that you have seen the right person for the job.

First of all you should eliminate all those who do not have the essential qualifications for the job you listed while you were still being objective and were not influenced by the different personalities of the candidate.

Factors which may unduly influence your judgement: You may be one of those people who is easily swayed by a superficially attractive candidate with a strong personality, or you may be someone who is most influenced by the person you last spoke to.

You may be someone who has acknowledged biases and prejudices which are hard to set aside when making decisions, but which might lead you to overlook a suitable candidate if you did not use the job and personnel specifications as your guideline.

Another familiar failing of which you should be aware is the subconscious tendency of some interviewers to always look for someone who is like them and, therefore, to judge people on how far they match up. Try and be aware of this as a problem, asking yourself whether the candidate is genuinely not suitable but simply someone who does fit in with your own picture of yourself. This is one problem of interviewing which is better handled by panel interviews than the one-to-one variety.

At the same time the question of personality is important and the most ideal candidate on paper may be unsuitable because his or her personality would make it difficult to work comfortably with the rest of the staff.

Imagine each of the candidates actually doing the job and dealing with the problems which might arise.

Emphasise the key factors: If you have to make a close-run decision then ask yourself which factor is the most important one and which candidate made the best showing on that particular subject.

Choose the most suitable candidate, not just the most highly qualified: Do not necessarily give the job to the most highly qualified candidate. You are looking for

someone who ideally suited to the vacancy and who will be happy to stay. You may find that an overqualified person will quickly become dissatisfied and leave.

Do you really want the best of a bad bunch? If none of the candidates is suitable or fulfils the basic requirements of the job/personnel description think twice before appointing the best of a bad bunch. You may be better advised to start again, possibly finding your candidates by a different method, than risk the problems of engaging an inadequate candidate and being faced with all the disruption of having to go through the whole process at a later stage anyway.

In the final analysis you will have to make a decision that should be based on the most objective assessment you can make but relying to a certain extent on your own instinct and intuition.

Informing successful candidates: When you have reached your decision let the chosen candidate know in writing. If you work for a fairly large company you probably have a standard procedure for informing new employees about conditions of work, etc. If you are new to the interviewing business then you must be sure to let the new employee have clear information about starting date, hours, holiday dates and any other conditions of work.

Informing unsuccessful candidates: When your offer has been accepted you should send out letters to the unsuccessful candidates. Make these letters as friendly as possible. If you were particularly impressed by any of the candidates you may like to say that you have retained details on file in case anything suitable should turn up in the future. Apart from the fact that polite letters of rejection are a matter of common courtesy there is also the more pragmatic point that something may go wrong with the new arrangement—the employee may change his/her mind, become ill, move away unexpectedly, take up another job at the last minute. It will be much easier to reactivate the application of an unsuccessful candidate who has been let down gently.

Follow-up: With each interview you gain more experience and expertise. To gain the

maximum benefit from each interview (if you are aiming to learn a proper selection technique rather than treat each interview selection as a one-off event) you should do a thorough follow-up. This means keeping all the paper work relevant to the successful candidate, including the job/personnel specifications, the advertisement used and most especially the notes you yourself made during the interview, immediately afterward and while making the final selection. Use your notes to compile a summary of the candidate and why you selected him/her for the job.

After six months, when the new employee has had a chance to settle in and learn the ropes, make a thorough and honest assessment of how well he/she is fulfilling the requirements. If you yourself are not directly involved consult those people who are working closely with the person. Compare your new assessment with your summary at the time of the interview. The more successful the new employee is being, the more successful you can assume your interview technique has been.

If the employment is not wholly satisfactory look at your notes and try to see where you made your mistakes. Think about how you could have foreseen them. Have you fallen into any obvious traps, failing to make a proper specification of the job requirements in the first place, not having a really clear picture of the ideal candidate in your mind, being swayed by an attractive and forceful personality, doing more talking than listening, looking for people with your own characteristics, appointing someone who lacks some of the points you had decided were essential, choosing the best of the bunch instead of rethinking, rushing the interviews in circumstances which do not allow a proper conversation? If you have ended up with an unsatisfactory employee the chances are there was a flaw in your selection procedure. The six-month assessment will at least allow you to learn from your mistakes by pinpointing which of the pitfalls mentioned during this section you may have fallen into. The next time you will be much more on your guard to avoid the same interviewing fault.

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Plan Out Your Programme

To be a leader you must invest resources wisely. The resources include money, men and material. If you are running a business, more important than these are your time and energy. How do you spend the 24 hours of the day? If you learn to spend each minute and second of your time in the right, useful and profitable manner, every other thing will take care of itself automatically. You must, therefore, seriously reflect and analyse how you are spending the time that you have at your disposal if you are to become a successful leader. When you are satisfied that each hour or minute of your time is spent correctly as it should be, then you will be spending your physical energy, imagination, talents, gifts and other material resources in the right way. Since this particular aspect is the real key to your leadership, you must patiently and thoroughly go into the details of the subject.

It will not be sufficient to brusquely dismiss the matter by just asserting "I know what I am doing. I know I am not wasting my time. I am actually putting in more hours of work. Therefore, I need not have to bother as to how my time is spent." To such of you who are apt to dismiss the subject in such summary fashion, my appeal is to exercise patience and take a second look at your activities. Have you ever sat down on any day at any time and analysed how you have programmed to spend one particular day and how actually you carried out the programme?

To be frank, the vast majority among us do not at all plan or programme as to how we propose to spend the day. We get habituated to some routine and we consider about the programme only when we have to fit in some additional or unusual activity to our programme. If you desire to be a leader, your approach has to be different. You must plan and programme your day in advance. As far as possible, you must stick to your programme or time schedule.

Making out a programme and faithfully sticking to the schedule is not at all difficult when you make an attempt at it. In fact, you will enjoy it. It can be a great fun besides paying rich dividends in other fields. You will also learn many new things which you have not bothered to notice before. For example, you will realise straightaway that out of the 24 hours in a day, you will be required to worry about only 12 hours or even less. You have to spend certain minimum number of hours to enjoy a restful, sound, happy sleep. Sound sleep is necessary to keep you energetic and active during the rest of the day.

After allowing the time for sleep, you have to set apart some hours for your daily personal hygiene. You have to brush your

teeth, take your bath, dress yourself up, take physical exercises or play games and so on. Next you have to spend some time for your meals. Then you have to account for the travelling time. Your office or college or other place of work might be located at some distance from the place of your residence and you would need some time to cover the distance. In case you are used to daily prayers, meditation and the like, you will need the time for it also.

After providing for all these daily essentials, what is the time left at your disposal to devote towards your primary work task? Since the time thus available would be quite limited, it is extremely important that you obtain maximum benefit for each second and minute. Never waste

IMPROVE YOUR PERSONALITY

the time on trivial or non-productive matters. We have not as yet considered the time needed to attend to social, family and recreational purposes. It may be necessary for you to give a helping hand to your mother, father or other members of the family in attending to some of the family or household work. It may be storing water, dusting the room, getting milk or vegetables, shopping, cleaning the car or scooter, watering the plants in the garden, taking the family dog for a walk and so on. You may also like to listen to the radio or view the television, read the newspapers and periodicals, write letters to your friends, write your diary and so on.

Don't you, therefore, agree that unless we plan and programme in advance and carry out each activity at the appointed time, we will find it difficult to make progress. There will be delays, overlappings and confusions. We may forget or leave out the more important things and spend the time on non-essential or less important matters. The fact that you have not completed a task might weigh on your mind and cause mental tension. You may have to do rush job at the last minute and thus commit mistakes and errors. What is worse, by not doing things properly at the right time, we may also upset other person's programmes and schedules.

There are two other major advantages in drawing up a plan and programme of daily activity. First of all, you will ensure that your plan is in conformity with your goal or ambition or objective. You will at once spot and eliminate those activities which will conflict with your chosen goal. In addition, you will be constantly reminding yourself of

the goal you have set for yourself. Such a reminder will help your sub-conscious as well as conscious mind to become goal-oriented. Your energies will be automatically concentrated on the goal. The goal may be passing the examination, getting a position of distinction, joining the IAS, earning a definite amount of monthly income and so on. Your daily schedule and programme will be constantly reminding you of your goal.

The second major advantage of drawing up a programme is to coordinate more than one activity at the same time and thus save time. Let us say you are programmed to visit a particular area. You can see what other things you have to do in the same area. This will save your driving time again to that area at another time. Similarly, you can combine some of your household jobs. When you go to the market, you can buy vegetables, groceries, medicine and the like in one trip instead of running or cycling up and down several times. Advance planning and programming can thus help you to save time by coordinating diverse activities.

So far we have considered the necessity for a daily time table. When you make out your programme, you must decide whether a particular activity is worth your time. Then the tasks should be fixed in order of priorities. Naturally, the most important and essential matters will get top priority. Most of us have the temptation to do the easy tasks first and postpone the more difficult, complicated and tiresome jobs. Allocation of priority will help to overcome this temptation.

At the start we stated that proper utilisation of your time will automatically ensure that your other resources, whether personal or material, are also used to best advantage. This is done in two ways. You have already considered whether a job is worth your time and whether you should attempt it at all. Then you have also decided the priority. In other words, you have determined its importance in relation to the other tasks. At the same time you can ensure that all your daily tasks are correlated to your set goal or life's ambition. You will, therefore, ensure that the job is done well, at the correct time, in the most efficient manner possible. You will be very particular and careful that your energy resources are not wasted but put to the best possible use. Thus by saving on your time, by utilising it prudently, you will ensure success.

At this stage, here is a tip for you. Don't crowd programmes too rigidly. Give some allowances, particularly for some unexpected events. A guest or friend may suddenly drop in. Your boss may ask you to

(Continued on page 66)

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WHO'S WHO

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PERSONS-PRESENT

Khush, Dr. Gurdev S. : The Head of the Plant Breeding Department of the International Rice Research Institute in Los Banos in the Philippines is the co-winner of the 1987 Japan Prize for his contribution to the "green revolution". The prize of 50 million yen (\$300,000) has been shared by him with Dr. Henry Beachell of the United States, who was Dr. Khush's predecessor at the IRRI.

Kingsley, Ben : The 43-year-old British actor played the pivotal role in Sir Richard Attenborough's "Gandhi". He was voted the best dramatic actor and also best new male star of the year at the Hollywood Foreign Press Association Golden Globe awards ceremony on January 29, 1983. He was also named the best actor of the year by the United States Board of Review for his role in "Gandhi". He also won the Oscar for best acting in "Gandhi".

Klitzing, Prof. Klaus Von : The 44-year-old professor at West Germany's Max Planck Institute for Solid State Research, is the recipient of the 1985 Nobel Prize for Physics.

Koehler, Georges : The 41-year-old researcher from West Germany, is the co-recipient of the Nobel Prize for Medicine for 1984.

Kohl, Dr. Helmut : He is the Chancellor of West Germany.

Koivisto, Mauno Henrik : The President of Finland was on a four-day state visit to India from February 3, 1987.

Krelak, Dr. Bruno : The 76-year-old former Federal Chancellor of Austria is the recipient of the Jawaharlal Nehru Award for International Understanding for 1983.

Krishnamurthy, Yamini : She is a renowned Bharatanatyam dancer.

Krishnan, Ramesh : The 26-year-old little master of Indian tennis, the man his teammates call Rambo, romped into the history of Davis Cup in Sydney on October 4, 1987. He brought off the finest victory of his career, as he demolished Wally Masur of Australia 8-6, 6-4, 6-4 to take India to the Davis Cup final.

Kuo Ching-Lan : Widow of Dr. Dwarkanath Kotnis was in India on her second visit to the country of her husband in April 1985. She met Dr. Kotnis in Union Medical College, Peking, when he had gone to China with a five member medical mission to provide

medicare to Chinese soldiers during Sino-Japanese war in 1938. He died of epilepsy in 1942.

La Fontaine, Denis Anthony : He is the Chief of the Air Staff and had succeeded Air Chief Marshal L. M. Katre, who died of heart attack. Winner of the Param Vishisht Seva Medal (1984), Ati Vishisht Seva Medal (1973) and Vayu Sena Medal (1971), he is the 13th Chief of Air Staff. He is an excellent photographer and golfer.

Lakshman Singh : The 34-year-old grandson of the doyen of Indian polo, Rao Raja Hanut Singh, is the recipient of the gold medal at the Asian Games golf championship.

Lange, David : The New Zealand Prime Minister made history by becoming the first Labour Party leader since World War II to win two consecutive terms in 50 years.

Laldenga : The 61-year-old leader of the once outlawed Mizo National Front, and a former Havildar in the Army, he has remained in exile for a number of years, is the new Chief Minister of Mizoram. Earlier a Union Territory, Mizoram has become the 23rd State of the Indian Union. He had signed the Mizo accord with the Union Government on June 30, 1986 ending 20 years of uncertainty.

Laxman, R. K. : The 61-year-old leading cartoonist of the *Times of India* and an accomplished writer of short stories, articles and travelogues, is the recipient of the 1984 Ramon Magsaysay award for journalism, literature and creative communication arts.

Lehn, Dr. Jean-Marie : The French researcher is the recipient of the 1987 Nobel Prize for Chemistry which he shares with two others.

Lerner, Ralph : The American architect has won the Rs 10 lakh first prize for creation of design of the Indira Gandhi Centre for Arts and Culture to be located at Rajpath in New Delhi. The second Prize was won by Delhi's young architect, Gautam Bhatia.

Lewis, Carl : The 26-year-old American sprint 'king' emulated Jesse Owens' feat of four golds in the 1984 Olympic Games. He won four gold medals in men's 100 metres, 200 metres, long jump and 4 x 100 metres relay. He was chosen as sportsman of the year (1984) by sports writers of the

Associated Press in Europe for the second successive time.

Liberia-Peters, Mrs. Maria : The 45-year-old former kindergarten teacher became the first woman Prime Minister of the Netherlands Antilles, six Caribbean islands colonised by the Dutch and now largely self-governing, in September 1985.

Li Lingwei : The 22-year-old Chinese student is a well-known badminton champion.

Li Ning : The Chinese gymnast with the mischievous face and flashing smile, scooped three golds and a silver in the men's individual apparatus finals in 1984 Olympics. He won golds in the floor exercises, pommel horse and rings and a silver in the vault.

Li Peng : One of the Vice-Premiers of China since 1983 and the adopted son of the late Premier Shou Enlai, the 59-year-old Soviet-trained electrical engineer, has been appointed acting Head of Government. He has succeeded Mr. Zhao Ziyang, who resigned from the Government's most powerful post to become head of the Communist Party. Mr. Zhao had been Premier since 1980. Mr. Li is the fourth Prime Minister of Communist China.

Li Xiannian : The 81-year-old revolutionary in the Communist Party's inner circle became the first national President of the People's Republic of China since Liu Shao-chi died in 1969.

Lubbers, R. F. M. : The Prime Minister of Netherlands was on a three-day visit to New Delhi from March 2, 1987.

Mahanta, Prafulla Kumar : Son of a lower primary school teacher in Koliabor, the 34-year-old post-graduate student of law and the President-in-chief of the All Assam Students Union was on December 24, 1985 installed the new Chief Minister of Assam after the Asom Gana Parishad—a regional party of Assam—won absolute majority in the Assembly elections in December 1985. He is the first Chief Minister to have won from two Assembly constituencies. The State's eighth Assembly elections had ushered in the world's first students-sponsored Government.

Mahler, Dr. H. : He is the Director-General of the World Health Organisation.

Malhotra, Wg. Cdr. Ravish : He along with Sqd Ldr Rakesh Sharma received full

training in the U.S.S.R. to go into space. He was, however, kept as a member of the stand-by team of cosmonauts.

Malhotra, R. N. : He is the 17th Governor of the Reserve Bank of India. Before this appointment he was India's Executive Director at the International Monetary Fund.

Mandela, Nelson R. : A teacher and a lawyer by profession is the anti-apartheid leader of South Africa. He is recipient of the Jawaharlal Nehru Award for International Understanding for 1979.

Mandela, Winnie : The Black dissident leader is the wife of the jailed African National Congress President, Mr. Nelson Mandela.

Mangeshkar, Lata : The 60-year-old India's playback singer finds her place for most recordings in the *Guinness Book of Records*. The 1988 edition of the *Guinness Book* says that between 1948 and 1987 she has recorded not less than 30,000 solo, duet and chorus backed songs in 20 Indian languages. She frequently had five sessions in a day and has 'backed' in excess of 2,000 films. She is the recipient of Rashtra Bhushan Award of Rs. 1 lakh for 1979.

Manmohan Singh, Dr. : The Deputy Chairman of the Planning Commission laid down his office on July 31, 1987 to take up his new post as the first Secretary-General of the South-South Commission, a brainchild of Dr. Julius Nyerere, former Tanzanian President, who himself heads the Commission. Recipient of Padma Vibhushan award this year, he had held several important positions including those of Secretary for Economic Affairs in the Ministry of Finance, Member-Secretary in the Planning Commission and Governor of the Reserve Bank of India.

Marcos, Ferdinand : The President of Philippines resigned on Feb. 25, 1986 and fled the presidential palace in Manila from which he had governed the Philippines for 20 years. One of the world's most corrupt and despised dictators, he clearly lost the Feb. 7 election but had himself proclaimed re-elected by crudely manipulating the count.

Marquez, Gabriel Garcia : The 59-year-old novelist of Columbia is the winner of Nobel Prize for Literature for 1982. He is the author of *One Hundred Years of Solitude* and other books.

Mathew, K. K. : A retired Judge of the Supreme Court, he was the Chairman of the one-man Mathew Commission constituted by the Union Government to determine specific Hindi-speaking areas of Punjab which should go to Haryana in lieu of Chandigarh. He submitted the report on January 25, 1986. He has earlier headed several commissions of enquiry, including the famous commission constituted to investigate the death of Railway Minister L.N. Mishra. He was also the Chairman of the second Press Commission and Chairman of the Law Commission.

Mayor, Federico : The 53-year-old

Spanish biochemist has been elected Director-General of UNESCO ending the 13-year reign of the Senegalese, Mr. Amadou Mahtar M'Bow, who withdrew his attempt to seek re-election for a third term.

M'Bow, Amadou-Mahtar : The Senegalese is the former Director-General of UNESCO. He has headed the agency since 1974.

McClintock, Prof. Barbara : The 85-year-old American genetic researcher is the recipient of the 1983 Nobel Prize in Medicine.

McEnroe, John : The 28-year-old American is a renowned tennis champion. He regained the third Wimbledon men's singles title in July 1984.

Mead, Margaret : She is U.S. anthropologist and authoress. She received the Kalinga Award for 1971.

Meer, Simon Van Der : The 62-year-old nuclear physicist from Holland is the co-recipient of the Nobel Prize in Physics for 1984.

Mehta, Zubin : The India-born conductor of the 130-member world famous New York Philharmonic Orchestra was in India in September 1984 to give six concerts. In 1978, he had vowed "never again" to conduct a symphony orchestra in this country until it allowed diplomatic exchanges with Israel. He is a recipient of Padma Bhushan.

Menon, K. P. S. : The Indian Ambassador in Beijing is the Foreign Secretary. He had succeeded Mr. A.P. Venkateswaran, who sought voluntary retirement.

Menon, Prof. M. G. K. (b. 1928) : He is the Member of the Planning Commission. He was appointed Scientific Adviser to Prime Minister on February 3, 1986. He won the Shanti Swarup Bhatnagar Memorial Award for Physical Sciences in 1960. He was awarded Padma Bhushan in 1968.

Meyfarth, Ulrike : The West German athlete won the women's high jump gold medal with a new Olympic record after 12 years in 1984. She had won the title at the age of 16 years and 123 days, the youngest ever individual Olympic champion in track and field, at Munich in 1972.

Menuhin, Yehudi : The 68-year-old famed American violinist is the recipient of the 25,000 mark peace prize of the German booksellers. He is the first musician to receive the peace prize. He received Jawaharlal Nehru Award for International Understanding for 1968.

Merbold, Ulf : The 46-year-old physicist from Stuttgart, is West Germany's first spaceman. He went into space on November 28, 1983 aboard the U.S. space shuttle 'Columbia'.

Merrifield, Prof. R. Bruce : The 66-year-old professor at the Rockefeller University, New York, is the recipient of the Nobel Prize in Chemistry for 1984.

Milstein, Cesar : The Argentine-born researcher, is the co-recipient of the Nobel Prize for Medicine for 1984.

Mitterrand, Francois : The President of

France was on a four-day State visit to India towards the end of November 1982. The visit, the first by a Socialist President of France, was meant to open new vistas of cooperation between the two countries.

Modi, Syed : He is the renowned badminton player.

Modigliani, Prof. Franco : The 69-year-old Italian-born professor, now an American, who is part of a small group of economists and finance professors at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, is the recipient of the 1985 Nobel Prize for Economics.

Mohammed, Dr. Mahathir Bin : The Prime Minister of Malaysia was on a two-day State visit to India from January 29, 1987 on his way back from the Islamic summit in Kuwait.

Mohinder Amarnath : The all-rounder from Delhi, he was adjudged the 'Man of Series' at the conclusion of the five-Test series between the West Indies and India which the hosts won 2-0 when the fifth and final Test in St. John's (Antigua) ended in a draw on May 3, 1983. He became the first overseas batsman to score 500 plus runs in a Test series in the West Indies ever since the leadership of the team came into the hands of Clive Lloyd.

Molly, Veerappa : The Karnataka Congress (I) leader has been absolved by the Desai Commission of charges that he had attempted to secure the defection of a former Minister, Mr. C. Byre Gowda, to his party by offering a bribe of Rs. 2 lakh. The Commission held that the conversation on the "Molly tapes" was not between Mr. Molly and Mr. Gowda.

Mojsov, Lazar : The 67-year-old Macedonian succeeded Mr. Sinan Hasani as the President of Yugoslavia's collective State Presidency by annual automatic rotation on May 16, 1987.

Morberg, Per Ove : The President of the Swedish armament manufacturing firm, AB Bofors, accompanied by Mr. Gothlin, a Senior Vice-President and Chief Jurist of the Nobel Company, of which Bofors is a subsidiary, visited India in September 1987 in response to the Indian Government's request for "clear and cogent answers" to the various points arising from charges of bribery and commission payment levelled against the firm in the Rs. 1,427-crore gun deal with India. They deposed before the Joint Parliamentary Committee and orally stated that three foreign companies had received substantial payments for securing the contract and that no Indian was involved in receiving the "winding up" payments in respect of this contract.

Moses, Edwin : The 31-year-old American recaptured the men's Olympic 400 metres hurdles crown in 1984. He is among the most consistent and popular athletes of the decade.

Mueller, Dr. K. Alex : The Swiss researcher at the IBM Zurich Research Laboratory in Switzerland is the co-recipient of the 1987 Nobel Prize for Physics for "the discovery of new superconducting materials."

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b) Cadet Entry 10 + 2 (Executive) NAVAL ACADEMY (Through NDA Exam)	16½-19 Yrs	10+2 or equivalent with Physics Chemistry and Maths	-do-
c) Graduate special Entry Naval Academy, Goa (Through CDSE)	19-22 Yrs	B Sc. (Physics & Maths) or B E	-do-
d) NCC Special Entry- Naval Academy, Goa	19-22 Yrs	B Sc. (Physics & Maths) or B E and Naval Wing Senior Divn NCC 'C' Certificate.	Director General, NCC, West Block IV, R K Puram, New Delhi-22.
DIRECT ENTRY			
e) At present only for Naval Armament Inspection Cadre (NAIC)	19½-25 Yrs	Degree in Electronics/Elect./Mech. Engg. or Post Graduate Degree in Electronics or Physics	Format given in Employment News & Regional Newspapers
ENGINEERING & ELECTRICAL			
a) Cadet Entry (NDAI) (Permanent Commission)	16½-19 Yrs	10+2 or equivalent	Format given in Employment News & Regional Newspapers
b) 10+2 (Tech.) Cadet Entry Scheme (Permanent Commission)	16½-19 Yrs	10+2 or equivalent with Physics, Chemistry & Maths (70% or more marks in Aggregate)	-do-
c) Direct Entry Scheme (Permanent/Short Service Commission)	19½-25 Yrs	Degree in Marine/Mech./Aeronautical/Control/Metallurgical/Production Elect./Electronics/Telecom or equivalent qualification in Mech./Elec. Engg. recognised by the Institution of Engineers (India) as exempting from Sections 'A' & 'B' of their Associate Membership Examination.	-do-
d) University Entry Scheme (Permanent/Short Service Commission)	18½-23½ Yrs (Pre-final) 19-24 yrs (Final)	Final/Pre final year students in the above Degree Courses	Training & Placement Officers of the Colleges or Directorate of Manpower & Recruitment Naval Headquarters, New Delhi-11
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b) Direct Entry Scheme	21-25 Yrs.	A good IIInd Class degree (Minimum 60%) in Naval Architecture/Mech./Aeronautical/Civil/Metallurgical Engg.	Format given in Employment News & Regional Newspaper
EDUCATION (Permanent Commission)			
Direct Entry Scheme	21-25 Yrs	Engg. Degree in Mech./Elec./Computer Sc. or Tech. or IIInd Class Master's Degree in Physics (Maths in B Sc.) or Maths (Physics in B Sc.) or Computer Application/Computer Sc. (Physics or Maths at graduation level)	-do-

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CUT AND KEEP

Mugabe, Robert Gabriel : The 63-year-old Prime Minister was on December 31, 1987 sworn in as Zimbabwe's first Executive President. He has succeeded Mr. Canaan Banana. He retains his post as Prime Minister. He unveiled a new Cabinet on January 2, 1988 that included his former rival, Mr. Joshua Nkomo, with whom he signed a "unity agreement" on December 22. He is the present Chairman of the 101-nation Non-Aligned Movement.

Muhammad Ali : The 42-year-old American is the first man ever to win the heavyweight crown three times. Known by his earlier name, Cassius Clay, Ali retired from boxing in 1979.

Mutrone, Martin Brian : The 48-year-old tall and youthful leader succeeded Mr. Pierre Trudeau as Prime Minister of Canada.

Museveni, Yoweri : A former Defence Minister, he was sworn in as President of Uganda on January 29, 1986 after he overthrew the Government of Gen. Tito Okello.

Mwinyi, Ali Hassan : A teacher by profession for nearly 16 years, he has succeeded Mr. Julius Nyerere as President of Tanzania. He was President of Zanzibar which merged into Tanganyika to form Tanzania in 1964. He then automatically became the Vice-President of the United Republic of Tanzania.

Nadkarni, Admiral J. G. : The Vice-Chief of the Naval Staff has succeeded Admiral R H Tahillani as the 10th Chief of Naval Staff on November 30, 1987. A graduate of the Defence Services Staff College, Wellington, and Naval War College in the United States, he is a recipient of the Param Vishisht Seva Medal, Ati Vishisht Seva Medal, Nao Sena Medal and Vishisht Seva Medal for rendering distinguished services of an exceptionally high order.

Nagendra Singh, Dr. : A former Vice-President of the International Court of Justice at The Hague, is the former President of the Court. He was elected Judge of this Court in 1973 for a term of nine years and was re-elected for another term in November 1982. He is also the only Indian to have been elected twice successively to the post of Judge.

Nejjbullah, Syed Mohammad : The President of Afghanistan was on a day's stop-over in New Delhi on December 24, 1987.

Nakasone, Yasuhiro : He is the former Prime Minister of Japan.

Narayan, R. K. : He is a famous writer of *My Days* (An autobiography). His book was selected for the 1974 English Speaking Union Book Abroad Literary Award. His novel, *The Guide*, won him a Sahitya Akademi Award.

Narlikar, Dr. Jayant : The Professor of Astrophysics at the Tata Institute of Fundamental Research in Bombay is the recipient of the Rs. 1 lakh Rashtra Bhushan Foundation Award for 1981 for his research into "black holes", which has brought a revolutionary change in physics, possibly

corresponding in its sweep to Einstein's theory of relativity.

Naruhito Prince : The 27-year-old Prince of Japan, also known as Prince Hiro, was on a six-day visit to India in March 1987. He is a grandson of Emperor Hirohito and second in line to succeed him.

Naushad Ali : The 68-year-old renowned music director is the recipient of the first Lata Mangeshkar Award for Sugam Sangeet for 1984-85. He is also the recipient of Dadasaheb Phalke Award for 1981 for his outstanding contribution to the cause of the Indian cinema.

Navratilova, Martina : The 30-year-old Czech-born American wrote her name into the history books by winning her eighth Wimbledon women's singles title in London on July 4, 1987 when she quelled the challenge of second-seed Steffi Graf of West Germany 7-5, 6-3. Her eighth Wimbledon title equalled the record of Helen Wills Moody, who had won eight singles titles between 1927 and 1938. It was Navratilova's sixth championship in a row. She has now won 41 singles matches in a row at Wimbledon, a feat matched only in recent times by Sweden's Bjorn Borg, who was men's champion from 1976 to 1980.

Nayanar, E. K. : The 68-year-old CPI(M) leader of the Left Democratic Front became Kerala's 14th Chief Minister, the second time in seven years, in March 1987.

Nayar, Kutdip : He is a journalist and has written a number of books like *India—The Critical Years*, *Between The Lines*, *Distant Neighbours*, *India After Nehru*, *The Judgement*, etc.

Nek Chand : The genius of Indian folk artist and the creator of the Rock Garden in Chandigarh has received honours in Washington for creation of Children's Museum in Washington, called the Nek Chand Garden.

Nellissen, Herwig : The Belgian is the winner of the seventh Himalayan Car Rally on October 28, 1986.

Nimeiry, Mohd. Jaafar : The President of Sudan was overthrown in a bloodless coup on April 6, 1985 by the man he appointed Defence Minister only three weeks earlier.

Noman, Yassin Saeed : The Prime Minister of South Yemen was on a brief stop-over to India on March 11, 1987 while on his way to China.

Nujoma, Sam : The President of the South-West African People's Organisation was on a six-day visit to India from May 22, 1986. Mr. Nujoma, who is leading the struggle for independence by the people of Namibia, was accorded the status of a head of a Government. The first-ever chancery of the SWAPO has also been opened in New Delhi.

Nyerere, Julius : The President of Tanzania has, twenty-four years after guiding his country to independence, gracefully relinquished the presidency in early November 1985. Mr. Ali Hassan Mwinyi, former President of the semi-autonomous islands of Zanzibar and Pemba and a former First Vice-President of

Tanzania, has succeeded him.

Obote, Milton : The President of Uganda, a great survivor in African politics who came from exile in 1980 to rule Uganda for a second time, was finally overthrown on July 27, 1985 in a coup as a result of tribal quarrels in the army. He was first overthrown in January 1971 by General Idi Amin, army commander and a trusted aide.

Okello, Lt. Gen. Tito : The 67-year-old chief of Uganda's armed forces was sworn in as the new head of state following a military coup which ousted President Milton Obote on July 27, 1985. He was himself overthrown six months later by Yoweri Museveni.

Ortega, Daniel : He is the President of Nicaragua.

Ozal, Turgut : He is the Prime Minister of Turkey.

Pal, Miss Bachendri : She is the first Indian woman to scale Mount Everest. She set her foot on the world's highest peak (8,848 metres) "Sagarmatha", as Everest is called by Nepalese, through traditional South Col route along with two male members, the mountaineering Inspector, Lhatoo Dorjee, 39, and a Nepalese Sherpa guide, Sardar Ang Dorjee on May 23, 1984. Hailing from Uttarkashi (U.P.), she is the first unmarried girl to have climbed Everest. The other four, who reached the Everest summit before her, were married. She had successfully climbed Nanda Devi in 1981 and now she became the fifth woman in the world to climb Everest after Mrs. Junko Tabei of Japan, Mrs. Phun Tang of China, Mrs. Wanda Rutkiewicz of Poland and Mrs. Hannelore Smiltz of West Germany.

Pandit, Mrs. Vijayalakshmi : She is the sister of late Jawaharlal Nehru. She was the first woman Minister of an Indian State (U.P.). She also became the first woman President of the United Nations General Assembly.

Papandreou, Andreas : The 67-year-old Prime Minister of Greece was the chief guest at the Republic Day parade in 1986.

Parasaran, K. : He is the Attorney General of India. He has been reappointed for the second three-year term for the Legal Adviser to the Government of India. Prior to August 1983, he was Solicitor-General of India.

Parthasarathy, G. : He is the former Chairman of the high-powered Policy Advisory Committee.

Patel, Pannalal : The 75-year-old Gujarati writer is the recipient of the Bharatiya Jnanpith Award for 1985. The award was conferred on him in Dec. 1986 for his novel *Manvini Bhavai*, which was written 39 years ago. *Manvini Bhavai* is often compared to the Gujarati classic *Saraswathichandra* written by Goverdhanram.

Pathak, Raghunandan Swarup : The seniormost Judge of the Supreme Court was on December 21, 1986 sworn in as the 18th Chief Justice of India. He has succeeded Mr. Justice P.N. Bhagwati, who retired after 26 years as Judge and less than two years

as the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court.

Pathak, G. S. : An eminent jurist, he was Vice-President of India from 1969 to 1974

Patil, Mrs. Pratibha Devi Singh : The 52-year-old member of the Rajya Sabha is the present Deputy Chairman of Rajya Sabha

Pedersen, Dr. Charles J. : The American researcher is the recipient of the 1987 Nobel Prize for Chemistry which he shares with another American and a French researcher.

Perez, Dr. Alan Garcia : The 36-year-old young charismatic President, who was on an official visit to India, was the chief guest at the Republic Day parade in 1987. He had come to India for the Africa Fund summit.

Perez de Cuellar, Javier : He is the Secretary-General of the United Nations and began his second term in January 1987.

Pervez, Arshad : The Pakistani-born Canadian citizen, who was indicted in July 1987 for trying to smuggle into his homeland maraging steel and beryllium in violation of the U.S. nuclear non-proliferation laws, and bribing a customs undercover agent to get a licence for their export, has been held guilty in a Philadelphia Court and sentenced to five years imprisonment.

Pfaff, Dr. Anita : The 45-year-old Professor of Economics at the University of Augsburg, Federal Republic of Germany, and the only daughter of Netaji Subhash Chandra Bose, was on her visit to India in January 1987 in connection with the birth centenary celebrations of her father. Her mother, Emile, now 76, lives in Austria and has never visited India.

Pillai, Thakazhi Sivasankar : The 73-year-old Malayalam writer, author of such famous novels like *Chemmeen*, *Ramitanthathi* and *Kayar*, is the recipient of the Bharatiya Jnanpith Award for literature for 1984. He is the third Malayalam writer to be so honoured.

Planinc, Mrs. Milka : She is the former Prime Minister of Yugoslavia.

Pol Pot : The murderer of a million of his fellow Kampuchians during the four years (1975-79) that he occupied the seat of power, retired as commander of the guerilla Khmer Rouge force in Sept. 1985.

Polanyi, John C. : The 58-year-old German-born Canadian professor at the University of Toronto is the joint recipient of the 1986 Nobel Prize for Chemistry.

Pope John Paul II : The Vicar of Christ to 840 million Catholics the world over, he was on a 10-day State visit to India from February 1, 1986. He is the second Pope to visit India—the first was Pope Paul VI who paid a three-day visit in November-December 1964. But this is the first ever visit of the Pope as a State guest. He is the spiritual head of the powerful Roman Catholic church. His gesture of kissing the soil of the country on his arrival has endeared him to many people.

Pradhan, Arti : The 14-year-old Thane (Maharashtra) schoolgirl became the second Indian girl to swim the English channel on August 7, 1987 when she crossed the seas separating Great Britain

and France to emulate the feat first performed by her compatriot, coincidentally named Arti (Saha), more than two decades ago. The five foot five inch tall tenth standard girl, weighing 63 kg, completed the 20 nautical miles course from Dover in England to Calais in France in 12 hours, 33 minutes.

Prasad, L.V. : The maker of films in Hindi, Tamil, Telugu and Kannada, he is the 14th recipient of the Dadasaheb Phalke Award for 1982.

Premadasa, Ranaasinghe : He is the Prime Minister of Sri Lanka.

Proseryd, Rolf : The Hong Kong based correspondent of the Swedish Radio was in the news for reporting on the alleged payment of commissions to Indian politicians and officials by the Swedish armament firm, Bofors, for the supply of fieldguns.

Pym, Francis : A former Foreign Minister who was sacked by the British Prime Minister, Mrs. Margaret Thatcher, in 1983 has formed a rebel group of parliamentarians. Mrs Thatcher is facing a strong challenge to her leadership from this group of 32 MPs belonging to the ruling Conservative Party which has dedicated to steering the party back to traditional Toryism.

Rabuka, Lt.-Col. Sitiveni Steve : The 38-year-old third highest ranking officer in the Royal Fijian Armed Forces changed the face of Fiji. The Indian-dominated and popularly-elected Government of Dr. Timoci Bavadra was overthrown. He suspended the 17-year-old Constitution and himself became the Head of State. Later in December 1987 he transferred the power from military rule to an unelected civilian Government.

Rajagopal, Visvanathan : The Director for Europe, West Asia and North Africa, has been promoted to the newly established position of Vice-President of the World Bank. He is the first Indian to be named to the ranking job.

Rajinder, Dr. Singh : The 43-year-old Indian dentist from Theog in Himachal Pradesh has won the world typewriting championship for the second time in what the International Federation of Shorthand and Typewriting in Rome called a remarkable performance of speed and accuracy on a mechanical typewriter. He typed at an average 466 key strokes a minute without mistake in a 10-minute accuracy trial and at 493 strokes a minute at more than 99.97 per cent accuracy in 30-minute speed test. A good office typist types at about 300 strokes a minute.

Rajneesh, Bhagwan : The 55-year-old spiritual head, who wound up his lucrative Indian ashram in Pune and escaped to the U.S. some years ago in mysterious circumstances, was on November 9, 1985 released on paying a fine of \$400,000 (about Rs. 50 lakh) after 12 days and a cross-country trip in Federal custody in the U.S. after he pleaded innocent to immigration and fraud charges. He has

finally returned to India.

Ramachandran, Mrs. Janaki : The 62-year-old film star of yesteryears, who had succeeded her husband, Mr. M.G. Ramachandran as Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu, had to resign on January 30, 1988 when the President, Mr. R. Venkataraman, dismissed her 24-day-old Government and took over the State's administration.

Ramanna, Dr. Raja : The 62-year-old eminent nuclear physicist is the former Chairman of the Atomic Energy Commission. He had succeeded Dr. H.N. Sethna. He is the recipient of a number of awards and prizes. He is the architect of India's first peaceful nuclear explosion at Pokhran in 1974. He was instrumental in building Apsara, India's first atomic reactor, and Purvima, the more recent fast breeder reactor at Trombay.

Ramaswamy, M. A. M. : The 56-year-old lover of all sports and President of the Indian Hockey Federation resigned from the Indian hockey scene on May 19, 1987. He has been succeeded by Mr. Raghunandan Prasad of the Indian Airlines.

Rama Rao, N. T. : The 63-year-old film idol-turned politician who founded his Telugu Desam party in April 1982, is the Chief Minister of Andhra Pradesh. His party won by more than two-thirds majority in the elections held for the Assembly on January 5, 1983 defeating Congress Party which had ruled the State since its formation 26 years ago. He is a teetotaler, and neither smokes nor chews paan. In his three-decade film career, he has never used cosmetics or perfumes. He was dismissed by the Governor, Mr. Ram Lal, on August 1, 1984 but made a triumphant return to power exactly after a month. He was in the news in January 1988 when the Andhra Pradesh High Court held him guilty in allegations of corruption by a Congress(I) leader.

Ramphal, Shridath : The Secretary General of the Commonwealth visited India in January 1987.

Ranga, Prof. N. G. : The 87-year-old former member of Parliament and former President of the Swatantra Party founded by Rajaji, who has had a chequered career in the academic and political arena, is the recipient of the Nehru Literacy Award for this year.

Ranganathananda, Swami : The 79-year-old head of the Ramakrishna Math in Hyderabad is the first recipient of the prestigious Indira Gandhi award for national integration for 1985. The award, instituted by the Indian National Congress to mark its centenary, consists of Rs. 1 lakh and a citation.

Rao, Prof. U. R. : The 55-year-old brilliant scientist and former Director of the Satellite Division of the Indian Space Research Organisation since its inception, is the Chairman of the Space Commission and Indian Space Research Organisation. He succeeded Prof. Satish Dhawan who retired on September 20, 1984. One of the leading space scientists in the world, he became

the ISRO Director in 1972. The first Indian satellite, "Aryabhata" was designed, fabricated and launched in 1975 under his guidance. The team under his leadership has so far designed various rockets and satellites including INSAT-1B.

Rautroy, Satchidanand : The 70-year-old latter of modern Oriya poetry is the recipient of the 1986 Bharatiya Jnanpith Award for excellence in creative literary writing in Indian languages. He is the second Oriya writer to be honoured with the award, sponsored by Bharatiya Jnanpith, a cultural institute devoted to oriental research and literary publications, which carries a cash prize of Rs. 1.50 lakh.

Ravi Shankar : The sitar maestro of international fame is the recipient of the Padma Vibhushan given to him in 1981. He is the younger brother of late Uday Shankar, the famous artiste and exponent of Indian dance.

Ray, Satyajit : India's renowned film personality is the recipient of the prestigious Dadasaheb Phalke Award for 1985, the country's topmost award in the field of films named after the father of the Indian cinema, who is credited with having made India's first film, "Raja Harishchandra". In his early thirties, Mr. Ray had made his first feature film, "Pathar Panchali" in 1955 and instantly shot into prominence. He has been riding the crest of popularity for his perceptive and original concept in film making ever since. He has had the honour of heading the jury for the international film festivals held in 1965, 1974 and 1977.

Reagan, Ronald : A former radio sports announcer, a screen actor and a very successful columnist and newscaster is the President of the United States of America. He was re-elected for a second term of four years by handing a crushing defeat to his forceful Democratic challenger, Mr. Walter F. Mondale, on November 7, 1984. He formally began his second term on January 20, 1985.

Rebelro, Julio Francia : A name known as one of the most efficient and straightforward police officers in the country today. He is now the Director-General of Police in the troubled State of Punjab. He had successfully organised the "Operation Search" at the Golden Temple in Amritsar by the Punjab Police, the para-military forces and some commandos on April 30, 1986. About 300 persons were rounded up in the action to clear the Temple complex of militants. He escaped a terrorist attack on October 3, 1986.

Reddy, B. Nagi : The 75-year-old patriarch of South Indian Cinema is the recipient of the Dadasaheb Phalke Award for 1986 which was conferred on him in September 1987. He had founded the *Andhra Jyoti*, a socio-political monthly, in 1945 and is the brain behind starting *Chandamama* in Telugu and Tamil. *Chandamama* is now published in 13 languages, including English.

Reddy, Dr. Raj : The India-born American, who heads the Carnegie-Mellon University (CMU) Robotics Institute—considered the world's largest industry financed centre for research on robotics and manufacturing technologies—is now being hailed all over the world as one of the topmost experts in the fast growing science of robotics and artificial intelligence. The computers he is trying to build, would know how to listen to people.

Rene, France Albert : He is the President of Seychelles.

Richards, Vivian : The West Indies captain eclipsed Kapil Dev's batting record when he thundered his way to a World Cup record score of 181 while playing against Sri Lanka in a Group "B" match of the Reliance Cup in Karachi on October 13, 1987. Kapil Dev's 175 not out for India against Zimbabwe at Tunbridge Wells in the 1983 World Cup in England was the previous highest. Only Richards himself has made a higher score in all one-day internationals—his 189 not out against England at Old Trafford, Manchester, in 1984.

Ride, Sally K. : The 35-year-old, brown-haired, blue-eyed space engineer is the first American woman to make a second space trip in October 1984 in Challenger's sixth flight. She was first catapulted into outer space as a member of the crew of the space shuttle Challenger in June, 1983.

Rikhye, Gen. Indarjit : The 71-year-old Indian General specialising in UN peace-keeping operations, is recipient of the UNESCO's peace prize. He was military adviser to the late UN Secretary-General, Mr. Dag Hammarskjöld, during the 1960s Congo crisis and later served as commander of the UN forces in the Sinai peninsula before the 1967 West Asia war.

Rohrer, Heinrich : The 54-year-old Swiss is the co-recipient of one-half of the 1986 Nobel Prize for Physics which he shared with Gerd Binnig of Switzerland.

Romanenko, Yuri : The 43-year-old Soviet cosmonaut returned to earth on December 29, 1987 after 326 days in space aboard the 'Mir' orbital complex. He broke the previous space endurance record of remaining in space for 287 days set in 1984 by three other cosmonauts. The most striking thing about his return from space was that he was able to walk unaided within hours of being unpacked from his re-entry capsule. His predecessors in the extra-terrestrial endurance stakes had to be carried round for weeks in sedan chairs while they recovered from their zero-gravity ordeal.

Rubbia, Carlo : The 53-year-old Italian Professor of Physics at Harvard University in the United States is the co-recipient of the Nobel Prize in Physics for 1984.

Rushdie, Salman : The 39-year-old author of award-winning book *Midnight's Children* along with the publishers, had apologised to the late Prime Minister, Mrs. Indira Gandhi, for the passage he wrote concerning her and her family in the book. The apologies

were made in response to a libel writ filed by Mrs. Gandhi against him and his publishers. He is also the author of *Shame* and recipient of the 1981 Booker Prize.

Ruaka, Ernst : The 80-year-old Berlin professor is the recipient of one-half of the 1986 Nobel Prize in Physics for pioneering work on electron microscopes.

Ryzhkov, Nikolai : The Soviet Prime Minister was on his first official visit to India in November 1987 and was the chief guest at the inauguration of the countrywide Soviet Festival, which was opened in New Delhi on November 21. He has offered suitable financial package to India, which includes new Soviet-aid projects. His visit was in their tradition of warm and friendly relations between India and the Soviet Union and of exchanges of high level visits between the two countries.

Sakharov, Dr. Andrei : The 66-year-old eminent nuclear scientist, better known as "the father of the Soviet hydrogen bomb", was on December 19, 1986 permitted to return to Moscow from the seven-year internal exile and pursue science studies. The authorities also granted his wife, Mr. Yelena Bonner, a pardon so that she could accompany him. Dr. Sakharov has been one of the Soviet Union's leading dissidents. He was awarded the Nobel Peace Prize in 1975 for his contribution to human rights. He was arrested after criticising the 1979 Soviet intervention in Afghanistan. His wife (63) was ordered confined to Gorky in 1984 on charges of anti-Soviet slander.

Salam, Prof. Abdus : He is the first Pakistani to receive a Nobel Prize. The physicist, who works in Italy, shared the 1979 Physics Prize with two American scientists for developing a formula to join together the weak and electromagnetic forces in the atom, a feat which even Einstein could not achieve.

Salk, Dr. Jonas : He is the discoverer of anti-polio vaccine and is now the Director of Salk Institute of Biotechnological Studies, San Diego, U.S.A.

Salman Abdul Aziz Al-Saud, Sultan : The 30-year-old Saudi Prince and nephew of King Fahd is the first Arab astronaut. Besides five Americans, he and the French astronaut Patrick Baudry were members of the crew of the U.S. space shuttle "Discovery", which blasted into space on June 17, 1985.

Samaranch, Juan Antonio : The Spanish industrialist and diplomat is the President of the International Olympic Committee. He succeeded Lord Killanin of Ireland.

Sanchez, Oscar Arias : The 46-year-old British educated President of Costa Rica is the recipient of the 1987 Nobel Peace Prize which he won "for his work for peace in Central America."

Sanger, Prof. Fredrick : The British professor at the Cambridge University won the Nobel Prize for the second time. He shared the 1980 Nobel Chemistry Prize with Prof. Paul Berg of Stanford University in California and Prof. Walter Gilbert of

Harvard University. He has previously won the Nobel Chemistry Prize in 1958 for his work in chemical codebreaking of proteins, the building blocks of living matter.

Santos, Jose Eduardo Dos : The President of Angola was on a three-day official visit to India from April 1, 1987. This was the first ever visit of an Angolan President to India.

Saouma, Dr. Edouard : He is the Director-General of the UN's Rome-based Food and Agriculture Organisation.

Sarkaria, R. S. : A former Judge of the Supreme Court headed the one-man commission appointed by the Union Government to go into Centre-State relations. The report submitted by the commission was released in January 1988.

Sathe, Bhagyashree : The national women's chess champion is the first Indian woman grandmaster.

Sauve, Mrs. Jeanne : The 65-year-old crusader for women's rights, parliamentarian, art and youth movement leader and journalist, is Canada's twenty-third Governor General. She is the first woman to hold the office of Governor-General in the Commonwealth.

Savitskaya, Svetlana : The 37-year-old Soviet cosmonaut became the first woman to walk in space. She left the Salyut-7 space station on July 27, 1984 to do a welding job on the outside of the orbital complex. She is the only woman to have made two space flights. She is also the second woman to go into space, almost 20 years after the first woman Soviet cosmonaut Valentina Tereshkova orbited the earth in Vostok-6 in 1963.

Selfart, Jaroslav : The 86-year-old Czechoslovak dissident poet is the recipient of the Nobel Prize for Literature for 1984.

Sema, Hokiahe : He was sworn in as the 11th Chief Minister of Nagaland on November 22, 1987.

Senghor, Dr. Leopold Sedar : The former President of Senegal is the recipient of the Jawaharlal Nehru Award for International Understanding for 1982.

Sen, Mihir : He is India's well-known long-distance swimmer. A lawyer by profession, he holds the world record in long-distance swimming. He is the first Indian ever to have swam the English Channel.

Sethi, Geet : The tall Indian retained the World amateur billiards championship title in Belfast (Northern Ireland) on August 2, 1987. He thus equalled former Indian World champion Wilson Jones, who had won the title twice and is now one title away from equalling Michael Ferreira's feat.

Sethi, Dr. Pramod Karan : He is the winner of the Guinness Award for his "Jaipur Foot". He is a much-decorated pioneer. He won the Ramon Magsaysay Award in 1981, Padma Shri in 1981, Republic Day Award for outstanding service by the Rajasthan Government in 1980 and Dr. B.C. Roy National Award in 1979. His "Jaipur Foot" is most suited to the life style of the Indians,

especially rural Indians.

Sethna, Homi Nusserwanji (b. 1903) : He is the former Chairman of the Atomic Energy Commission. He won the Shanti Swarup Bhatnagar Memorial Award for Engineering Science in 1960. He was awarded Padma Shri in 1959 and Padma Bhushan in 1966.

Shah, Jayant : The 43-year-old Kenyan became the proud winner of the Sixth Himalayan Car Rally for the fourth consecutive year in October 1985.

Shakuntala Devi, Mrs. : She has earned the fame on her mathematical wizardry, which has left audiences awestruck all over the world. She has demonstrated more than once that she can beat computers all ends up.

Shantaram, V. : The 86-year-old actor, director and producer, who has dominated the Indian film scene for over three decades, is the recipient of the Dadasaheb Phalke award for 1985. No single being in the national film industry, which is a world leader, has such a record to his credit: 95 films, including 85 features and 11 documentaries, out of which he has directed 55 and also starred in 23. The last bastion of the silent movie era, he has dominated the Indian film industry for 67 years.

Sharma, Squadron Leader Rakesh : He is the first Indian cosmonaut to go into space. He, with his two fellow Soviet cosmonauts, soared into space aboard the Soyuz T-11 for a historic rendezvous with the orbiting laboratory Salyut-7 from Baikonour cosmodrome in the U.S.S.R. on April 3, 1984. The 32-year-old Patiala-born ace test pilot became the world's 138th cosmonaut and the 11th to fly with Soviet cosmonauts in the intercosmos programme.

Sharma, Shankar Dayal : The former Governor of Maharashtra was on September 3, 1987 sworn in as the eighth Vice-President of India. He has succeeded Mr. R. Venkataraman, who became President of India in July 1987. He is the third candidate to be elected unanimously to the office of the Vice-President—the other two being Sarvapalli Radhakrishnan in 1952 and 1957 and Mr. M. Hidayatullah in 1979.

Shastry, Ravi : The 25-year-old all-rounder was chosen to lead the Indian team in the three-nation 1988 Sharjah Cup Limited overs cricket championship. He had set a world record for the fastest double century and emulated former West Indies captain, Sir Garfield Sobers' feat of hitting six sixes in an over when scoring an unbeaten 200 for Bombay against Baroda in the drawn Ranji Trophy match at the Wankhede Stadium in Bombay on January 10, 1985.

Shavardnadze, Eduard A. : The 58-year-old party chief in the Republic of Georgia had succeeded Mr. Andrei Gromyko as Foreign Minister of the Soviet Union.

Shourie, Arun : The 45-year-old Editor of *Indian Express* is the recipient of the 1982 Ramon Magsaysay Award for journalism, literature and creative communication arts.

Shrestha, Manichman Singh : The former Speaker of the Nepalese National Pancha-

yat is the present Prime Minister of Nepal.

Shultz, George : He is the U.S. Secretary of State.

Slazon, Domingo L. : He is the Director-General of the United Nations Industrial Development Organisation.

Simon, Claude : The 74-year-old wine grower in the Pyrenees and a pioneer of the French "Nouveau Roman" in the 1980s is the recipient of the 1985 Nobel Prize for Literature.

Sinowatz, Fred : The Austrian Chancellor resigned on June 9, 1986 in the wake of the former United Nations Secretary General, Dr. Kurt Waldheim's controversial election as President. He was succeeded by Mr. Franz Vranitzky, the 50-year-old Finance Minister.

Sivaramakrishnan, Lakshmanan : The promising youngster from Madras, while playing in only his second Test against the England team in Bombay in December 1984, he bagged 12 wickets in the match and joined the select band of bowlers who have achieved this distinction. He was adjudged man of the series of the India-England cricket series which concluded in Kanpur on January 5, 1985.

Soares, Mario : The 63-year-old lawyer with an international reputation is Portugal's first civilian President in 60 years. He succeeded Gen. Antonio Ramalho Eanes.

Sobhraj, Charles Gurmukh : The 43-year-old internationally wanted criminal, along with six others—all described as "belonging to the gallery of super rogues"—escaped from the Tihar Jail on March 16, 1986. After a nationwide hunt, he along with David Hall, the British national who is believed to have helped him escape, was arrested by the Maharashtra police officers in a bar at Porvorim village, in Goa.

Sokolov, Marshal Sergei : The Soviet Defence Minister was on May 30, 1987 removed and replaced by General Dmitri Yazov of the Army. His removal followed the violation of Soviet air space by a young West German pilot who landed his light plane near the Kremlin.

Sokomanu, Adl George : The President of Vanuatu was on a four-day official visit to India in December 1987.

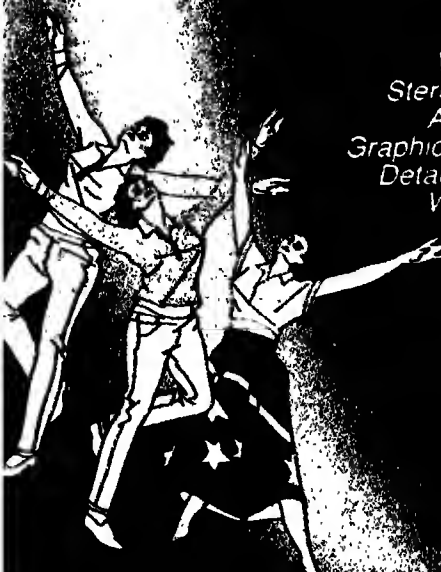
Solow, Robert M. : The 63-year-old American professor of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology in Cambridge, Massachusetts, is the recipient of the 1987 Nobel Prize for Economics for describing the key role that technological progress plays in economic growth.

Solzhenitsyn, Dr. Alexander : He is the famous Russian author known for his controversial book *The Gulag Archipelago*. He is also the author of *August 1914* and *First Circle*. He lives in exile and is the 11th recipient of the 1983 Templeton Prize for progress in religion. The Prize is worth more than \$170,000 and is the largest in the world.

Soond, Anita : The 22-year-old long distance swimming ace set an Asian record
(Continued on page 51)

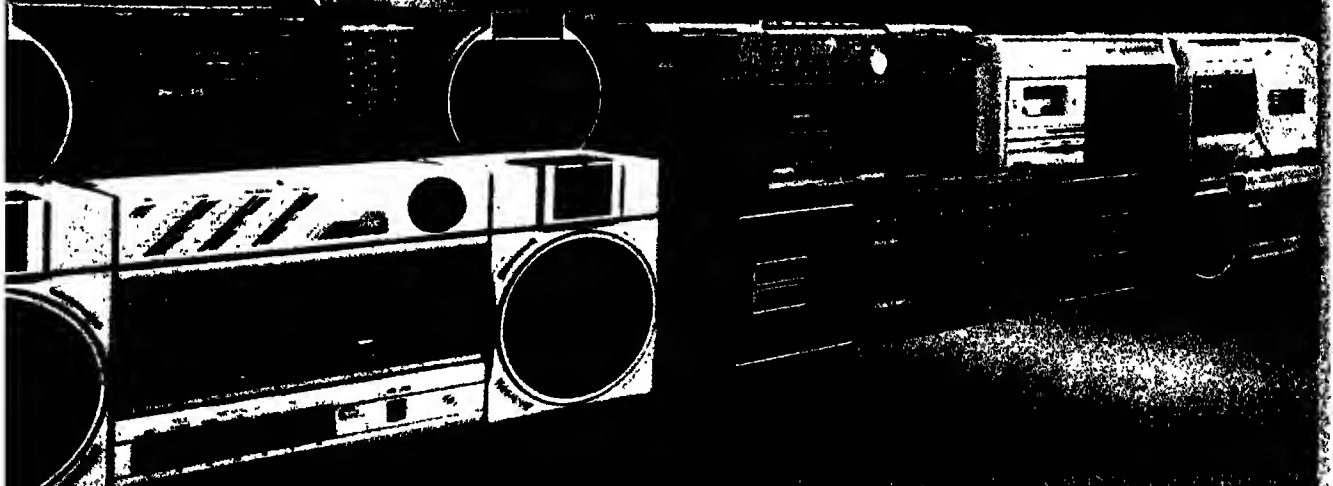


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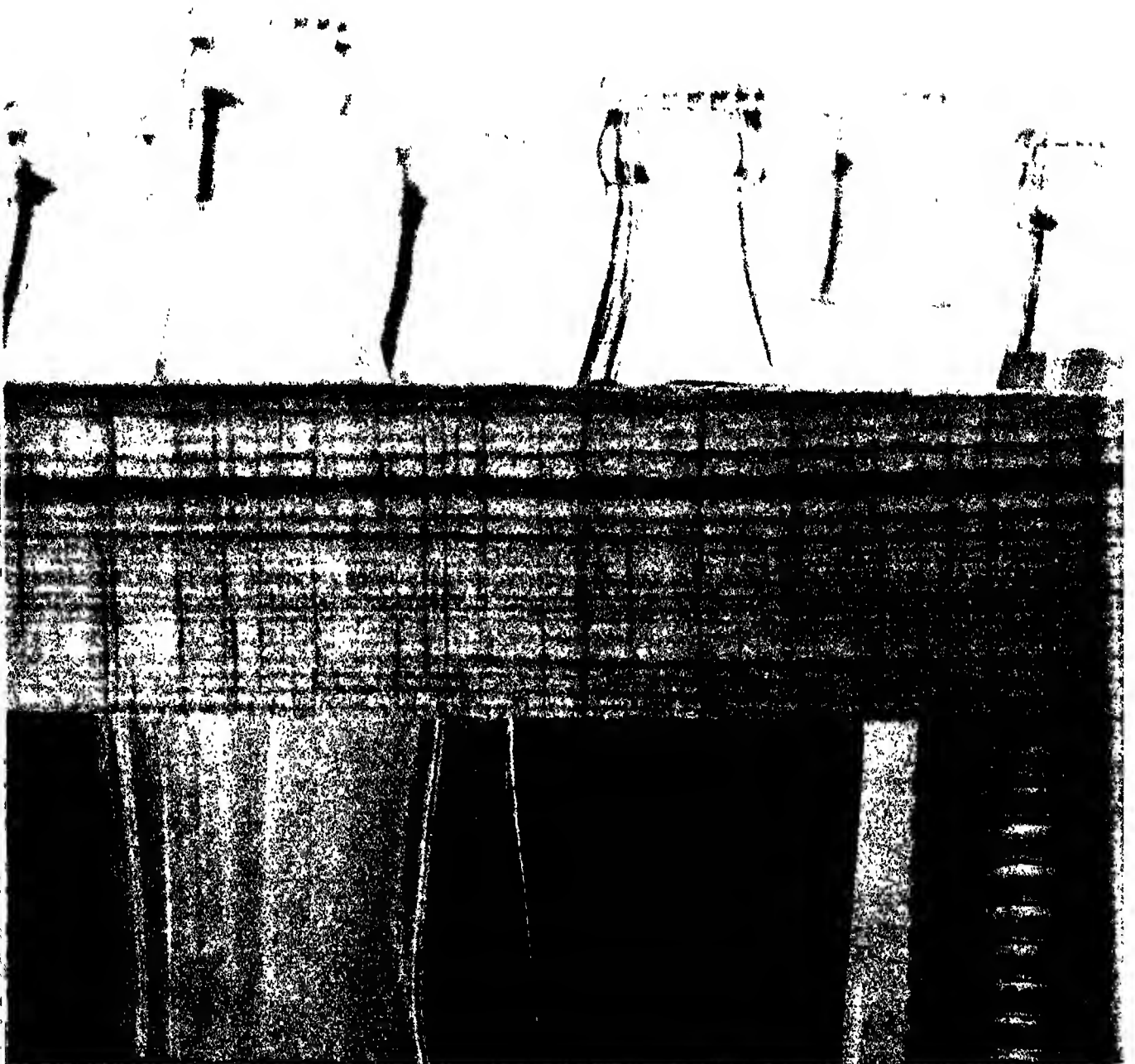
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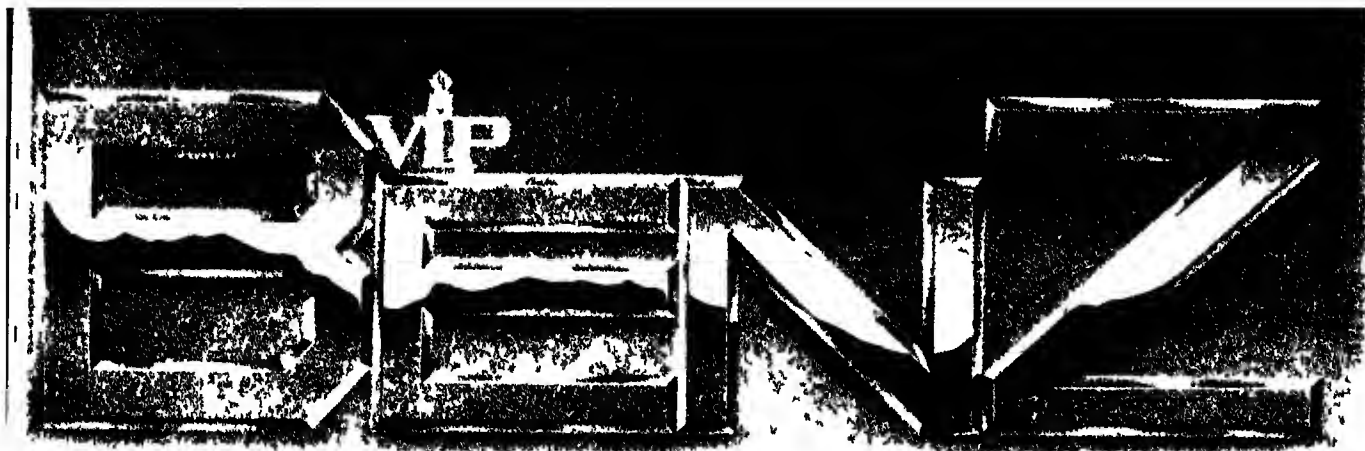


ins no fruit juice or fruit pulp.

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German perfection. It need not be. New VIP Band. precision to men's underwear. You have the most comfortable. And you have the most reliable imported rubber elastic. The rest is sheer perfection. All perfect. All German.

(Continued from page 46)

in swimming the English Channel. She broke the Asian record, for both men and women, by crossing the 20 nautical mile stretch of sea set between Dover and Calais in 8 hours and 15 minutes on August 18, 1987 to set the fourth fastest time in the long history of Channel swim.

Soyinka, Wole : The 53-year-old forceful writer of novels and plays is the first African winner of the Nobel Prize for Literature.

Srinivasan, Dr. M. R. : The Chairman of the Nuclear Power Board, took over as Chairman of the Atomic Energy Commission and Secretary in the Union Atomic Energy Department on February 28, 1987. He has succeeded Dr. Raja Ramanna, who retired. Dr. Srinivasan is the fifth Chairman of the AEC since its constitution in 1948. The late Dr. Homi Bhabha was the first Chairman.

Sriraman, S. : The veteran official, from Tamil Nadu was elected to august office of the President of the Board of Control for Cricket in India in September 1985. He succeeded Mr. N.K.P. Salva.

Stewart, Robert : He is an American astronaut and became the second person to float free in space outside the space shuttle Challenger on February 7, 1984.

Stigler, George : The 75-year-old American professor of Chicago University is the recipient of the Nobel Prize for Economics for 1982.

Stone, Sir Richard : The 74-year-old Briton, one-time assistant to the celebrated economist John Maynard Keynes and colleague of James Meade, is the recipient of the Nobel Prize for Economics for 1984.

Suharto, Gen. : The 65-year-old President of Indonesia, popularly referred to as "Pa Harto", completed 21 years in leadership both as the head of State and Government of Indonesia, since the country's first President, Sukarno, in an order of March 11, 1966, gave emergency powers to Gen. Suharto to restore national security and stability following the abortive coup by the Maoist Indonesian communist party. In February 1967, Gen. Suharto became acting President when Sukarno handed over all powers and was inaugurated President in March 1968 and was re-elected for record fifth term.

Sullivan, Kathy : The American astronaut became America's first woman spacewalker on October 11, 1984 when she floated outside the shuttle "Challenger" with a male colleague to test tools and techniques for refuelling spent satellites.

Sundarji, General K. : He is the 14th Chief of the Army Staff and had succeeded General A.S. Vaidya on February 1, 1986.

Sungare Sherpa : The 34-year-old Sherpa guide from Nepal is the first man to climb Everest four times. He climbed Mount Everest earlier in 1979, 1981 and 1982.

Swaminathan, M. S. : The noted agricultural scientist and former Member of the Planning Commission is the recipient of the first General Foods World Food Prize for 1987 (\$ 200,000) for his contribution to the

improvement of the quality, quantity and availability of the world food supply. He also won 1986 Albert Einstein world award of science for outstanding scientific contribution and life-long dedication to science. He is presently the Director General of the Philippines-based International Rice Research Institute.

Swaran Singh : He is the former External Affairs Minister of India.

Szabo, Ecterina : The 20-year-old Romanian sensation captured three gold medals in the gymnastics competition in 1984 Olympiad. She became the eighth woman—and the fourth Romanian—to score a perfect 10 in Olympic competition.

Tabel, Junko : A Japanese housewife is the first woman to climb Mount Everest on May 16, 1975.

Tahliani, Admiral R. H. : The former Chief of the Naval Staff. Who had succeeded Admiral O.S. Dawson, who retired on November 30, 1984. He has now been succeeded by Admiral J.S. Nadkarni.

Takehita, Noboru : The 63-year-old Secretary-General of the Liberal Democratic Party was appointed Prime Minister of Japan on Nov. 6, 1987 in succession to Mr. Yasuhiro Nakasone. He automatically became the Prime Minister after he was confirmed the new party chief on Oct. 31, 1987.

Tanaka, Kakuei : The former Japanese Prime Minister was on October 12, 1983 found guilty of taking a 500-million-yen (about Rs. 2.2 crore) bribe from the Lockheed Aircraft Corporation and sentenced to four years in prison and a fine equivalent to bribe.

Tata, J. R. D. : The 82-year-old father of the Indian civil aviation made history when he piloted the De Havilland Leopard Moth from Karachi to Bombay via Ahmedabad on October 15, 1982 re-enacting a similar flight made in 1932 to inaugurate civil aviation in the country.

Taube, Prof. Henry : The Canadian-born professor of Stanford University is the recipient of the 1983 Nobel Prize for Chemistry.

Teller, Edward : The 77-year-old Hungarian-born contemporary of Dr. Albert Einstein is known as father of the hydrogen bomb.

Teresa, Mother : The 77-year-old Albanian-born nun, who had dedicated herself for the destitutes in Calcutta, was conferred with the prestigious Order of Merit by Queen Elizabeth at Rashtrapati Bhavan on November 24, 1983. She is recipient of world's top awards including Nobel Prize for 1979 and Bharat Ratna in 1978.

Tereshkova, Valentina : The Soviet cosmonaut is the first woman to make a space flight aboard Vostok-VI in June 1963. She visited India in April 1986 to participate in the International Conference of World Women Parliamentarians for Peace.

Thakkar, Justice M. P. : A sitting judge of the Supreme Court headed the one-man commission of inquiry to inquire into the assassination of Mrs. Indira Gandhi on

October 31, 1984.

Thambidurai, M. : The 41-year-old member from the AIADMK is the Deputy Speaker of the Eighth Lok Sabha.

Thatcher, Margaret : The grocer's daughter from Midlands town of Grantham, Lincolnshire, she is the first woman Prime Minister of the United Kingdom, and indeed of any West European country. Leader of Conservative Party, she secured Landslide victory in the June 1983 elections and gave the party its third successive victory in the general elections on June 12, 1987 and herself became the first Prime Minister in 160 years to win a third term. She became Britain's longest-serving Prime Minister of this century on January 4, 1988, clocking up a record 3,167 straight days at 10 Downing Street since she took office on May 4, 1979. She has overtaken the record set 70 years ago by the Liberal Herbert Asquith, who held sway at 10 Downing Street from April 5, 1908 to Dec. 7, 1916.

Thompson, Daley : The 29-year-old world champion of Britain, became only the second man to win two Olympic decathlon titles but missed equalling the world record by just one point in the 1984 Olympiad. Only one man, American Bob Mathias, who triumphed in 1948 and again 1952, has ever before won two decathlon gold medals.

Tikhonov, Nikolai : The 80-year-old elderly economics specialist is the former Prime Minister of U.S.S.R. He had succeeded Alexei Kosygin after latter's death.

Tinsulanonda, Prem : The 66-year-old former Army General is the Prime Minister of Thailand. He was reappointed to his third term as Prime Minister on August 5, 1986 by King Bhumibol Adulyadej.

Tohra, Gurcharan Singh : In a hotly contested election in Amritsar on November 30, 1986, he was elected President of the Shiromani Gurdwara Prabandhak Committee (SGPC) for the 14th time.

Tomo, Dr. Oliver : He is the President of the African National Congress.

Tonegawa, Dr. Susumu : The 48-year-old Japanese professor at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology is the winner of the 1987 Nobel Prize for Physiology and Medicine for his discovery of "the genetic principle for generation of antibody diversity." He is the seventh Japanese Nobel Prize winner, but the first for Physiology and Medicine.

Torres, Osel Iza : The two-year-old Spanish boy was installed as the head of the Kopan monastery located near Kathmandu in Nepal on March 12, 1987. The world's youngest Lama has been identified as a reincarnation of Lama Thubten Yeshe, the famous Tibetan monk, who passed away in 1984.

Tripathi, Kamalapati : The Working President of the Congress (I) resigned from the post on November 12, 1986. He has been a Union Cabinet Minister as well as Chief Minister of U.P.

Twomey, Tim : He is the recipient of the

world's first testicle transplant in 1977. He became the father of a baby on March 25, 1980 at the age of 33.

Tutu, Bishop Desmond : The 56 year old Black South African church leader and anti-apartheid campaigner is the recipient of the Nobel Peace Prize for 1984. He is the second Black resistance leader to win the prize after Albert John Lutuli, former President of the African National Congress, who won it in 1968.

Uemura, Kenji : The 44 year old Japanese is the first man to reach the North Pole across the frozen Arctic Seas.

Usha, P. T. : The 23 year-old Railway official from Kerala was the undisputed queen of the Olympic Stadium in Seoul (South Korea). She came to the tenth Asian Games hoping for six gold medals but got satisfied with four golds and one silver. She and the Chinese gymnast Li Ning topped the individual medals list at the Games. She has been honoured with numerous awards.

Varadarajan, Dr. Srinivasan : An internationally acknowledged expert in organic biochemistry, the 59-year-old industrial scientist is the former Director General of the Council for Scientific and Industrial Research. A recipient of Padma Bhushan in 1985. He was appointed Chief Consultant in the Planning Commission in January 1986.

Vasamma, M. D. : Kerala's versatile she is gold medalist of the 400-metre hurdles for women which was held only for the second time in the Asian Games in New Delhi.

Vengsarkar, Dilip : One of the most distinguished batsmen India has produced, he has been chosen as one of the 'Five Cricketers of the Year'—a great honour for any cricketer who has played in the previous English season—in the 1987 edition of Wisden Almanac, the "Bible of Cricket". According to a new ranking system unveiled in London on June 17, 1987, he was ranked as the best batsman. He is the 12th Indian to be given that honour. He captained the Indian cricket team in the first three Tests against West Indies in India in 1987.

Venkataraman, R. : The 77 year-old lawyer-turned-politician and former Vice President was sworn in as the eighth President of the Indian Republic on July 25, 1987. He had defeated his Opposition rival, Mr Justice V R Krishna Iyer, a former Judge of the Supreme Court, by an overwhelming majority. He succeeded Mr Zail Singh whose five-year term ended on July 24.

Venkataramiah, E. S. : The judge of the Supreme Court was the head of the Punjab-Haryana territorial commission. According to the report submitted by him to the Union Government, 70,000 acres of land is to be transferred from Punjab to Haryana in lieu of Chandigarh. The commission had identified 45,000 acres of land and had left an identification of remaining 25,000 acres to the Centre itself or by another commission to be appointed by it.

Vishwanath Pratap Singh : The Union Defence Minister resigned from the Union

Cabinet on April 12, 1987 under pressure from his party and ministerial colleagues which had been building up because of controversies over the Fairfax affair and the commission in a Defence deal. He is the second Defence Minister to quit amid controversy. The only other Defence Minister to quit under controversial circumstances was the late V K Krishna Menon.

Waldheim, Dr. Kurt : The 68-year-old former Secretary-General of the United Nations (1972-81) is the President of Austria. He had won the presidential election on June 8, 1986, as voters rejected accusations that he was involved in Nazi war crimes more than 41 years ago.

Walesa, Lech : The 44 year-old Polish labour leader and founder of Poland's now outlawed Solidarity labour federation is the recipient of the 1983 Nobel Peace Prize.

Wangchuk, Jigme Singhye : He is the King of Bhutan.

Watson, Harold Ray : The 54 year-old American missionary is the recipient of the 1985 Ramon Magsaysay Award for international understanding for developing the sloping agricultural land technology to check soil erosion and restore fertility to help the poorest of small tropical farmers.

Weigeratorfer, Ulla : The 20-year-old blonde Viennese beauty was crowned Miss World 1987 at London's Royal Albert Hall on November 12, 1987. The blue-eyed five-foot 11 inch (1.8-metre) veterinary science student victor won £30,000 in prize money.

Weinberger, Caspar : The United States Secretary of Defence resigned on November 5, 1987 after nearly seven years in office. He has been succeeded by the National Security Adviser, Mr Frank Carlucci. A confidant of the US President, Mr Ronald Reagan, for more than two decades, he left the administration at the time when United States was on the verge of an agreement with the Soviet Union on controlling intermediate range missiles and was continuing talks on other nuclear and space weapons.

Weizsäcker, Richard Von : The former mayor of West Berlin and one of the most prominent politicians of Chancellor Helmut Kohl's Christian Democratic Party, is the sixth President of West Germany.

Wiesel, Elie : The 59-year-old naturalised American, who lives in New York and holds a professorship at Boston University, is the recipient of the Nobel Peace Prize for 1986. The Jewish-American author is a survivor of the Nazi holocaust and a pioneer of human rights efforts in the post-World War II era.

Wilson, Mrs. Amrit : The 43-year-old Indian, who is married to an Englishman, is the author of the book *Finding a Voice* which gives a heart-rending account of lives and experiences of the Asian women living in Britain. For her efforts, she was awarded the Martin Luther King Memorial Prize.

Wu Ta-You : The 80-year-old Taiwanese physicist is the recipient of the 1984 Ramon Magsaysay Award for government service. He has been recognised for "designing

Taiwan's move towards the forefront of science in education and practice."

Yamani, Sheikh Ahmed Zaki : Saudi Arabia's Petroleum Minister for more than two decades and a key figure behind the oil embargo of 1973, was relieved of his post by King Fahd. Mr Hisham Nazer, Planning Minister, has been appointed the new Oil Minister.

Yash Pal, Prof. : The 59-year-old space scientist who was Secretary in the Department of Science and Technology Government of India, is the Chairman of the University Grants Commission. A recipient of the Marconi Award, which he received for his contribution (in collaboration with NASA) to the education of the rural masses in India through the Satellite Instructional Television Experiment, and Padma Bhushan in 1976, he was Secretary-General of the Second UN Conference on the Exploration and Peaceful Uses of Outer Space in 1980.

Yuen T. Lee : The 50-year-old researcher at the University of California is the joint recipient of the 1986 Nobel Prize for Chemistry. He was born in Taiwan and emigrated to North America.

Yunus, Mohammed : The 47-year-old economics professor at the Chittagong University, who organised a village bank to extend credit to the peasants of Bangladesh is the recipient of the 1984 Ramon Magsaysay Award for community leadership.

Zahir Shah, Mohammad : The former Afghan king, now living in Rome since he was deposed 14 years ago, has shown his willingness to return home to solve the Afghan tangle but resistance groups operating from Pakistan want to try him in an "Islamic court" for his "sins" during his 40 year rule.

Zail Singh, Giani : A son of the soil in the real sense of the term and hailing from a family of carpenters-turned-farmers, he was the seventh President of India and laid down office on July 24, 1987. He has been succeeded by the former Vice-President, Mr R Venkataraman.

Zakaria, Ahmad Noordin Bin Haji : The 66-year-old auditor-general of Malaysia is the recipient of the 1985 Ramon Magsaysay Award for government service.

Zeeshan Ali : The 18-year-old national champion became the first Indian to win the Indian Masters' Satellite tennis tournament singles title in Calcutta on Jan 31, 1988.

Zhao Ziang : He is the former Prime Minister of China and is the present Chairman of the Communist Party of China.

Zia-ul-Haq, Gen. : The President of Pakistan visited India to witness the second day's play of the third cricket Test between India and Pakistan in Jaipur on February 22, 1987. He had lifted the eight-and-a-half-year-old martial law in Pakistan although he continues as Chief of the Army Staff of Pakistan. He had toppled the Bhutto Government in July 1977 in a bloodless coup, promising to revert the country to civilian rule within 90 days.

Know Your Facts

• What is the importance of the famous festival of 'Phool Walon Ki Sair' held in the Capital?

—Neena Dikshit, New Delhi

'Phool walon ki sair' has been celebrated since the days of the Mughals. It started during the reign of Akbar Shah II (1806-1837). Akbar Shah was not happy with his son, Mirza Jehangir, as his successor. This move was not approved by Avchbald Seton, the then British resident in the Red Fort of Delhi. Mirza Jehangir, a youth of 17, retaliated by using abusive language in open durbar, and by firing a shot at him. The young prince was exiled to Allahabad. His mother, queen Mumtaz Mahal took a vow that if her son were released she would present 'Chadar' of flowers at the Durgah of Khwaja Bakhtiar Kaki at Mehrauli in Delhi.

The prince was subsequently released on the intercession of the same Seton. Queen Mumtaz Mahal redeemed her vow and amongst great rejoicing 'Chadar' of flowers was presented at the Durgah of Khwaja Bakhtiar Kaki and *pankhas* made of flowers were presented at the temple of Yogmaya which became a feature to be celebrated each year after the rainy season by the citizens of Delhi.

The festival continued to be celebrated after the fall of the Mughals during the British days by the Deputy Commissioner with the help of prominent citizens of Delhi. It was, however, discontinued in the year 1942 during the Quit India Movement days. The late Prime Minister Jawaharlal Nehru saw in this festival a 'symbol' of our nation's integration and communal harmony and got it revived in the year 1961, after the lapse of about 20 years. The festival is continuously organised since then by the Anjuman Sair-e-Gul Faroshan.

• What is the difference between the use of 'former' and 'ex-'?

—Supriya Moitra, Murshidabad

These two mean the same thing, but there is a slight difference in usage. The 'ex-' is used for the recent occurring whereas the word 'former' pertains to an occurrence prior to 'ex-'. Here is an example. CSR plans to publish an article in its issue from Dr. J. D. Sethi, Member of the Planning Commission. Before the article is published, Dr. Sethi demits office. The CSR would, therefore, write that this article is by Dr. J. D. Sethi, ex-Member of the Planning Commission. After publication of this article, the office of the Member of the Planning Commission is manned by another renowned economist. If we wish to publish an article by Dr. Sethi now, we would use the word 'former' Member of the Planning Commission.

Let us take another example. When Mr. N. T. Rama Rao took office as Chief Minister of Andhra Pradesh, Mr. Vijayabaskar Reddy became ex-Chief Minister. Mr. B. Venkatram and Mr. T. Arjaiah are former Chief Ministers.

If a man married five times, he can refer only to his fourth wife as ex-wife. The other four are his former wives.

• Who is called the "Tiger of the Snows"?

—Devendra Pandey, Rampura

Tenzing Norgay, who conquered the world's highest peak—Mount Everest (8,848 metres)—with Sir Edmund Hillary in 1953. The Everest hero, who inspired a generation of mountaineers after his historic feat on May 29, 1953, died of chronic lung infection on May 9, 1986 at the age of 72. He was awarded Padma Bhushan in 1959.

• Who wrote "man is born free, and is everywhere in chains" and in which famous book?

—Divya Chaudhury, Bhagalpur

Jean Jacques Rousseau in *Social Contract*.

• What is the difference between a hyperbole and a melosis?

—V. Anand, Hyderabad

A hyperbole is an exaggerated statement not meant to be taken literally. A melosis is a deliberate understatement.

• Who was the first woman Governor of a State in India?

—S. V. Raghupathi, Bangalore

Padmaja Naidu. She was the Governor of West Bengal.

• Which tree grows fastest?

—Najrul Islam, Bhopal

The bamboo. It is not really a tree but a woody or treelike tropical and semitropical grass. Bamboo has been known to grow 16 inches in a day.

• Is alcohol good or bad?

—S. V. Srinivas, Madras

In small amounts alcohol can calm nervous tension and stimulate the appetite. But in larger quantities alcohol can be dangerous. It reduces a person's ability to control his own actions and it also poisons the body.

A person who takes one or two drinks a day does no harm to his health. In fact, he may even benefit from the relaxing effect of the drinks. However, greater quantities of alcohol begin to be harmful. Alcohol acts by numbing parts of the body's central nervous system. After several drinks a person may feel happy and carefree. But he is in fact unable to cope with tasks that require skill and judgement.

More alcohol causes an even greater loss of coordination and the drinker may become unconscious. The alcohol poisons his bloodstream, causing sickness and leaving him with an upset stomach and a hangover.

• Along with the increase in the pay of the President and the Vice-President, the monthly emoluments of Union Ministers and MPs were enhanced. How much are they entitled to now?

—Rajiv Upadhyaya, Chittorgarh

The following chart gives the salary and allowances paid to the parliamentarians, Deputy Ministers, Ministers of State, Cabinet Ministers and Prime Minister previously and now:

	MPs	Deputy Minister	Minister of State	Cabinet Minister	Prime Minister
Salary:					
Present	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
Previous	750	1,750	2,250	2,250	2,250
Daily allowance:					
Present	75 per day	2,250	2,250	2,250	2,250
Previous	" "	" "	" "	" "	" "
Constituency allowance:					
Present	1000	1,250	1,250	1,250	1,250
Previous	500	" "	" "	" "	" "
Sumptuary allowance:					
Present	" "	300	500	1,000	1,500
Previous	" "	" "	250*	500	500
Total:					
Present	2,000+DA	4,000	5,000	5,500	6,000
Previous	750+DA	1,750	2,500	2,750	2,750
Tax free income					
Present	1,000+DA	3,000	4,000	4,500	5,000
Previous	" "	" "	250	500	500

* Only if given independent charge, otherwise nil.

These emoluments were revised after 34 years of combat inflation. Besides the abovementioned monthly income, the Ministers and parliamentarians are entitled to rent-free furnished houses, which have staff quarters, out-houses and gardens. The use of electricity and water is also free. Facilities like telephone, postal services, medical expenses and road, rail or air travel are virtually free, for both Ministers and parliamentarians. What costs them money is food. But for the Prime Minister and the President, even this is totally free.

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Facing The Interview Board

(Right Approach)

The Candidate

Yogesh Chandra Bhasin who is a second division MA (Political Science) from Delhi University is a dynamic young man of average height and medium build. His height can be reckoned around 172 cms but he appears rather tall thanks to the high heeled shoes he has been sporting. Keeping the Delhi summer in mind he has opted for a light grey terrycot safan suit which fits him well and also meets the requirements of the formal occasion. His shining black shoes and dark blue nylon socks match admirably with his safan outfit and make him appear smart and efficient. He has kept his wavy dark well grown hair slightly long but it is properly shampooed and combed after a recent hair cut. His personal hygiene is well attended to and the thin moustache he sports adds to his impressive appearance. Overall, he is successful in creating a first favourable impression by his careful grooming, choice well fitting dress and upright carriage. He walks with confident steps, head held high and chest forward displaying self confidence and resoluteness. By looking at him one cannot but conclude that he is serious about the interview and keen to do well as he has taken the trouble to dress and present himself in the right manner before the Interview Board.

Inter-face with other Candidates

Bhasin finds out that he would be the second candidate to be interviewed on this morning and his interview might start after 10.30 a.m. Nevertheless, to avoid last minute rush and unexpected traffic hold-ups he decides to be at the UPSC office which is the venue for his interview fairly in advance and arrives there around 9.15 a.m. in an auto, avoiding the crowded bus journey and the consequent risk of getting his clothes crumpled. On arrival at the UPSC office, he reports to the reception, shows his call-up instructions and submits the original certificates, documents, etc. for scrutiny. Before leaving the reception office Bhasin takes a good look at the seating plan for the interview, noting the seating arrangements for the chairman and members vis-a-vis the candidate. He also gets his turn for interview and time reconfirmed from the notice-board. At the library he finds a few candidates gathered around at the far corner and having discussions among themselves in low undertones without

disturbing others in the library, reading magazines, journals or books. Bhasin decides to join them and then with the group introduces himself and seeks permission to join them with a friendly and cheerful smile lighting up his countenance.

Bhasin: Good morning friends. I am Yogesh Bhasin, one of the candidates for the Civil Services interview this morning. I could make out that you are all here for the same purpose. If you permit me, I would be delighted to join you and benefit from your views and ideas.

Trivedi: You are most welcome, my dear friend. Shall I say that it would be our privilege and pleasure to have your exalted company? Unfortunately, in our group there are no ladies and I must say it is a pity as two lady candidates are posted for interview in the afternoon. You will agree Mr. Bhasin that one always presents his best when members of the fairer sex are around. Now let me introduce my companions to you. On my left is Mr. Binny of Calcutta but he has nothing to do with cricket. On my right is Mr. Reddy of Hyderabad who in my opinion should be contesting the election as a candidate to the Lok Sabha instead of attempting to get into the IAS.

Binny: Hey, you have not introduced yourself.

Reddy: Mr. Bhasin, let me have the pleasure of presenting Shri Bhishma Narain Trivedi of Allahabad who ought to be in the film industry threatening the super-star status of Mr. Amitabh Bachchan but has decided to try the IAS instead in deference to the wishes of his innumerable girl friends.

Trivedi: Mr. Bhasin, these chaps are just pulling my legs. Please do not take them seriously.

Bhasin: What is the harm? The film line or the political arena is as good as any and could hold better prospects to those who have the aptitude, skill and luck. By the way, just call me as Bhasin since adding Mr. sounds distant and formal.

Reddy: What do you expect to be the first question to you by the Board, Bhasin?

Bhasin: It depends on the information you have provided about yourself in your bio-data or the Board questionnaire. But by and large, all candidates, at some time or other, or asked as to why they opt for the IAS in preference to the private sector where the pay, perks, promotions opportunities are better.

Binny: One of my friends was asked why he did not opt for the armed forces.

Reddy: But his case was different. He was in the NCC for five years, got promoted to the rank of Under Officer and so on.

Bhasin: That is correct. The question

would be pertinent to the individual. If you are doing research or are in the teaching line, they might then ask the reasons which prompted for the switch over. By the way please tell me what other questions were posed by the Board to your friends.

Reddy: I do not understand you Bhasin. The Board is not going to pose the same questions to each candidate. If that is so everybody will be able to give the correct answers.

Trivedi: I suppose, there is something in what Reddy says. For a change he appears to be serious and talking sense.

Bhasin: We can agree with the logic of Reddy to a certain extent but his presumptions and conclusions need not necessarily be correct. Of course, the Board will not repeat the same questions to each candidate. But by getting to know the questions asked of different candidates and by analysing them, we may be able to perceive the general trend.

Binny: You are very right Bhasin and we can definitely benefit by knowing the general approach and trend. If I am not mistaken, you have already met some of those who have earlier been interviewed, learnt about the questions and analysed the trends. If you have no objection, you can share your findings with us.

Reddy: It would be helpful if you start from the very beginning. I mean, you can say how they begin the interview, who all ask questions, what topics are covered and so on.

Bhasin: To start with, either the Chairman or one of the members takes the trouble to put the candidate at ease and makes him fully relaxed. They understand well that a candidate is bound to be tense and could even be nervous. Hence, he is offered a seat and asked some routine questions relating to his educational, home, family background, his hobbies, interests, present occupation and the like. For instance, if the candidate does not belong to Delhi, he may be asked how often he had visited the national capital and how he finds Delhi as compared to say Calcutta or Hyderabad. Thereafter, they smoothly switch over to the interview proper perhaps without the candidate even being aware of it. By and large, the starting point would be related to the information you have furnished in your bio-data or the Board's questionnaire.

Binny: Now, you can tell us about the 'trend' to which you made a reference earlier.

Bhasin: Initially, the Board in my thinking decides as to on what areas a candidate should be questioned from the information provided by him in his bio-data etc. and the

optionals he has chosen and the marks he had scored in the written examination. But this initial arrangement might change in the context of the answers given by the candidate. The views expressed or opinions given or the comments made by a candidate may prompt a Member to probe him at some depth and ask more questions on related matters. Even allowing for such diversions, there is a general pattern.

Trivedi: Please enlighten us on this 'pattern'.

Bhasin: After dealing with your educational, family and residential background, the Board generally probes you in the areas of your earlier or current job experience if any. For instance you might be working in other branches of the Civil Services like the Indian Revenue Service, Audit and Accounts, Indian Railways, Police and so on. Or you might be with the public sector or private enterprise. You may be doing research or may be in the teaching line. You might have been travelling or been abroad. You might even be assisting your father, brother or others in some family business. The Board would be interested to know how you fared there and why you want to change to the IAS.

Reddy: How would the Board know about my previous job experiences.

Binny: Well, Reddy garu, he already told you that all such details could be found in the candidate's bio-data.

Reddy: What if one does not choose to mention them in the bio-data?

Bhasin: *(With a friendly smile)* They could ask you what you have been doing since you graduated and further questions can be asked on the basis of your reply to the original question. Next, there are some other areas or fields in which questions are generally asked and I would like to mention them. For instance, they ask one or two questions about your home State. Then there will be questions on the optional subjects you have offered for the written examination or you have studied at the college or current national and international events and on burning topics of the day, week or month. Lastly, you can also repeat questions on matters of your special interest or where you have distinguished yourself, say, your sports activities, pastime, hobbies etc.

Trivedi: What you think we should do if they ask questions where we do not know the correct answers?

Bhasin: The best thing is to express your regret and state that you do not know the answer.

Reddy: Won't it go against me if I admit my ignorance and keep saying sorry. There could be several questions for which I might not know the correct answers and I have to keep repeating 'sorry' all the time like a parrot.

Bhasin: *(Smiles)* Well, I feel you don't have to worry at all on this score. As you know, the Board is not interested in the extent of your knowledge in specific

subjects at this stage. This aspect has already been taken care of by the written examination. During the interview the Board is more interested in your personality traits and your awareness in general. I would say, the Board now is more concerned with your approach, attitude and reaction. More than what and how much you know, how you present and put across what you do know, counts for a great deal. Thus, the Board will make it a point to find out what you really know and then ask questions in those areas so that you are in a position to give your comments, views, etc.

Binny: I am glad to hear that. It means every candidate will get a fair chance. Now, before you are summoned for the interview, can you briefly tell us, how you prepared yourself for this interview.

Bhasin: *(Smiling)* You see, I have covered my optionals in depth when I prepared for the written examination. At that time, I had also made brief notes on important aspects and these I used as *aide memoire*. Regarding my home State, I had gone through the Government as well as commercial publications with special reference to economy, industry, population distribution, resources, potentials, developmental plans, rural uplift and so on. For current affairs I have been reading regularly the daily newspapers and some selected Indian and foreign news magazines. Above all, I have become a subscriber of *Competition Success Review* and go through each issue carefully. There are also some excellent guide books by CSR Publishers on General Knowledge and Civil Service Exam. I also made it a point to meet as many successful IAS candidates as possible and you can get then addresses and other particulars from CSR which features the IAS Toppers of the year in each issue.

Trivedi: No wonder, Bhasin, you are so thorough and confident. Glad we met and you could help us with so much valuable information. Well, now they are summoning you for interview and we all wish you the very best.

Comments: *This preliminary encounter of Mr. Bhasin with candidates reveals some pointers towards his personality traits which would be useful for aspirants to take note of. He can be regarded as an enterprising and resourceful candidate. He mixes freely with strangers, instructively reveals a liking for team-work and proves successful in creating a strong and favourable impact on those with whom he comes into contact. With his knowledge and preparatory work he is ready to face the Board with full confidence and optimism.*

Chairman: Good morning Mr. Bhasin, please take your seat and make yourself comfortable. If you require anything in particular please do not hesitate to ask and

we shall do our best to meet your needs.

Bhasin: Thank you Sir, and good morning to you all please. *(He occupies the chair meant for the candidate smartly)* I am quite comfortable and ready Sir and I don't need anything more. Thank you once again, sir.

Chairman: Mr. Bhasin, I find from your dossier that you have studied Politics at the University and gained first division MA in the subject. Was it your intention to become a politician and enter into active politics?

Bhasin: *(Smiling)* No sir, not at all. Neither then, nor now, I am keen on becoming a politician. My goal has always been the IAS and I chose Political Science as one of my subjects of academic study as I felt it would help me to discharge my responsibilities effectively as an administrator of the IAS Cadre.

Chairman: That is interesting. Can you explain how the study of Political Science can be helpful to an IAS officer?

Bhasin: Sir, after independence India has opted for a democratic form of government with Parliamentary institutions fashioned on the British Westminster model. Our Constitution guarantees certain Fundamental Rights to its citizens. It also contains a chapter on Directive Principles indicating the direction or objectives towards which the nation should make progress. We have a welfare state founded on democratic socialism. Five-year Plans have been formulated as the vehicles to enable the citizens to reap the benefits of this welfare state. The administrator has to play a key role in implementing the Five-year Plans and other related programmes in the context of the welfare state, socialism, democracy, fundamental rights of the citizens, parliamentary form of government responsible to the people, hopes and aspirations of the people and similar other factors. By studying Political Science, not only we can understand the working of our own Constitution and institutions but also know how they work in other democracies. Thus, I am convinced that the study of Political Science could be of great help to the administrators.

Chairman: Well, I agree you have something there although many who have not studied Political Science have also become excellent administrators, both in India and abroad. But tell me why you do not want to join active politics. Is it your view that educated youth should eschew active politics?

Bhasin: No sir, not at all. I wonder whether I had conveyed such an impression, if so I am very sorry indeed. I firmly believe that good education is a basic and fundamental requirement to all, no matter one's profession or vocation in life. It is all the more so in the case of politicians. Of course, it will also help if politicians had undergone the study of Political Science as an academic subject.

Chairman: Then why you are not keen on joining active politics.

Bhasin: *(Smiling)* Shall I say sir that it

calls for certain type of mental attitude, adjustability and adaptability to function as a successful politician. Secondly you must have a special interest and drive for active politics. Above all politics is an expensive game and you need lot of money. May be I lack these and in any case, as I said earlier, my goal right from the beginning has been to make the IAS cadre and I deliberately did not allow myself to be led away from my chosen goal.

1st Member: I suppose you are aware that the world, which of course includes our country has seen many able politicians who did not have any formal university education. For example one can cite some well known film-star politicians.

Bhasin: I beg you pardon, Sir, I referred to good education if I remember correctly and not to formal university education and acquisition of degrees as such. The great Winston Churchill and Abraham Lincoln did not boast of Master's degrees. But they, by their own efforts acquired good education. The film-star politicians I would say are exceptions to the rule. Even they could shine as still better politicians if they had university education.

1st Member: Your indirectly referred to money power in politics. Can you say that we have been successful in operating democracy in independent India and that it has taken roots in this country?

Bhasin: All I can say is that we are still retaining democracy in this land even after 40 years of independence and in the face of many diversities whereas it has fallen by the wayside in most other countries which opted for democracy on attaining independence after World War II. That is an achievement in itself. As for its taking root here, I have my own doubts. I am inclined to agree with Dr. Ambedkar who observed that democracy in India is nothing but top dressing on alien soil. To strike deep roots democracy has to grow through evolution with people getting used to it. They must have education and acquire a stake in preserving democratic institutions. A citizen should know the value of his vote and exercise it judiciously and with care and caution. All these are absent in our country. Since black money and corruption are rampant, it is doubtful whether democracy could survive long their increasing onslaughts.

Comments: The Chairman starts the interview referring to the educational background of the candidate who finds in it an opportunity and opening to communicate his keenness and planned approach to make the IAS grade. He is also able to answer in depth a question on the subject of his academic study. The 1st Member then proceeds to probe him in depth. The candidate displays the courage of his convictions and also the tact and ability to disagree in an agreeable manner. He shows good awareness of his surroundings and also the role an IAS officer has to play as an administrator.

2nd Member: You have indicated Haryana

as your home state. But you have done all your college and university education in Delhi. How do you explain this?

Bhasin: My great-grandfather migrated from West Punjab. We are now settled down in Gurgaon which borders Delhi but belongs to Haryana. We have a house in Gurgaon and my father and elder brother are running a small factory there which produces various automobile components.

2nd Member: What have you been doing since completing your MA studies?

Bhasin: Mainly I have been preparing for the IAS. Occasionally I have been helping my father on the marketing of the automobile components.

2nd Member: Why marketing and not production?

Bhasin: (Smiles) Well Sir, any one with some financial resources can produce anything. But marketing and selling and realisation of sales revenue is a different thing and it is most difficult. Besides I am not an engineer or technician. Above all, marketing provided good scope for travelling which I enjoy.

2nd Member: If you are selected for the IAS to which State cadre you would like to opt and why?

Bhasin: I have already indicated Nagaland, Mizoram and Arunachal Pradesh as my preferences in that order. In my view they are virgin lands which would pose very challenging tasks for an administrator.

3rd Member: How do you account for the terrorism and violence in your neighbouring State of Punjab. Do you feel if the division of Punjab and Haryana as two different States had not taken place, we would not be facing the demand for an independent Khalistan today?

Bhasin: At present our politicians and political parties are ready to stoop to any thing in order to win elections and capture power. They exploit religion, language, caste, community etc. to achieve their narrow, selfish goals. In the case of Punjab which adjoins Pakistan, there is also foreign interference. The creation of the two States of Punjab and Haryana was engineered by the short-sighted politicians, using religion and language script as yardsticks. Hence we are facing a big problem and challenge today. During the British days we hardly had seven or eight provinces which were multi-lingual, multi-racial and so on. Today we have 24 States based on language, script etc. and exploiting religion, caste etc. to catch votes. Unless we make an about-turn and go back to administrative divisions based on natural river and other boundaries, we will not be able to contain such divisive tendencies as have cropped up in Punjab.

Comments: The candidate expresses original and candid ideas without fear or favour displaying courage, intellectual integrity and firm convictions. He is frank and outspoken without being dogmatic or offensive. He approaches sensitive and controversial issues objectively and unemotionally basing his arguments on

empirical facts, logical reasoning and overall national interests. He reveals commendable commonsense, tact and persuasive ability. A loyal and forceful leader who can face a challenge with courage, detachment and resourcefulness to accomplish ultimate success.

4th Member: Looking at the economic miracle achieved by Japan and West Germany with American aid would you say that our present economic plight is the result of our embracing the doctrine of non-alignment as the corner-stone of our foreign policy?

Bhasin: Many other countries like England, France, Italy etc. have joined the military alliances headed by America and have received massive U.S. aid but are nowhere near Japan or West Germany in economic growth. U.S. aid has helped but it is not the only factor. Even before World War II, Japan and Germany were highly industrialised. Next thanks to American military cover, they did not have to incur heavy defence expenditure. I feel such significant factors have helped for their spectacular economic growth. In our case we have to fight wars with Pakistan and China. Our defence expenditure is mounting. Till independence we had no industrialisation at all. Subsequently we have opted for democratic socialism and State ownership and management of industries which is fraught with contradictions and in-built inefficiency. Hence, non-alignment alone is not to blame.

5th Member: How do you think China as a threat to India's security should be countered in the short term and in the long term?

Bhasin: We already have a 20-year Indo-Soviet Friendship Treaty, to take care of the short-term requirements. Besides, having learnt our lessons in 1962, we have strengthened our armed forces. The brave Vietnamese have also taught to the world how to get the better of the Chinese Red Army. We must also cultivate the support of the West and the NAM, to pre-empt any Chinese military adventures in the short term. As for the long term, we should forge a common Asian forum or alliance with India, Japan and Vietnam and possibly Australia as its basic pillars. The ASEAN nations and SAARC countries may also be brought into its ambit. We all have a common security problem against China and we should work towards the formation of a Collective defence set-up against China in the long term.

Comments: The candidate shows good understanding of current national and international events and trends. He has kept himself abreast of the latest developments in this field and presents his views in a rational, coherent and convincing manner. There is sound logic and reasoning in his arguments and he is able to look into the future with vision and foresight. Throughout, he displays self-reliance, confidence and optimism. He enjoys excellent potentials for planning and organisation.

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to teach her...
time is more than
just a fistful of sand.**



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Test Of Reasoning

Officers and Clerical Cadre Examination for Regional Rural Banks in Haryana, September 1987

Q. 26-30. Below is given a passage followed by several inferences. You have to examine each inference separately in the context of the passage and decide upon its degree of truth or falsity. Mark answer (1) if you think the inference is "definitely true", i.e., it properly follows from the statement of facts given; mark answer (2) if you think the inference is "probably true" though not "definitely true", in the light of the facts given; mark answer (3) if you think the data given is inadequate, i.e., from the facts given you cannot say whether the inference is likely to be true or false; mark answer (4) if you think the inference is "probably false" though not "definitely false", in the light of the facts given; mark answer (5) if you think the inference is "definitely false", i.e., it contradicts the given facts. Now read the following passage and the inferences given below it and mark your answers.

"One cannot emphasize too strongly that the efficiency and speed with which modern technology can be introduced in underdeveloped countries is very much a matter of the quality and character of the system of education. In many underdeveloped countries too much of the resources are spent in providing high level education of a theoretical kind and too little in creating a cadre of qualified managers, engineers and technicians."

Q. 26. Theoretical education greatly facilitates the development process.

Q. 27. The quality of education is high in developed countries.

Q. 28. Underdeveloped countries have a shortage of qualified managers, doctors and engineers.

Q. 29. Modern technology originated in developed countries will not be suitable for the underdeveloped countries.

Q. 30. The system of education in underdeveloped countries is not suitable to their needs.

Q. 31-35. In each question below are given two statements followed by two conclusions numbered I and II. You have to take the given statements to be true even if they seem to be at variance from commonly known facts and then decide which of the given conclusions logically follows from the two statements, disregarding commonly known facts. Give answer (1) if only conclusion I follows; give answer (2) if only conclusion II follows; give answer (3) if either I or II follows; give answer (4) if neither I nor II follows and give answer (5) if both I and II follow.

Q. 31. Statements : All mirrors are eggs.

All eggs are bats.

Conclusions : I. All mirrors are bats.

II. All bats are mirrors.

Q. 32. Statements : Some ants are trees.

All actors are trees.

Conclusions : I. All ants are trees.

II. Some trees are actors.

Q. 33. Statements : All lemons are swans.

No swan is carpet.

Conclusions : I. No lemon is carpet.

II. All swans are lemons.

Q. 34. Statements : All potatoes are birds. Some potatoes are books.

Conclusions : I. All books are potatoes.

II. All birds are books.

Q. 35. Statements : All watches are handles. All handles are bricks.

Conclusions : I. All handles are watches.

II. All watches are bricks.

Q. 36-40. In making decisions about important questions, it is desirable to be able to distinguish between "strong" arguments and "weak" arguments so far as they relate to the questions. "Strong" arguments must be both important and directly related to the question. "Weak" arguments may not be directly related to the question and may be of minor importance or may be related to the trivial aspects of the question. Each question below is followed by two arguments numbered I and II. You have to decide which of the arguments is a "strong" argument and which is a "weak" argument. Give answer (1) if only argument I is strong; give answer (2) if only argument II is strong; give answer (3) if either I or II is strong; give answer (4) if neither I nor II is strong and give answer (5) if both I and II are strong.

Q. 36. Should homework of students be abolished in schools?

I. Yes, it will relieve teachers' burden of assessment.

II. No, students must learn to observe instructions.

Q. 37. Should new big industries be started in Bombay?

I. Yes, it will create new job opportunities.

II. No, it will further add to the pollution of the city.

Q. 38. Should smoking be prohibited in all public places?

I. Yes, it will give non-smokers fresh air to breathe.

II. No, it will curb smokers' freedom to smoke when he feels like smoking.

Q. 39. Should loyalty be the only criterion for promotion in any organisation?

I. Yes, without loyal men no organisation can function.

II. No, it leads to hypocrisy and partiality.

Q. 40. Should personal tax be abolished in India?

I. Yes, it will motivate people to earn more.

II. No, individuals must learn to share their wealth with other people.

Q. 41-45. In each question below is given a statement followed by two conclusions numbered I and II. You have to assume everything in the statement to be true and consider both the conclusions together, then decide which of the two given conclusions logically follows beyond a reasonable doubt from the information given in the statement. Give answer (1) if only conclusion I follows; give answer (2) if only conclusion II follows; give answer (3) if either I or II follows; give answer (4) if neither I nor II follows and give answer (5) if both I and II follow.

Q. 41. Statement : Books are like friends who bring rich and lasting rewards.

Conclusions : I. You should choose your friends.

II. Books give us eternal satisfaction.

Q. 42. Statement : The manager humiliated Sanjay in the presence of his colleagues.

Conclusions : I. The manager did not like Sanjay.

II. Sanjay was not popular with his colleagues.

Q. 43. Statement : Though his performance was not good he was promoted.

Conclusions : I. Performance and promotion are not necessarily interdependent.

II. Performance leads to promotion.

Q. 44. Statement : A systematic search for intelligent life beyond the solar system will be undertaken shortly by some advanced countries.

Conclusions : I. Civilisation exists beyond the solar system.

II. Civilisation does not exist beyond the solar system.

Q. 45. Statement : Though he is very intelligent he is not popular enough amongst his colleagues.

Conclusions : I. Mere intelligence does not lead to popularity.

II. People do not like intelligent persons.

ANSWERS

Q. 26. (4) Q. 27. (3) Q. 28. (1) Q. 29. (3) Q. 30. (1) Q. 31. (1) Q. 32. (4) Q. 33. (1) Q. 34. (4) Q. 35. (2) Q. 36. (2) Q. 37. (5) Q. 38. (4) Q. 39. (4) Q. 40. (1) Q. 41. (2) Q. 42. (4) Q. 43. (1) Q. 44. (4) Q. 45. (1)

Politics Should Be Delinked From Religion Through Proper Legislation

Presentation

We present here a tape recorded 'Live' Group Discussion conducted at our Competition Success Institute. The eight participating candidates are of the same age group, similar educational qualifications and enjoy similar background experience. They are appearing for Management Trainees selection of a leading private sector organisation which has multi-product/services diversifications. After explaining the nature, scope and simple rules of the GD Test and finally announcing the subject for discussion, the examiner retires to the background. To enable our readers and the aspirants in particular to appreciate the finer points of the GD Test, we have incorporated the comments of the expert examiners at appropriate places in the proceedings.

Progress

When the examiner leaves the scene, the tension and the silence hitherto prevailed yield place to some relaxation and consultations and conversations. The talks which began as whispered asides with neighbours soon develop into heated arguments, talks and cross-talks resulting in much noise and confusion. At this stage, after allowing his colleagues to indulge in limited asides, cross-talks, etc., for a while, we find No. 6 using his initiative and coming forward to address the group as a whole. He reveals confidence and speaks to his groupmates in a smiling, cheerful and friendly manner but displaying full confidence and control.

No. 6: (Appropriately raising his voice so that he could be heard by all, prevailing noise and confusion) Friends, with your permission I wish to make a suggestion to all the members of our group. I shall feel obliged if you all cease talking for a few seconds and pay attention to me. (He smiles at others).

No. 1: Oh sure, why not? Brother, if you have something really exciting to tell, we are ready to listen for hours. By the way, first let me tell you that this subject does not interest me. That is why I want something really exciting. Do you get it? What do you say No. 5? You are sitting by the side of No. 6. You must know what is in the mind of No. 6. Do you agree with me?

No. 5: (Taken by surprise on being singled out by No. 1 and feeling rather

confused) Yes, yes. You see, it is difficult. But please, why not you ask No. 6? Sorry, I mean No. 7. You see, he is also a neighbour of No. 6. I never spoke to No. 6 at all. No. 4 was saying something to me and I was listening to someone else's comments also.

Comments: In this group, No. 6 is assuming leadership and responsibility. After the examiner left the scene, the group was suddenly left without a leader and because of lack of direction, the candidates have been indulging in cross-talks, asides, whispers, etc. At this stage, No. 6 displays initiative and assumes responsibility to launch the group on its task. He reveals

GROUP DISCUSSION

confidence, shows understanding and proves successful in getting the attention and hearing of the entire group. His friendly and warm approach and tactful appeal make the group respond to him favourably. He does not order about or make stringent demands but politely requests others to spare a few seconds. However, he is confronted with competition. There are also others in the group who would like to assume leadership and gain recognition. Thus, No. 1 follows the footsteps of No. 6. Though he supports No. 6, nevertheless, he proves to be a diversion. He drags No. 5 into the limelight. But No. 5 is not ready, having been caught unawares, he shifts the responsibility to No. 7. While No. 1 used his initiative and created an opportunity for himself taking advantage of the favourable situation brought about by No. 6, we find No. 5 throwing away the opportunity given to him by chance or providence. It is to be seen how No. 7 cashes on the opportunity given to him.

No. 7: Thank you No. 5. Friends, I agree with No. 1 and appeal that we remain silent and listen to what No. 6 has to say. I feel he has something important to tell us. No. 6, please go ahead.

Comments: No. 7 grabs the opportunity and utilises it to promote group objectives. He reveals cooperation and team spirit. He means business and does not waste words and time on frivolities. He is also unselfish and does not deny the opening to No. 6. Above all, he tactfully makes sure that there are no interruptions and urges No. 6 to proceed with his announcement.

No. 6: Thank you all. First of all, although the subject we are to discuss seems rather

lengthy, I am sure it is not all that unfamiliar at least to most of us. To make things simple, it would be ideal if one among us who has been familiar with it explains its scope and implications. It could then be followed up by each one giving his own views. As you all could see, it is indeed quite controversial and many may hold strong views on it.

No. 3: Oh, come on, No. 6. You seem to be making a mountain of a mole hill. If you ask me, the whole discussion has no significance. Expect we should keep talking for 20 minutes. But you seem very serious and if what you say is correct, this topic can be dealt with only by experts like professors, diplomats, academicians and so on and not by laymen like us.

No. 1: Hey No. 3, if you feel that you are an authority on the subject, why don't you simply say so? I am sure No. 6 will agree to your opening the discussion and introducing the subject. (Laughing) As for us, we are ready to lend our ears to you. You can start the ball rolling.

No. 3: Now you shut up, No. 1. What do you think yourself to be? If you wish to be a toady of No. 6 and do hero worship, that is your business. But let me warn you and also all like you. No one is going to order me about or push me around. You better note that I do not buy all that nonsense of lending my ears and bending my back.

No. 7: (Interrupting the proceedings at this stage with self-confidence and displaying a friendly attitude) Now, now, my friends! There seems to be some unfortunate and perhaps avoidable misunderstanding somewhere. There is no pushing or pulling involved here and we are just having consultations. Now, following up where No. 6 left off, let us see who volunteers to introduce the subject and describe briefly its salient aspects. It does not matter whether you have studied in depth or researched the topic or not. Your general knowledge will do and it is enough if you could explain its scope and implications as a starting point for others to get ideas further and offer their own comments and views.

No. 1: I say No. 7, I am sorry. You are asking or posing a question to which the answer is very obvious. If I had studied the subject and had some ideas, I would straightaway opened the discussion long ago. No question of volunteering, raising hands and so forth. Similarly, as for No. 3, it is crystal clear that he is also completely

ignorant on this topic (*Laughing loudly and cracking a joke at No. 3's expense*) What I mean is that he lacks sensible ideas on the subject. Otherwise he won't be itching and binding like this. If he had any ideas, he would have finished the introduction by now.

No. 3: (*Losing his temper*) You, you, No. 1 I told you to shut your trap. If you don't do that then I will be compelled to use force. Another warning to you. You limit your statements to yourself. You don't have to comment on me or talk about me. I am not an idiot like you. You better note that also.

No. 1 : Noted Sir! (*Laughing again*) I agree that you are not like me. I admit I am nowhere near you as far as idiocy is concerned. I concede that you are a far greater idiot than I am. May be you are the greatest idiot going right now. I accept your statement on this one issue without any reservations. (*He now laughs aloud and others catching up with the joke make an attempt to curb their laughter. As for No. 3, he gets more worked up and irritated*).

No. 6 : (*Intervening before No. 3 could retaliate*) I am sorry gentlemen. It looks as though I had not explained myself fully, and now some misunderstandings had resulted. First of all, let us tackle the task assigned to the group as friends. The topic may be controversial but we have no personal stakes in this. Next, as the time is running out, let us get down to the task proper without any diversions. I, therefore, solicit your cooperation and help. Let us begin with No. 1 and proceed then with Nos. 2, 3, 4 and so on till we complete the round with No. 8. Now, Mr. No. 1 please give your views on the topic.

No. 1: Thank you, No. 6. At this stage, especially thanks to No. 3, whatever ideas on the topic I possessed have evaporated. I suggest we may start with No. 2 and end up the round with me. I don't mind being the last speaker.

No. 2: No, no, not me the first speaker. I will also speak last. (*He has spoken for the first time but to express a negative opinion. He is spurning the opportunity offered to him on a platter because of his unenterprising and timid attitude.*)

No. 7: May I make a suggestion, please.

No. 3: If it means that you want me to be the opening speaker, let me tell you that you would only be wasting your time. Don't expect me to bail No. 6 or yourself out of the problem you both here created yourselves.

No. 7 : (*Looks rather surprised on this unhelpful and unwarranted criticism on the part of No. 3. But before he controls himself and respond to No. 3, No. 1 interrupts with his own remarks.*)

No. 1 : (*Addressing No. 7*) Please do not get put off by No. 3. You know already he is the self-styled greatest among all idiots. It is his statement and not mine. You better ignore him and proceed to explain whatever you had in mind.

No. 3: You stupid No. 1. You are the biggest idiot going. I told you to shut up but you are not heeding my advice. I have now given you the last warning. Next time I will act and won't waste words on you. And I will ensure that your mouth stays shut.

No. 6. Please Nos. 1 and 3. Both of you are taking things rather personally and engaging in a duel for nothing. No. 1, if I were you, I won't crack jokes where they are not welcome. Let us now get back to our task in hand No. 7, please let us have your suggestion.

No. 7: Thank you No. 6. My suggestion is simple and incidentally it coincides with the views of our friend No. 3. I suggest you open the discussion. I am ready to be the second speaker unless No. 5 is keen that he should be the second speaker in which case we can proceed anti-clockwise and the round will end up with me as the last speaker. If you order me, I am also ready to open the discussion but I feel you will do better justice as the opening speaker and the group would be benefited to that extent.

Most of the other Candidates: Yes, yes, we agree with No. 7. Please No. 6, you open the discussion.

Comments : No. 6 has emerged as the chief co-ordinator of the group during this preliminary stage. No. 7 is close behind No. 6 in the same capacity and he lends able and effective support to No. 7 with great consistency. No. 1 wants to gain recognition and for this purpose he cracks several jokes at the expense of No. 3. He lacks tact and his jokes seem to hurt the feelings of No. 3 who threatens to use force on No. 1. He is unable to take the jokes in the right spirit. Instead he gets excited and turns his wrath on others like No. 7. While Nos. 6 and 7 are making sustained efforts to launch the group on its task Nos. 1 and 3 indulge in petty personal quarrels. What is more Nos. 1, 2, 3 are not willing to utilise the opportunity offered to them and refuse to open the discussion. It is an indication that they may not have much original ideas on the subject. Apart from Nos. 6 and 7, no one else from the group has volunteered to be the opening speaker. Thus the group as a whole seems rather mediocre and it is left to Nos. 6 and 7 to carry the rest on their shoulders.

No. 6 : Friends, I consider it a rare privilege and honour to be the opening speaker in this group discussion and thank you for granting the same to me. Our subject for discussion reads that, "Politics should be delinked from Religion through appropriate Legislation". The wordings of the topic being quite simple and straightforward I don't think it needs any further elaborate explanation. The topic assumes that in India religion has made deep inroads into politics and is threatening national unity, integrity and independence. Hence the topic asserts that politics should be delinked from religion. Next, it says we should have appropriate laws to achieve

this goal.

You all know that our sub-continent, at the time of gaining freedom in 1947 got divided into India and Pakistan purely on religious grounds. Those parts of the then British India where the Muslims were in a majority were clubbed together to constitute Pakistan. But both India and Pakistan had substantial minority populations. Large numbers of Muslims were scattered all over India and Pakistan at the time of its birth had substantial numbers of Hindus in its territory. In Punjab and Bengal which got divided between the two countries, a colossal population migration took place which had no parallel in world history. It was a violent migration and the partition of the sub-continent was accomplished with the worst blood bath known to history and mankind. Linking politics to religion and thus dividing the subcontinent was deliberately done by the British to serve their imperial purposes before quitting our land. The partition of the land and the blood bath were the heavy price we had to pay to gain freedom. Since Pakistan was born of religious fundamentalism, it proclaimed itself into a religious or theocratic state. In other words non-Muslims became second-class citizens or ceased to be citizens in that country. On the other hand India, declared itself as a secular state and right to religious worship was enshrined as a Fundamental Right in our Constitution.

Realising the danger that religion could cause to the political framework and Institutions, our Constituent Assembly also adopted a resolution that any religious or communal organisation whose membership is confined to individuals of a particular religious faith should strictly confine their activities to religious, cultural and educational matters and its interference or involvement in politics and other matters should be banned. Unfortunately even after 40 years of freedom such legislation banning religion getting linked to politics has not been enacted.

To quote India's former Prime Minister, Mr. Morarji Desai, no political party in India is free from the guilt of politicking with communal parties for transient electoral gains. When all of them resort to it, how can such a legislation be enacted? That is the answer for not having the appropriate legislation till now. But today with communal bodies taking to violence and demanding Balkanisation of the country, we should not only have relevant laws and enforce them strictly but also educate the masses of dividing the country further and losing our identity and unity as one Indian nation. Hence in my view the time is not only ripe but overdue for such legislation. I fully endorse the proposition. Thank you.

Comments : No. 6 has given an excellent presentation and brought out the salient features of the topic in a coherent, analytical and forceful manner. He enjoys extensive ideas and has made a very strong

and favourable impact on the group. Throughout the group has been looking upto him for leadership and guidance. With the support of No. 7, he has successfully launched the group on its task, overcoming all obstructions with success. He enjoys a high level of national leadership qualities and he utilises them to advantage. Selected with top rank rating.

No. 7: Friends, No. 7 has given a brilliant introduction to the subject and has expressed his unqualified support to the proposition. Now, as I could see it, the proposition has two major aspects. The first one is that politics should be delinked from religion. As we all know and as ably brought out by No. 6, mixing religion with politics has played havoc in our system. At no stage there should be the unholy mixing of religion into politics in a secular state. Lord Jesus Himself had spoken thus "Give unto Caesar what is his". Therefore, the truly spiritual under any religion would never want to get themselves entangled in politics. According to His Holiness the Paramacharya of Kanchi, "Religious/communal organisations do have a legitimate role to play. That role is to work for the welfare of the community in the field of *Spiritual welfare, social reform and education*. And as long as they confine themselves to this work, there is no question of banning them. But once they transgress their field and trespass into politics, the government must step in and if necessary ban them. The spiritual ought not to interfere in the domain of the temporal. Thus all of us would agree on delinking politics from religion.

Next, the second part of the proposition says that this delinking should be achieved through appropriate legislation. In my humble opinion we already have all the legislation and laws that we need to enforce delinking politics from religion. First of all, we have written into the constitution now that India is a secular state. A secular state automatically bans religion being used for any political purpose. The constitution does not define what 'secularism' implies or what a 'Secular State' means. But the obvious needs no further definition as it would only confuse matters. Secondly, the Election Commission is empowered to debar who resorts to the corrupt practice of appealing to religion to "vote or not to vote in any election. The systematic appeal by a candidate or his agent "to vote or refrain from voting on grounds of caste, race, community or religion or the use of, or appeal to, religious symbols for the furtherance of the prospects of that candidate's election" is listed as one of the corrupt election practices and the same has also been upheld by the Supreme Court.

Thus even today we have all the legislation we need but none of our political parties including the Congress Party have the *will* to observe the law. Since the Congress Party has been ruling the country for most of the period since independence as it had itself been resorting to

religious sentiments to win elections, how can we expect to have more legislation or achieve the objective of delinking politics from religion. This is upto you all to decide.

Comments : No. 7 is a well-motivated candidate who displays a lot of originality and good deal of indepth knowledge. He has presented his views in a very convincing and forceful manner which is quite a difficult taste as he has to speak after No. 6 and also disagree with him to a certain extent. However he is persuasive and quoted excellent authorities to back his views. His arguments thus were factual, rational and objective. He has also demonstrated that he enjoys adequate amount of natural leadership qualities by jumping into the fray and lending good support to No. 6 to launch the group on its task. It is clear that No. 7 enjoys the required knowledge and ability to be the opening speaker himself but he was flexible and cooperative to sacrifice his personal ambitions for the sake of the group and the common task. He can be rated on par with No. 6 and selected with equal high rank rating.

No. 8: Friends, it is now my turn to say a few words on the subject and I do not wish to shirk my responsibility. However, I must confess that my job has been made very difficult for various reasons. Firstly, I am a science student and as such not familiar with subjects in the humanities sphere. Secondly, I do not like dabbling in politics and I am inclined to agree with the view that politics is the last refuge of scoundrels. Last but not least you just heard two outstanding speakers on the subject. I should say that Nos. 6 and 7 are real authorities on the topic and they have dealt with every aspect of the subject exhaustively. I wonder whether there is anything left to be added to what they have already told the group. You will agree it is a waste of time to repeat what they had explained already. I would, therefore, like to express my unqualified support to their views and request the next speaker to take the floor. Thank you.

Comments : This candidate trots out lame excuses to cover up his ignorance and lack of industry as well as enterprise. He elects to stay out of the debate as he has nothing original to offer. He is devoid of ideas and shirks responsibility. He is afraid of taking risks and shouldering responsibilities. Throughout he has remained as a dull and unenthusiastic spectator and his contribution to group task is nil. He is not of much value to the team even as a follower or worker. Rejected.

No. 1 : Friends, I want to submit that delinking politics from religion through legislation is not that simple as freedom of worship and all that goes with it is a Fundamental Right under our constitution. To be frank, I would say there is some basic contradiction in our constitution itself since it talks secular state on one side and also treats religious freedom as a Fundamental

Right. With this Fundamental Right of religious practice one can use religion, religious institutions etc. to whatever purpose he might fancy, so long he does not deny such right to others. The founder of Soviet Revolution, the great Lenin, said religion is the opium of the people. I would say it is worse than opium. Opium dulls your senses and makes you to go to sleep. But religion excites people, makes them emotional and encourages them to indulge in violent and unlawful deeds. Religion is a private and individual affair, a matter of faith and not of reason, logic or fact. Hence right to freedom should be removed from the list of Fundamental Rights. Thereafter delinking politics from religion will automatically take place.

Comments : No. 1 seems to have grasped the essentials of the subject and he has also advanced some original arguments, though they can be termed as highly controversial. Though he spurned the offer to be the opening speaker and thus did not utilise the opportunity which came his way, we find that he can shoulder responsibility in his turn and do justice to his job with confidence and competence. Though he got involved in unnecessary arguments with No. 3, his intentions were good and he only wanted to break-up No. 6 who wanted to launch the group on its task. Perhaps he would improve with training and recommended as a marginal case.

No. 2: Gentlemen, it is one thing to say that religion should not be used or exploited for political ends and it is another thing to say that the fundamental right to religious worship should be done away with. Besides, I would like to point out that we have the freedom of speech, free press etc. though this right is often misused or abused. Thus we should have reasonable restrictions to any fundamental right and it will be quite in order to make laws to delink politics from religion. Unless we legally ban the linking of religion to politics, our courts cannot intervene. Hence legislation is vital to delink politics from religion.

Comments : No. 2, who also turned down the offer to be the opening speaker and thus did not display keenness to shoulder responsibility, now, during his normal turn, argues his case with fair understanding and original arguments. His approach is logical and rational and he has displayed proper grasp of the subject. Whereas No. 1 was enterprising and ready to take the plunge, No. 2 during the initial phase was content to stay as a passive spectator. He is regarded as a marginal case but a doubtful starter.

No. 3 : Friends I want to be brief and blunt. I believe in calling a spade a spade without meaning words. We are talking about religion corrupting politics, when our political parties and leaders are steeped in corruption. In order to win the elections and capture power and keep it, our political parties are ready to use any means, fair or foul. We have a hell of a lot of black money

and it is pressed into operation to achieve any end. The former President of India has pointed out that Rs. 40 to 50 crore were offered to influence his political options and a Member of the Parliament has flaunted currencies worth Rs. 5 lakhs, allegedly offered as bribe to change sides. He also admits of getting totally drunk and acting under the influence of liquor. Since our politics is so steeped in corruption, fresh legislation is a sheer waste. Let us accept the fact. We are not fit to have democracy. Only 'danda' can do the trick in this country.

Comments : No doubt No. 3 has ideas and gift of the gab but he is rigid, obstinate and over-assertive. He probes to be selfish, quarrelsome and obstructive. Though he succeeds in creating a strong impact on his listeners, his influence is negative and violent. He is egoistic and is not willing to cooperate or sacrifice for the sake of the team. His presence in the organisation will result in serious friction and splits. *Rejected.*

No. 4 : Friends, well, you see I am rather at a loss as to what I should do and say. It is all quite confusing. When No. 6 gave the introduction it looked that the proposition is straightforward and simple as he put it. It is delinking of politics from religion. I do not know whether you all will regard 'Dharma' and Ram Rajya as religion or politics. You see Gandhiji wanted Ram Rajya in Swarajya. He wanted that each citizen should perform his duty as laid down in Dharma-Shastra.

True religion preaches love, brotherhood and righteousness. Religion stands for moral values and standards. We have delinked education from religion, though our Fundamental Right allows it. Now we want to delink religion from politics and for this we are clamouring for fresh legislation. But is any practising politics as per true religious teachings, values and principles. If you ask me anyone who is a bit religious will shun today's politics as poison. Politics has become so corrupt because, as someone has pointed out, it has become the playfield of irreligious and immoral scoundrels. Therefore, friends, I appeal to you to allow your conscience to speak and decide whether politics delinked and devoid of religious values and moral principles will herald the Ram Rajya in this ancient land.

Comments : This candidate, though has taken his own time to speak out his mind and make an impact on the group has gained recognition and turned out to be forceful because of his intellectual integrity, sincerity and honesty. He displays the courage to differ on merit and he has turned the tables against those who have been backing the proposition. Though he started shakily and wildly, he ended up, throwing a challenge and making his audience to ponder deeply and reconsider their stands. This candidate will positively improve with training and deliver the goods to his team. *Selected with special recommendation.*

No. 5 : Friends, I listened to you all and I am glad I chose to be the last speaker though No. 7 wanted me to speak immediately after No. 6. Having heard you all, I feel we may conclude that politics should be delinked from wrong or incorrect religious propaganda. The aim is that politics should be practised in accordance with certain moral standards and values. Now power has corrupted politics and black money is ruling the day. We should put an end to corruption and politics should remain and be seen as clean.

Comments : This candidate is a mere camp follower who wants to trek the beaten path. He is lacking in initiative, enterprise and originality and leans heavily on others. He wishes to play safe and shuns responsibility. *Rejected.*

Concluding Comments : An average group in which Nos. 6 and 7 top the list of successful candidates because of the initiative and drive they displayed in the initial stages to promote group activity and launch the group on its task in addition to their individual distinctions. No. 4 has demonstrated how under favourable conditions a knowledgeable and persuasive individual can acquire leadership. The aspirants should note the strong and weak points explained after the performance of each candidate and have several practice sessions. With proper training and good guidance one can definitely achieve sure success.

RADEUS/PT / 1 / 2 88

Thirst Expression!

Limca for the artist
Limca for the model

When you're hot and thirsty while painting a masterpiece or posing for one reach for zero-bacteria Limca with isotonic salts to quench your thirst

Limca
5 veri veri lime n' lemon!
SERVE CHILLED

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Check Your General Awareness

Q. 1. What was the official emblem of the 1982 Asian Games ?

(a) Appu, the baby elephant (b) Hawa Mahal (c) Great Wall of China (d) Sun dial of Jantar Mantar

Q. 2. 'Mach Number' is a term associated with the speed of

(a) Ships (b) Cars (c) Aeroplanes (d) Light

Q. 3. The first great experiment of Gandhi in 'Satyagraha' took place in

(a) Dandi (b) Champaran (c) Bardoli (d) South Africa

Q. 4. Who among the following was elected President of the United States of America four times ?

(a) George Washington (b) F. D. Roosevelt (c) Theodore Roosevelt (d) Abraham Lincoln

Q. 5. The first Battle of Panipat in 1526 was fought between Babar and

(a) Ibrahim Lodi (b) Rana Sanga (c) Hemu (d) Daulat Khan Lodi

Q. 6. Where was the U.S.S.R. Festival in India inaugurated ?

(a) New Delhi (b) Bombay (c) Calcutta (d) None of these places

Q. 7. The Thakkar-Natarajan Commission was appointed to inquire into

(a) The Bofors guns deal (b) Engagement of the Fairfax group (c) The supply of submarines by West Germany (d) None of these

Q. 8. What name has been given to the MiG-29 which has recently been inducted into the Indian Air Force ?

(a) 'Shikhan' (b) 'Mayur' (c) 'Prithvi' (d) 'Baaz'

Q. 9. Who is the President of Afghanistan ?

(a) Sultan Ali Keshmand (b) Babrak Karmal (c) Najibullah (d) None of these

Q. 10. What is the name of the Parliament of Afghanistan ?

(a) National Assembly (b) Majlis (c) National Congress (d) Loya-Jirgah

Q. 11. The instrument used to detect the presence of a current in a circuit is called

(a) Voltmeter (b) Ammeter (c) Galvanometer (d) Photometer

Q. 12. Who is the author of *Gule-Nagina* ?

(a) Firaq Gorakhpuri (b) Josh Malihabadi (c) Faiz Ahmed Faiz (d) Mirza Ghalib

Q. 13. On which river is the project 'Dul Hasti' in Jammu and Kashmir based ?

(a) Jhelum (c) Indus (c) Ravi (d) Chenab

Q. 14. Who among the following was mainly responsible for political integration of India after its independence ?

(a) Lord Louis Mountbatten (b) Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel (c) Jawaharlal Nehru (d) V. P. Menon

Q. 15. Dialysis is used when a patient has serious trouble with

(a) Kidney (b) Lung (c) Heart (d) Liver

Q. 16. Who led the Indian cricket team in the series against West Indies in 1987-88 ?

(a) Kapil Dev and Dilip Vengsarkar (b) Kapil Dev and Ravi Shastri (c) Dilip Vengsarkar and Ravi Shastri (d) Dilip Vengsarkar

Q. 17. Indira Gandhi's birth anniversary on November 19, 1987 was observed as

(a) National Integration Day (b) Children's Day (c) National Rededication Day (d) None of these

Q. 18. The anniversary of the Great October Revolution is observed on

(a) October 20 (b) October 23 (c) October 31 (d) November 7

Q. 19. Who is the present Naval Chief ?

(a) Admiral R. H. Tahlani (b) Admiral G. M. Hiranandani (c) Admiral J. G. Nadkarni (d) None of these

Q. 20. Who is the Director-General of the Food and Agriculture Organisation ?

(a) Federico Mayor Zaragoza (b) Edouard Saouma (c) Francis Blanchard (d) Michael Camdessus

Q. 21. Who led the seventh Indian scientific expedition to Antarctica ?

(a) R. Sengupta (b) A. H. Parulekar (c) H

K. Gupta (d) None of these

Q. 22. Who has recently launched the Magnum mutual fund scheme ?

(a) Reserve Bank of India (b) State Bank of India (c) All nationalised banks (d) Industrial Development Bank of India

Q. 23. Which State has the largest number of Scheduled Tribes population ?

(a) Bihar (b) Uttar Pradesh (c) West Bengal (d) Madhya Pradesh

Q. 24. Where were the third South Asian Federation Games held in India ?

(a) Calcutta (b) New Delhi (c) Bombay (d) None of these

Q. 25. With which game is Rovers Cup associated ?

(a) Volleyball (b) Badminton (c) Hockey (d) Football

ANSWERS

- | | | | |
|---------|---------|---------|---------|
| 1. (d) | 2. (c) | 3. (d) | 4. (a) |
| 5. (a) | 6. (a) | 7. (b) | 8. (d) |
| 9. (c) | 10. (d) | 11. (b) | 12. (a) |
| 13. (d) | 14. (b) | 15. (a) | 16. (c) |
| 17. (d) | 18. (d) | 19. (c) | 20. (b) |
| 21. (a) | 22. (b) | 23. (d) | 24. (a) |
| 25. (d) | | | |

(Continued from page 32)

For a period of two decades—from 1950 to 1970—a parliamentary enactment on preventive detention had continued to exist in the country. The Preventive Detention Act of 1950 was amended seven times, each time for a period of three years, thus extending it up to December 31, 1969. It was not further extended and since then there has been no preventive detention law for the country as a whole. Some of the States, however, passed laws on preventive detention in 1970. In 1971 Parliament passed a modified version of the old Preventive Detention Act under the title Maintenance of Internal Security Act (MISA) which continued to exist until 1977 when it was abolished. The Parliament,

(Continued from page 37)

come early or sit late. Some tasks may take longer hours to complete than originally planned. We are dealing with human beings. Each has his own problems. Therefore, have some cushioning time. If utilised, it will be available to you at the end of the day and you can use it for some purpose like your hobby, reading, relaxation and so on. If this bonus time is not available, it does not matter.

Finally, drawing up a programme may not serve much purpose unless you adhere to it with promptitude and punctuality. You must always try and stick to your programme. When the programme gets upset for any

however, passed a new law, the National Security Act, in 1980 which more or less re-enacted the provisions of the Preventive Detention Act.

Looking back on the progress so far of Republican India, one may feel reasonably satisfied with the extent of personal liberty the Indian people at large have been enjoying. India won freedom from foreign rule as a result of great sacrifices by thousands of patriots. Many of them died in British jails in the course of the struggle for independence. Many others spent years of their lives in prison. Naturally, freedom and liberty are gifts too precious to all of them who lived to see India free. And they wanted to safeguard these rights and facilitate their enjoyment as best as possible.

unavoidable reason, redraw a fresh one, skipping things which can be left out. Do not remain behind time for all items on the schedule. You need not have to run late all the time like a railway train that got delayed at one station. You can cut out certain programmes or activities. What is important is that you should be punctual and regular. Programming our daily activities should become a habit to us. If you consciously keep at it for a few days it will definitely become a habit. You will know what to do, how, when and where. Therefore, you will invariably win. Invest your time wisely and reap phenomenal success.

The Fittest



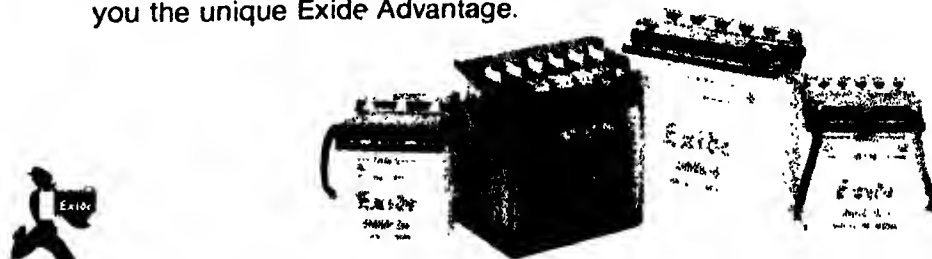
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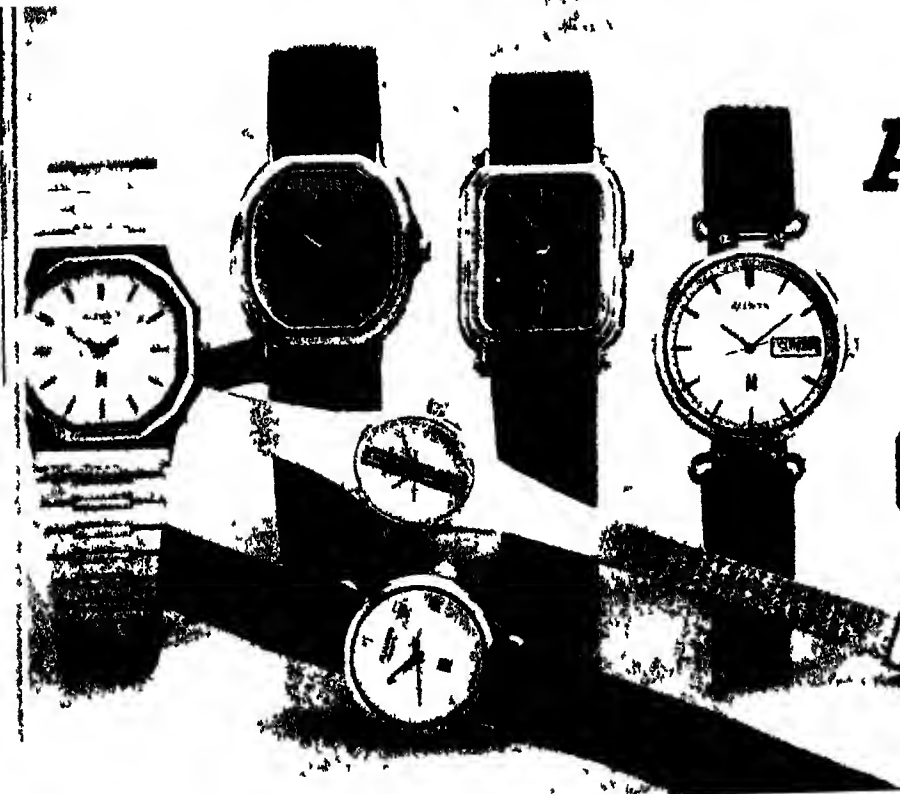
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Abbreviations

CABE : Central Advisory Board of Education
CABHRD : Central Advisory Board of Human Resource Development
CFSI : Children's Film Society of India
DMRL : Defence Metallurgical Research Laboratory (Hyderabad)
IMPRESS : Integrated Multi-train Passenger Reservation System
INS : Indian Newspaper Society (formerly IENS—Indian and Eastern Newspaper Society)
NCNA : New China News Agency
NGRI : National Geographical Research Institute
OIC : Organisation of Islamic Countries
UNCITRAL : United Nations Commission on International Trade Law

Anniversaries, Days, Etc.

World Health Day : The World Health Day was celebrated on April 7, 1988. The 40th World Health Assembly had passed a resolution in May last year to observe this day in the celebrations of the 40th anniversary of the World Health Organisation as World Non-Smoking Day.

Mahavir Jayanti : The birth anniversary celebrations of Lord Mahavira all over the country were held on March 31, 1988.

Silver Jubilee of "Patrol" : The daily "Patrol", founded by late E. D. Narayanan and published from New Delhi, celebrated its silver jubilee on March 30, 1988.

Martyrdom Day : Rich tributes were paid to the three great martyrs of India—Bhagat Singh, Rajguru and Sukhdev—on the martyrdom day on their 50th anniversary at Indo-Pak border on March 23, 1988.

World Disabled Day : The World Disabled Day was observed on March 20, 1988.

International Women's Day : The International Women's Day was observed on March 8, 1988.

INS Golden Jubilee : The Indian Newspaper Society (INS), formerly known as IENS, the premier association of the newspaper industry of India, began its year-long golden jubilee celebrations on March 7, 1988. The IENS, as it was known earlier, was established to represent, promote and safeguard the interests of newspapers, magazines and periodicals. Formed by only 14 publications as a central organisation of the press of India, Burma and Ceylon, it has changed its name to the Indian Newspaper Society as it now has membership only from India.

Appointments

Bangladesh PM : Mr Moudud Ahmed, Deputy Premier, has been elevated as the Prime Minister of Bangladesh. He has replaced Mr Mizanur Rahman Chowdhury, who was dropped by the President, Gen H M Ershad, when he announced his new 23-member Cabinet on March 23, 1988.

Vietnamese PM : Mr Vo Van Kiet was on March 12, 1988 named acting Chairman of the Council of Ministers to replace Mr Pham Hung, who died of a heart attack.

Indonesian President : Mr Suharto, who has led the country for more than two decades, was on March 10, 1988 re-elected by the People Consultative Assembly for another five-year term.

Exim Bank Chief : Mr Kalyan Banerji has been re-appointed as Chairman and Managing Director of Export Import Bank of India (Exim Bank) for five years from March 22, 1988.

Consumer Panel Chief : Mr Justice V B Eradi, a retired Judge of the Supreme Court, took over as President of the newly-constituted National Consumers' Disputes Commission on March 10, 1988.

Children's Film Society Chief : Mrs Jeya Bachchan has been appointed as the Chairman of the Children's Film Society of India on March 21, 1988.

BJP Chief : Mr L. K. Advani was on March 7, 1988 re-elected President of the Bharatiya Janata Party for another two-year term.

Commissions and Committees

Lentin Commission : The report of the Lentin Commission's 18-month long inquiry into the deaths of 14 patients at Bombay's J. J. Hospital due to administration of sub-standard glycerol was tabled on the floor of both Houses of the Maharashtra Legislature on March 30, 1988. The former Ministers are Mr Bhai Sawant and Dr Baliram Hiray. Mr Sewant, however, quitted his office in the first week of March, but while offering his resignation, he has not once seen fit to acknowledge that, as State Health Minister, he bore a moral responsibility for what had happened.

Mr Justice Bhaktavar Lentin, who headed the one-man commission of inquiry, has recommended prosecution of the two former Maharashtra Health Ministers, two former FDA Commissioners and two former Joint FDA Commissioners on charges of corruption. The report says that Mr Sewant had "devalued the office of the

Commissioner and thereby demoralised the Commission and other officers of the FDA."

He said the Health Ministers encouraged corruption, favouritism, deliberate violation of the Food and Drugs Administration Act and rules, conferred ministerial largesse in the form of transfers and postings, doled out undeserved promotions and concessions and cancelled, withdrew and withheld mandatory prosecutions against drug manufacturers and repackers.

Defence

Thrilling display by IAF : Four specks on the horizon magnified with alarming swiftness and in a supersonic roar hurtled over the and landscape letting loose a fire which ripped through a "motor convoy" blowing it to smithereens. This was a show of the Indian Air Force's thunder and wonder.

By demolishing the "convoy" made of bamboo and canvas, the MiG-27s were demonstrating on simulated targets the devastation they could inflict in a real war situation. The MiG-27s, rechristened 'Bahadur', have the latest avionics on board with two guns on wings, which they fired from an altitude of 50 metres at the "convoy". Manufactured by the Hindustan Aeronautics Limited, Nasik, the 'Bahadur' will be the primary strike fighter for the next decade.

About 120 km from Jaisalmer, the 100 km by 50 km Pokhran range, which is shared by the IAF and the Army for trials of new weapons, witnessed the power of annihilation from air, proved by jets capable of flying at near-speed of sound. Bearing valiant names like 'Baaz', 'Bahadur', 'Vikram', 'Shamsheer', 'Vijay' and 'Vajra', the jets gave an awesome show to the Defence Minister, Mr K. C. Pant, his deputy, Mr Santosh Mohan Dev, the Chief of Air Staff, Air Chief Marshal De La Fontaine and visiting reporters.

Economic

New railway, postal rates : The increased railway fares and freight rates and postal and telecommunications tariffs came into force from April 1, 1988 with the commencement of the 1988-89 financial year.

The increase per ticket in second class mail and express trains is Rs 2 at the lowest slab, progressively rising to the maximum of Rs 15 for distances beyond 750 km.

The fare for air conditioned chair car is Rs 5 more at the lowest slab, rising to a

maximum of Rs 25 for distances beyond 1 000 km. The ten per cent surcharge levied from November on account of drought will continue.

Other revisions include increase in the fare for air conditioned sleeper class by Rs 10 at the lowest slab, progressively rising to a maximum of Rs 95 for distances above 1,300 km and a six per cent increase in the freight rates for all commodities except fertilisers, foodgrains, pulses, salt, edible oils, gur and jaggery.

The telecom increases cover rentals for telephones connected to measured rate systems of 100 lines and above, fees per call unit in excess of the limit, manual trunk calls for distance above 50 km and PCO fee for public telephones connected to measured rate exchanges. Charges for the use of public telephones have been doubled to Re 1.

The commission on money orders up to Rs 50 is 40 paise instead of the existing 30 paise for every Rs 10 or part thereof. The minimum commission is 50 paise instead of existing 40 paise for every Rs 10 or part thereof. Registration fee has been increased from the existing Rs 4.50 to Rs 5.00.

There is a stationery charge of 15 paise per inland letter card. The existing stationery charge of 10 paise on embossed envelope has been increased to 15 paise. According to new rates, the ILC costs 50 paise (35 paise plus 15 paise as stationery charge) and the embossed envelope costs 75 paise (60 paise plus 15 paise as stationery charge).

Growth of monopoly houses : Despite the operation of the Monopolies and Restrictive Trade Practices Act (MRTPA) for the last 19 years to curb concentration of economic power, the assets of monopoly houses have continued to grow at a fast pace and in 1986, the growth rate for assets of the top 20 such houses was estimated at 15.14 per cent over the previous year.

The value of assets of these 20 top monopoly houses was estimated at Rs 20,108.49 crore at the end of 1985. By the end of 1986, for which the latest figures are available, the asset value of those 20 top monopoly houses grew by Rs 3,045.78 to Rs 23,154.27 crore.

Interestingly, the growth in assets of the remaining monopoly houses in 1986 was quite negligible and estimated at 2.6 per cent over the assets value in 1985. Their assets grew from Rs 14,546.69 crore in 1985 to Rs 14,925.68 crore by the end of 1986, which is an addition of Rs 378.99 crore in one year compared to an addition of Rs 3,045.78 crore for 20 top monopoly houses in the same period.

Poverty line : The National Sample Survey had estimated that there were 271 million persons below poverty line in India in 1983-84. The Minister of State for Planning informed the Lok Sabha on March 23, 1988. He said the estimates had been made on the basis of household surveys on consumer

expenditure. No such survey had been made since 1983-84.

Petrol costliest in India : Petrol is costliest in India compared to the United Kingdom, Pakistan and Sri Lanka. The Deputy Minister for Petroleum, Mr Rafique Alam, told the Lok Sabha on March 22, 1988 that while petrol price in India's capital city is Rs 7.43 per litre, that in London works out to Rs 7.04, in Islamabad Rs 5.33 and in Colombo Rs 6.22. However, the price of high speed diesel (HSD) oil is cheaper in India than in the U.K. and Sri Lanka.

Rupee value declines : The value of the rupee declined to 13.30 paise in December 1987, the Minister of State for Finance, Mr Eduardo Faleiro, informed the Rajya Sabha on March 22, 1988. He said the decline in the value of the rupee is synonymous with the rise in the consumer price index.

Following is the city-wise value of the rupee in December 1987: Delhi 12.99 paise, Bombay 12.47 paise, Madras 12.88 paise, Calcutta 13.87 paise, Ahmedabad 13.21 paise, Bangalore 12.12 paise, Hyderabad 12.99 paise and Kanpur 13.16 paise.

Rise in industrial production : Industrial growth rate during 1987 is estimated at 11 per cent, despite a sharp deceleration in the second half of the year, according to the Central Statistical Organisation (CSO).

The "quick index" of industrial production (1980=100) shows a deceleration in the overall growth from 10.2 per cent in November 1987 to 6.1 per cent in December last. In fact, the growth rate continued in single digit from August excepting in November.

Sectorally, manufacturing, which accounts for over three-fourths by weight in the general index, posted a growth rate of 12.7 per cent in 1987, followed by electricity (weight 11.4 per cent), a growth rate of 8.3 per cent and mining (weight 11.5 per cent), a growth rate of mere 4.3 per cent.

However, what is disconcerting is the steady deceleration in the industrial growth rate throughout 1987. Whereas the overall industrial growth rate in the first quarter of 1987 (January-March) was 14.8 per cent, it came down to 11.5 per cent in April-June, and further to 10.9 per cent in July-September and eventually to a single-digit seven per cent in October-December. Thus, the last quarter performance is less than half of the first quarter.

The prime reason for this steady deceleration is because of the consistently declining trend in manufacturing growth rate, which fell from a spectacular 17.7 per cent in January-March 1987 to 13.2 per cent in April-June and 12.2 in July-September and further down to eight per cent in October-December. Thus, even in manufacturing there has been a sharp fall in the growth rate from the first quarter to the last quarter.

Growth in exports : India's exports during the first 10 months of the current financial year (April to January 1987-88) have reached a record Rs 12,603.27 crore,

which is Rs 2,527.82 crore higher than the exports worth Rs 10,075.45 crore during April-January 1986-87. In percentage terms, the increase is 25.1 per cent.

According to the provisional trade statistics released by the Directorate General of Commercial Intelligence and Statistics, Calcutta, India's imports during April-January 1987-88 amounted to Rs 18,028.76 crore as compared to Rs 15,909.59 crore, showing an increase of 13.3 per cent.

The trade deficit thus declined by Rs 408.65 crore or by seven per cent from Rs 5,834.14 crore during April-January 1986-87 to Rs 5,425.49 crore during April-January 1987-88.

Education and Employment

IAS drop-outs : The drop-out rate in some of the Central services was as high as 20 per cent, the Union Minister of State for Home, Mr P. Chidambaram, told the Rajya Sabha on March 24, 1988. The reason is not difficult to comprehend. The candidates who qualify for a Central service and then want to appear for a superior service have to postpone their training by one year.

What is commonly believed is that not all Central services are of equal status. The Indian Administrative Service retains its magical power even today. Almost all Income Tax or IPS probationers given a chance, would like to sit for the Civil Services Examination again in order to qualify for the IAS. It is true that there is a hierarchy in Group A Central services and it largely explains the increasing drop out rate in some of the Central services. Yet, what needs to be remembered is that even the craze for the IAS is slowly declining. The reason is that modern industrial sectors offer many new opportunities. Not the IAS or IPS, but, for instance, an executive job in a multinational sector is considered more "lucrative".

It is not uncommon to see young boys and girls, having had brilliant academic records at university, selling fast moving products. The fact is that money has become the sole criterion for selecting one's career and profession. This alone explains why bank services, for instance, have suddenly become so attractive. This shift of attention from challenging, socially significant and innovative jobs to the ones that promise more material rewards but seldom demand any creative imagination is another side of the phenomenon called "brain drain".

It is unlikely that a young man would choose to remain as a District Collector in a remote town, if he has the option of joining a multinational as an executive, in which capacity his emoluments and perks would outshine the prospects he has as a senior civil servant. With the commercialisation of almost every sphere of life, the drop-out

rate in most of the creative and challenging services is likely to increase.

IAS age limit defended : The Minister of State for Personnel, Mr. P. Chidambaram, defended the Government's decision to lower the age-limit for entry into IAS and other Central services from 28 to 26 years. He told the Rajya Sabha on March 24, 1988 that the lowering of the age-limit, brought into effect with the 1987 Civil Services Examination, had not affected candidates with rural background.

Job-oriented Insurance courses : The Central schools in metropolitan towns like Delhi, Bombay, Calcutta, Madras, Chandigarh and Lucknow will introduce a two-year vocational course in general insurance and other allied subjects from June 1988 academic year.

The course which has been initiated by the Government-owned General Insurance Corporation to delink jobs from degrees and to encourage job-oriented education at 10 plus 2 level will be gradually extended to Central schools throughout the country. Students passing 10th standard with a minimum of 60 per cent marks will be eligible to get admission in the vocational course.

Mr. Ashok Goenka, Chairman of the General Insurance Corporation, has indicated that students passing the two-year course with 50 per cent marks and above would be appointed by the company as "apprentice assistants" with a stipend of Rs. 1,000 per month. After successful completion of the apprenticeship period of one year, the apprentice assistants will be absorbed as regular assistants in the company without having to undergo the usual all-India competitive examinations. Waiver for vocational qualifications will also be given in assessing their suitability or future promotion as officers.

New IIT in Assam : There is a proposal to set up a new IIT in Assam. The Human Resource Development Ministry has said that 600 acres of land has already been acquired in Nagaon, where the new IIT is expected to come up.

The IITs are good institutions and these have contributed a lot to the growth of scientific and technological knowledge in India. An IIT in north-eastern India, one would hope, would bear the same tradition and inspire brilliant young persons to opt for specialised scientific and technological courses.

Antarctic team returns : The seventh Indian scientific expedition to the icy continent Antarctica returned to Panaji on March 26, 1988 after an air-borne magnetic survey of the Gruber Massif and the low snow-bound areas between Schirmacher and Wohlthat ranges there.

The team sailed on board the M.V. Thuleland on November 25 last with 92 scientists and other personnel drawn from

10 scientific organisations and the armed forces. A 15-member wintering team replaces the 17-member team of the sixth expedition to the continent. The expedition was led by Dr. R. Sengupta, Assistant Director of the National Institute of Oceanography.

The expedition carried out geological studies at the Humbolt Massif of the Wohlthat mountains, covering an area of about 1,000 sq km, which revealed deposits of minerals and ilmenite ore with 98 per cent purity, a spokesman of the National Institute of Oceanography (NIO) said.

Intensive studies on blue-green algae were undertaken to explore the mechanism of the release of fixed nitrogen in the Schirmacher and Wohlthat ranges and to determine its influence on the growth of non-nitrogen fixing algae, he said.

In the field of geo-magnetism, the expedition continued investigations on magnetospheric storms over Antarctica and monitoring optimal atmospheric and high energy cosmic ray emissions, the NIO spokesman said. The team also studied the "ozone hole" in collaboration with the Soviet, East German and Japanese stations.

The distribution, abundance and variability of living organisms, particularly krill, squid and fish were also studied, the spokesman added.

India sets up second station on Antarctica : India established a second research station "Maitree" (friendship) at Antarctica, 2,000 km from South Pole in the icy continent during the 70-day stay of the seventh Indian scientific expedition. Dr. S. Z. Qasim, Secretary, Department of Ocean Development, said on March 26, 1988.

Speaking at a reception held in honour of the expedition team at Mormugao port, he said "the station is on a hard ground and not on ice like Dakshin Gangotri, the first station set up by the first expedition to Antarctica in 1982.

Honours and Awards

Pulitzer Prizes : Considered the most prestigious prize in U.S. journalism, the 1988 Pulitzer Prizes were announced on April 1, 1988. Except for the award for public service which brings with it a gold medal, Pulitzers carry a cash prize of \$ 3,000. The winners are selected by the Pulitzer Prize Board and announced by the President of Columbia University, which administers the competition. The following are the recipients :

Pulitzer for International Reporting : Mr. Thomas L. Friedman of the *New York Times* for "balanced and informed coverage of Israel."

Pulitzer for Explanatory Journalism : Mr. Daniel Hertzberg and Mr. James B. Stelart of the *Wall Street Journal* for their stories about an investment banker charged with insider trading on the day that followed the October stock market crash.

Pulitzer for National Reporting : Mr. Tim Weiner of the *Philadelphia Inquirer* for his series of reports on a secret Pentagon budget used to sponsor defence research and an arms build-up.

Pulitzer for Public Service : The *Charlotte Observer*, North Carolina for revealing misuse of funds by Jim and Tammy Bakker's PTL television ministry.

Pulitzer for General News Reporting : The *Alabama Journal of Montgomery* for an investigation of the State's usually high infant mortality rate and to the *Lawrence Eagle Tribune* of Massachusetts for stories that showed flaws in the Massachusetts prison furlough system.

Pulitzer for Investigative Reporting : The *Chicago Tribune's* Mr. Dean Baquet, Mr. William Gaines and Ms. Anne Marie Lipinski for stories on "the self-interest and waste that plagued Chicago's city council."

Pulitzer for Specialised Reporting : Mr. Walt Bogdanich of the *Wall Street Journal* for a series of reports on faulty testing by American medical laboratories.

Pulitzer for Feature Writing : Ms. Jacqui Banaszynski of the *St. Paul Pioneer Press Dispatch*, Minnesota, for her series about the life and death of an AIDS victim in an American farm community.

Pulitzer for Commentary : Mr. Dave Barry of the *Miami Herald* for consistently effective use of humour as a device for presenting fresh insights into serious concerns.

Pulitzer for Criticism : Mr. Tom Shales of the *Washington Post* for his television criticism.

Pulitzer for Editorial Cartooning : Mr. Dough Marlette of the *Atlanta Constitution*, Georgia, and the *Charlotte Observer*, North Carolina.

Pulitzer for Spot News Photography : Mr. Scott Shaw of the *Odessa American*, Texas, for his pictures of little Jessica McClure being rescued from the well into which she had fallen.

Pulitzer for Fiction : Ms. Toni Morrison for "Beloved", a novel that sparked controversy in literary circles when it did not win two other major literary prizes last fall.

Mahavir Chakra : The nation's second highest gallantry award, Mahavir Chakra, has been awarded to Lt. Arvind Singh, an ace diver of the Navy's special marine force, who led a task force of scuba divers to destroy 10 getaway boats of LTTE militants on October 23 last.

Mahavir Chakra has also been posthumously awarded to Squadron Leader Ajjamada Bepayya Devayya, who shot down a much superior F-104 Starfighter, the pride of the Pakistan Air Force during the 1965 Indo-Pakistan. The forgotten hero has been recognised 23 years after his supreme sacrifice over enemy skies.

Kirti Chakra : Wing Commander Maheshwar Dutt of the Indian Air Force, a helicopter pilot, is the only recipient of Kirti Chakra which was awarded by the President, Mr. R. Vankararaman, at the

investiture ceremony on April 2, 1988

Kirti Chakre is the second highest peace time gallantry award for displaying conspicuous courage, bravery and dedication to duty by saving a number of lives during Zojila rescue operation in November 1986. He risked his life to personally rescue from almost certain death 145 people trapped at this Pass after a sudden and heavy snowfall.

Jnanpith Award presented : The 22nd Bharatiya Jnanpith Award for 1986 was presented to Dr Satchidananda Routroy, an eminent Oriya writer for his outstanding contribution to Indian literature in New Delhi on March 28, 1988.

The award carries an amount of Rs 1.50 lakh and is presented once a year to a writer of any Indian language.

Dr Routroy is the second Oriya writer to receive the Bharatiya Jnanpith Award after Gopinath Mohanty who was the co recipient of the award in 1973.

National Awards presented : Mr M G Ramachandran, who reigned supreme in Tamil Nadu politics, was posthumously conferred with Bharat Ratna—the nation's highest honour—by the President Mr R Venkataraman, in New Delhi on March 19, 1988. Mrs Janaki Ramachandran, widow of Mr Ramachandran, received the award.

Mr Venkataraman decorated a total of 42 eminent personalities from the fields of politics, literature, culture, film world, science and sports. There were three Padma Vibhushan awardees, 13 Padma Bhushans and 26 Padma Shris.

G. D. Birla Award presented : The first G D Birla International Award for outstanding contribution to humanism was presented to Baba Amte by the Vice President, Dr S D Sharma, in New Delhi on March 26, 1988.

The award, to be presented once in two years, has been instituted by the Birla Academy of Art and Culture in memory of Ghanshyam Das Birla to foster the universal humanist vision enshrined in the country's Vedic tradition. Baba Amte is the first recipient of the award consisting of a crest, a citation and a cheque of Rs 2 lakh.

R. D. Birla Award : The R D Birla Award for medical research was presented to Prof M A Viswamitre of Bangalore for his work in molecular biology. Prof Viswanatha made a major breakthrough in developing sequence-specific anti-cancer drugs.

Vikram Sarabhai Awards : Five distinguished scientists, Prof Surendra Prasanna, Prof V K Kapahi, Dr P C Pendey, Mr Anil Kakodkar and Mr T Alex, have been named for the Dr Vikram Sarabhai research awards for 1987.

The annual awards, instituted by the Hanu Om Ashram, Nadiad, are given away for excellence in the fields of electronics and telecommunications, planetary and space sciences, atmospheric physics and hydrology and system analysis or management problems.

Each award carries a medal and cash prize of Rs 8,000 which is presented on the

birth anniversary of Dr Sarabhai on August 12.

Miscellany

Million tonnes oil from A.P. fields : At least one million tonnes of crude a year will be available from the GS-16 offshore structure in the Krishna-Godavari basin, according to the Oil and Natural Gas Commission. This estimate is based on the test production completed so far in the structure which is 12 km from the coast near Amalapuram in Andhra Pradesh.

It was stated on March 28, 1988 that during recent test production of the GS-16-5 structure, the oil flow rate was 5,000 barrels a day and that of gas 16 lakh cubic metres a day. Three other wells in the GS-16 structure—two, four and eight—have also proved successful.

The latest find of oil and gas in the offshore area of the Krishna Godavari basin is the richest so far discovered in any onshore or offshore regions. The oil wells in Bombay High yield around 2,500 barrels a day along with associated gas. The annual output of crude in Bombay High was over 20 million tonnes and gas around 6,500 million cubic metres (equivalent to 6.5 million tonnes of oil) in 1986-87.

Oil strike in Cauvery basin : The Oil and Natural Gas Commission has struck oil and gas in the Cauvery basin at Nannilam, 12 km west of Tiruverur town in Thanjavur district of Tamil Nadu. Oil is flowing at the rate of 150 barrels a day and gas at 2,933 cubic metres a day from the well drilled at a depth of 3,460 metres.

This is the fourth successive hydrocarbon strike in the Cauvery onland basin, the others being at Nanmanam near Nagapattinam, Kovilkaleppal and Bhuvangiri in South Arcot district.

First rail coach from Kapurthala : The Rail Coach Factory, the sixth production unit of the Indian Railways, started production on March 31, 1988 when the first second class passenger coach rolled out of its huge assembly line at the press of a button by the Punjab Governor, Mr S S Ray. This is the second production unit to be located in Punjab, first being the Diesel Component Works at Patiala.

Located in Hussainpur village on the Jalandhar Ferozpur branch line of the Northern Railway, nearly 20 km from the industrial city of Jalandhar, the factory will roll out 1,000 coaches annually when it becomes fully operational in 1991.

Described as India's largest, the foundation of this Rs 311 crore project was laid by the Prime Minister, Mr Rajiv Gandhi, on August 17, 1985 as part of the Punjab accord.

Hindi speaking people : Hindi-speaking people constitute only 39.94 per cent of the country's population, according to the latest census report. The Minister of State for

Home Affairs, Mr Chintamani Panigrahi, told the Rajya Sabha on March 29, 1988 that this percentage in actual numbers worked out to 26,41,81,057.

There were 19 non-Hindi speaking States in the country, the Minister said.

Decline in birth rate : The latest available estimates for 1985 and 1986 show that the birth rates are 32.9 and 32.4 (provisional) per 1,000 population respectively. This shows a steady decline from the level of 33.9 for 1984, the Minister of State for Health and Family Welfare, Ms Saroj Khaparde, told the Lok Sabha on March 24, 1988.

Longest under sea tunnel : The world's longest under sea tunnel, linking Japan's main island, Honshu, with Hokkaido island became operational on March 13, 1988, marking a new page in Japan's rail transport history.

The Seikan Tunnel, which took over 24 years to dig and complete and cost over 700 billion yen, is 53.85 km in length of which 23.30 km is under the sea and 30.55 km under the ground. It is also the world's longest and is a product of the most modern and sophisticated engineering technologies known to man.

Since the tunnel travels deep under the sea and land there are no stations for passengers to get on and off. However emergency stations are located at two points within the tunnel which act as fire refuge points.

The tunnel reduces the train journey from Tokyo to Hokkaido by about two hours. The Transport Ministry estimates 2.1 million passengers to use the tunnel every year.

Second phase of HBJ completed : The second phase of the Hazira Bijaipur Jagdishpur (HBJ) gas pipeline was completed on March 22, 1988 with the supply of gas to IFFCO's fertiliser plant at Aonla in Uttar Pradesh. The second phase from Guna in Madhya Pradesh to Aonla covering a distance of 580 km, was completed in a record time of six months by the Gas Authority of India Limited (GAIL).

This stretch of the pipeline was completed with a rate of more than seven km per day through the rocky terrain, forest patches, railway crossings and rivers, including the Ganga, the Yamuna and the Ramganga. The first phase of the pipeline from Hazira to Bijaipur covering a distance of 642 km was commissioned in August last with the supply of gas to the fertiliser plant of the National Fertilisers Limited (NFL).

The longest underground pipeline in the world, the 1,750-km HBJ pipeline, passing through four States of the country, has a capacity of 18.2 million cubic metres of gas per day, which can be further augmented to a level of 33.4 million cubic metres per day. At its full capacity the pipeline will transport gas equivalent to 4,000 tonnes of coal per hour without overloading the country's rail or road transport network.

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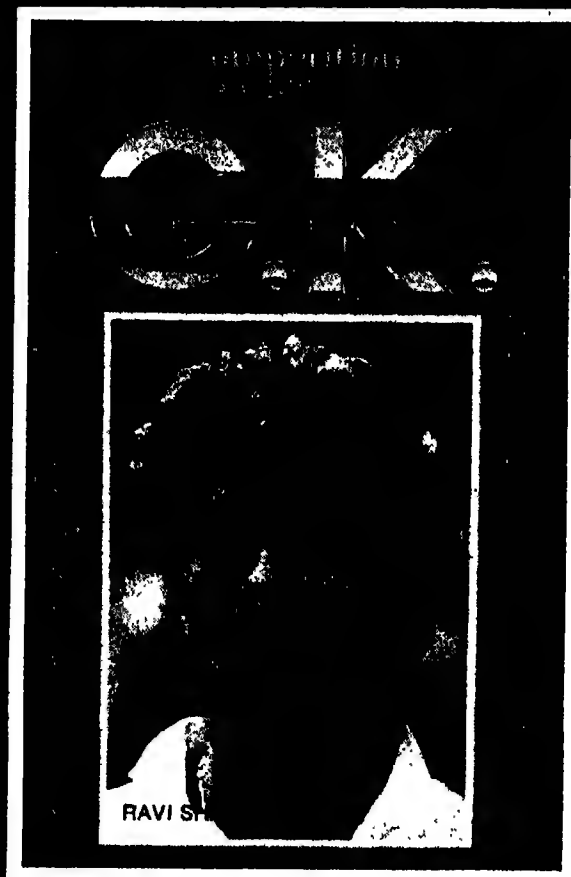
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Sports Round-Up

BADMINTON

French Open Championship : Icuk Sugianto of Indonesia took advantage of favourite Morten Frost's lack of concentration to beat the Dane and win the French Open title in Toulouse on March 27, 1988.

All-England Badminton Championship : I. B. Frederiksen of Denmark became the first unseeded winner of the men's title at the All-England badminton championship after beating his compatriot Morten Frost 8-15, 15-7, 15-10 in London on March 20, 1988.

For the women's singles title, Gu Jiaming of China ended the spectacular run of South Korean teenager Lee Young-Suk with an 11-2, 11-2 victory.

BASKETBALL

International Women's Basketball Tournament : China inscribed their name on the International women's basketball trophy for the second time in succession when they outwitted South Korea 72-59 in the last round-robin league match at the Talkatora Indoor Stadium in New Delhi on March 13, 1988. India secured the third spot, scraping past Malaysia 76-72.

BOXING

WBC Title : British welterweight Lloyd Honeyghan lined up a possible million-dollar pay day in London on March 29, 1988 as he won back, his World Boxing Council crown from Mexican Jorge Vaca in devastating fashion.

World Heavyweight Championship : Undisputed world heavyweight boxing champion Mike Tyson knocked out Tony Tubbs in the second round of their title fight in Tokyo on March 21, 1988 to retain his title.

It was Tyson's 34th victory and his 30th knockout. He is still unbeaten.

Junior National Boxing Championship : Services created history when they won the team title in the 20th Junior National boxing championships for the 20th time in a row in Ludhiana on March 13, 1988.

WBC Featherweight Title : Jeff Fenech of Australia stopped Puerto Rican Victor Callejas in the 10th round to win the vacant World Boxing Council featherweight title in Sydney on March 8, 1988.

CRICKET

Ranji Trophy : Tamil Nadu became the proud winners of the coveted Ranji Trophy when they beat Railways by an innings and 144 runs just before lunch on the last day of the five-day Chattram Challenge cricket final at the Chidambaram Stadium in Madras on March 30, 1988.

In the 55-year-old history of the cham-

pionship, it was the second title triumph for Tamil Nadu.

West Indies-Pakistan One-Day Internationals : West Indies beat Pakistan by seven wickets in the final one-day international at Bourda in Georgetown (Guyana) on March 30, 1988.

West Indies won all five matches.

World Youth Cup : Australia beat Pakistan to have a five-wicket victory in the final of the World Youth Cup cricket final in Adelaide on March 13, 1988.

Ranji Jhansi Trophy : South Zone wrested the Ranji Jhansi Trophy defeating holders Institutional Zone by four wicket victory in their last league match at the Palam Air Force ground in New Delhi on March 6, 1988.

England-New Zealand Tests : The third and final cricket Test between England and New Zealand in Wellington was officially called off by the New Zealand Cricket Council on March 7, 1988. The match was abandoned without a ball being bowled on the scheduled last two days. Heavy rains and strong winds meant there was no prospect of play.

All three Tests ended in draws with weather disrupting the first and third. This is the first time in 22 years that a series in New Zealand has produced no result. The last time was in 1965-66, also against England.

FOOTBALL

All-Air Lines Gold Cup : East Bengal lifted the All-Airlines Gold Cup for the second successive year with an overwhelming 4-1 victory over Mohammedan Sporting at the Kanchenjunga Stadium in Siliguri on March 22, 1988.

HOCKEY

Champions Trophy : West Germany retained the Champions Trophy title for the third successive year on better goal average in Lahore on April 1, 1988. Pakistan remained the runners-up when they drew 1-1 world champion Australia. The Aussies finished third.

TABLE TENNIS

European Table Tennis Championship : Mikael Appelgren, forced to sit on the bench as Sweden won the team event, bounced back to win the singles and doubles title at the European table tennis championship in Paris on March 27, 1988.

The 27-year-old first scored a repeat of his 1982 European final win over compatriot Jan-Ove Waldner in the semi-finals and then defeated Andrey Mazunov of the Soviet Union 21-15, 21-14, 18-21, 21-12 for the gold medal.

Earlier, he had teamed up with Waldner,

last year's Ilija Lupulescu and Zoran Primorac of Yugoslavia in the doubles final. The Yugoslavs were silver medallists at last year's world championships in Delhi.

The Soviet Union won the women's title at the European team table tennis championship when they beat Czechoslovakia 3-1 in the final in Paris on March 22, 1988.

TENNIS

Inter-Railway Tennis Championship : Southern Railway retained the Inter-Railway tennis team title, defeating South Eastern Railway three matches to nil in the finals at the DLTA complex in New Delhi on March 24, 1988.

Champions Cup : Boris Becker of West Germany captured his first title in over eight months with a 7-5, 6-4, 2-6, 6-4 win over Emilio Sanchez of Spain in the final of the 702,500-dollar Champions Cup tennis tournament in Indian Wells on March 6, 1988.

WEIGHTLIFTING

Senior National Weightlifting Championship : The Services Sports Control Board retained the men's team title of the Senior National weightlifting championship in Jamnagar on March 28, 1988. They secured 39 points.

National Weightlifting Championship for Women : Jyotsana Datta won the 67.5 kg class and helped her State Bengal retain the team championship for women by a narrow margin of four points, in the third National weightlifting championship for women which concluded in Jamnagar on March 28, 1988.

WRESTLING

World Cup : The Soviet Union defeated the United States 6-4 to successfully defend their World freestyle team championship in the World Cup wrestling at the University of Toledo in Toledo (Ohio) on March 27, 1988.

The Soviet Union finished with a perfect eight points in the round-robin series of the dual meets. The United States finished second with six points. Cuba was third.

Senior National Wrestling Championships : Holders Railways were narrowly dethroned in freestyle and Greco-Roman style team championships of the 35th Senior National wrestling championships which concluded at the BSF Camp in Chhawala, 30 km from New Delhi.

Delhi, runners-up last year, won the freestyle championship logging 52 points. Railways were second with 50 points.

In the Greco-Roman style, Services, runners-up last year, emerged champions with 42 points

Persons And Places In News

PERSONS

Ravi Shastri : The lucky skipper of the Indian cricket team, which has won the Sharjah Cup at Sharjah on April 1, 1988, was declared the man of the match. The 'Champion of Champions' had also led India to victory as stop-gap skipper for the injured Dilip Vengsarkar against the West Indies in the Madras Test in January 1988 which enabled India to square the Test series. Earlier he had led India to the only win in the limited overs series in Calcutta.

Narendra Hirwani : The teen-ager bespectacled leg-spinner, with his mesmerising spin, helped India to an easy and emphatic win over New Zealand and lift the Sharjah Cricket Cup in Sharjah on April 1, 1988. He was declared the man of the series.

He was earlier in the news in January 1988 when he became the chief wicket-taker for India and entered his name in the record books, emerging as the first Indian to take 16 wickets in a Test in the fourth and final cricket Test against the West Indies in Madras.

Frank C. Carlucci : The U.S. Defence Secretary was on a three-day visit to India from April 3, 1988. Brushing aside the Prime Minister, Mr. Rajiv Gandhi's concern over the arming of Pakistan, he said in New Delhi on April 6 that his country would continue the supplies which, he now maintains, are connected to the Afghanistan issue. He also indicated that the United States is unlikely to reduce its arms aid to Pakistan.

Claude Cheysson : The Commissioner of the European Economic Community visited India in March 1988.

Lee Kuan Yew : The Prime Minister of Singapore was on a three-day State visit to India from March 15, 1988.

Giovanni Gorla : The Prime Minister of Italy, who had headed Italy's 47th Government since World War II, handed over his resignation to the President, Mr. Francesco Cossiga, on March 11, 1988. The Gorla Government, formed in July, was a coalition of Christian Democrats, Socialists, Social Democrats, Republicans and Liberals. The Italian President asked the Christian Democrat Party Secretary, Mr. Ciriaco De Mita, to try to form a new Government to replace the coalition Government of the outgoing Prime Minister.

John Hubbard : The well-known American academician, who has held significant positions in American academic circles, is being termed as a "favourable" choice for

Ambassador to India. He would replace Mr. John Gunther Dean.

Suharto : The President of Indonesia, who led the country for more than two decades, was re-elected by the People Consultative Assembly for another five-year term on March 10, 1988.

Ajit Singh : The Lok Dal (A) President and son of the former Prime Minister, Mr. Charan Singh, has taken over as the Working President of the Janata Party. The Lok Dal (A) has now been merged with the Janata Party.

Bhai Jasbir Singh Rode : The nephew of late Jamail Singh Bhindranwale who was released along with four other head priests by the Government in early March 1988, was appointed by the Shiromani Gurdwara Prabandhak Committee as the new Akal Takht chief on March 8, 1988. He belongs to Damdami Takshal. After Operation Blue Star, he began to concentrate on organising the Sikh youth and formed the International Sikh Youth Federation.

Swami Agnivesh : The Arya Samaj leader and crusader against bonded labour had led 191 Arya Samaj paryatris from the Capital's Red Fort to Meerut on March 31, 1988 for a public debate on sati with the Jagatguru Shankaracharya of Puri, Swami Niranjan Dev Teerth at Pura Mahadev Temple, about 26 km from Meerut. The Swami was prevented at Baleni village, 6 km from the temple, and taken into custody by the police on April 2.

Kamal Nath : The Congress (I) MP threw a challenge at the Opposition in the Lok Sabha on March 14, 1988 and volunteered to submit to a probe by a committee of Opposition members into the allegation made in a report published in the *Indian Express* of his maintaining foreign accounts in violation of FERA.

Balchandra Anant Sawant : The Maharashtra Health Minister resigned from the State Cabinet on March 10, 1988 on account of the serious strictures passed against him by the Lentin Commission. The one-man Commission of Mr. Justice B. Lentin of the Bombay High Court was appointed by the State Government following 14 deaths in a Government hospital in Bombay due to use of spurious glycerol last year.

Pham Hung : The Prime Minister of Vietnam, an "old guard" revolutionary who ranked number two in Communist Party ranks, died of a heart attack on March 11, 1988. He has been succeeded by Mr. Vo Van Kiet.

Prakash Mehrotra : The former Governor of Assam and Meghalaya and lately the Indian High Commissioner to the United Kingdom died on March 5, 1988.

PLACES

Khamaria : Located on the outskirts of Jabalpur in Madhya Pradesh, it was in the news when two magazines containing ammunition of all types—armoured, short-range missiles—were totally destroyed in the blast which sparked a fire in the Central Ordnance Depot, a premier Defence establishment of the country, here on March 23, 1988. The underground airconditioned platform (magazine) here is said to be one of the biggest in Asia.

Kathmandu : The capital of the Himalayan kingdom of Nepal was in the news when nearly 100 football fans including three policemen on duty were killed and hundreds injured, many among them seriously, in a stampede that followed a thunderstorm lashing the National Stadium here on March 12, 1988 during the course of a match.

Balkonour : Situated in the boundless steppes of Kazakhstan in the Soviet Union, it is the cosmodrome from where the 975-kg Indian remote sensing satellite, IRS-1A was launched by the Soviet Vostok rocket on March 17, 1988. It was from this cosmodrome that the first Indian cosmonaut, Squadron Leader Rakesh Sharma, was launched into space aboard the Soyuz T-11 on April 3, 1984.

Dandi : A village situated in the Valsad district of Gujarat on the Arabian coast, 241 km south of Ahmedabad, was in the news in March 1988. The historic Dandi March led by Mahatma Gandhi 58 years ago in defiance of the British Salt Law, was re-enacted when thousands of marchers were flagged off by the Prime Minister, Mr. Rajiv Gandhi, in Ahmedabad on March 12, 1988. The 25-day trek concluded at Dandi on April 6.

Tawang : The headquarters of Tawang district in Arunachal Pradesh, situated at an altitude of 10,000 feet, is probably the highest administrative centre in India. The Prime Minister, Mr. Rajiv Gandhi, accompanied by his wife, Mrs. Sonia Gandhi, visited the 400-year-old Buddhist monastery here on March 31, 1988.

Auli : Located in the Chamoli district of the Garhwal Himalayas, it is all set to become the most popular skiing resort in Asia. Nanda Devi, Kamet, Mana Parbat and Dunagin, averaging 7,500 metres, flank the three-kilometre-long slopes at Auli, while scented pine forests serve as wind breakers.

Kuntal : A village in Maliya taluka of the Rajkot district in Gujarat was in the news when an ancient trade emporium dating back to about 4,000 years was unearthed by a team of archaeologists near this place in early March 1988.

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- Q. 1. Salim Ali was associated with
(a) Ornithology (b) Khilafat movement (c) Modern Urdu poetry
- Q. 2. The approx. diameter of the earth is
(a) 6,400 km (b) 12,800 km (c) 25,000 km (d) 45,000 km
- Q. 3. The earth revolves round the sun in its orbit by approx.
(a) 5° per day (b) 2° per day (c) 1° per day (d) 3° per day
- Q. 4. The time of Cairo is 2 hours ahead of the Greenwich time. Cairo is situated at
(a) 30° East (b) 28° West (c) 27° East (d) 30° West
- Q. 5. Which of the following is not a part of the principles of Panchsheel?
(a) Non-aggression (b) Non-interference in internal affairs (c) Equality and mutual benefit (d) Promoting trade and commerce
- Q. 6. Who among the following militant lighters turned into a spiritualist?
(a) Sri Aurobindo (b) Gopal Krishna Gokhale (c) Savarkar (d) Subrahmanya Bharati
- Q. 7. The Industrial revolution first took place in
(a) France (b) America (c) England (d) Russia
- Q. 8. The headquarters of 'League of Nations' were located at
(a) New York (b) Geneva (c) Paris (d) London
- Q. 9. The correct chronological order of:
1. Railways 2. English Education 3. Abolition of Sati, is
(a) 1, 2, 3 (b) 1, 3, 2 (c) 3, 2, 1 (d) 2, 3, 1
- Q. 10. The Sarkaria Commission was set up to
(a) Investigate in Delhi riots of 1984 (b) Study Centre-State relations (c) Find solutions for the Punjab problem (d) Settle the border dispute between Maharashtra and Karnataka
- Q. 11. Match the items of List 1 to those of List 2
- List 1**
(A) Astronomical Telescope
(B) Galileo Telescope
(C) Simple Microscope
(D) Compound Microscope
- List 2**
(1) Consists of one convex lens
(2) Consists of one concave lens
(3) Consists of objective of convex lens of large focal length and eyepiece of convex lens of small focal length
(4) Consists of objective of convex lens of small focal length and eyepiece of convex lens of large focal length
(5) Consists of objective of convex lens of large focal length and eyepiece of concave lens of small focal length
- A B C D
(a) 3 2 4 1
(b) 2 5 3 4
(c) 3 5 1 4
(d) 2 3 1 5
- Q. 12. The mass of iron which contains the same number of atoms as is present in 8 gm of sulphur, is (atomic weights of iron and sulphur are 56 and 32 respectively)
(a) 8 gm (b) 14 gm (c) 32 gm (d) 56 gm
- Q. 13. The molecular weight of a substance can be calculated by measuring its
(a) Density in liquid state (b) Freezing point (c) Vapour pressure (d) Vapour density
- Q. 14. Which of the following is a physical change?
(a) Burning of cooking gas (b) Souring of milk (c) Digestion of food (d) Dissolution of sugar in water
- Q. 15. A charge q is located at the centre of a cube of side l . The electric flux through any face of the cube is
(a) $q/\epsilon_0 l^2$ (b) $q/6\epsilon_0$ (c) $q/12\epsilon_0$ (d) $q/4\epsilon_0$
- Q. 16. The process of strongly heating an ore in the absence of air is called
(a) Roasting (b) Reduction (c) Calcination (d) Smelting
- Q. 17. Which of the following is a mixture?
(a) Gunpowder (b) Iron sulphide (c) Brass (d) Dry ice
- Q. 18. An element M forms a chloride MCl_3 . The formula of the oxide of M in the same valency state is
(a) MO_2 (b) M_2O (c) M_2O_3 (d) M_3O_2
- Q. 19. Oxidation number of oxygen in F_2O is
(a) -2 (b) +1 (c) -1 (d) +2
- Q. 20. Dry ice is
(a) Air (b) Solid CO_2 (c) H_2 (d) H_2O
- Q. 21. Which of the following is the weakest conjugate base?
(a) H^+ (b) OH^- (c) Cl^- (d) HCO_3^-
- Q. 22. When copper turnings are added to a solution of $AgNO_3$, it turns green and a grey precipitate is formed. From this one can conclude that
(a) $AgNO_3$ is oxidised and copper is reduced (b) It is double decomposition reaction (c) Cu is oxidised to Cu^{++} ions and Ag^+ is reduced to Ag atoms (d) Ag is oxidised to Ag^+ ions and Cu^{++} ions are reduced to Cu atoms
- Q. 23. Which of the following is the hardest material?
(a) Copper (b) Diamond (c) Iron (d) Silicon
- Q. 24. Water gas is a mixture of
(a) $H_2 + CO$ (b) $H_2 + CO_2$ (c) $CO + CO_2$ (d) $CO + CO_2 + H_2$
- Q. 25. Most suitable drying agent for ammonia gas is
(a) Anhydrous calcium chloride (b) Quicklime (c) Concentrated sulphuric acid (d) Silica gel
- Q. 26. Which of the following pairs cannot be used to verify the law of multiple proportions?
1. Water and hydrogen peroxide
2. Carbon monoxide and carbon dioxide
3. Calcium chloride and calcium fluoride
4. Hydrogen chloride and hydrogen fluoride
5. Cuprous oxide and cupric oxide
(a) 1, 3 and 4 (b) 3 and 4 (c) 4 and 5 (d) 1, 2 and 5
- Q. 27. Match the columns:
- | | |
|----------------------|---------------|
| A. Sodium bisulphate | 1 Double salt |
| B. Alum | 2 Mixed salt |
| C. Bleaching powder | 3 Acidic salt |
| D. Sodium chloride | 4 Normal salt |
- | | | | |
|-------|---|---|---|
| A | B | C | D |
| (a) 3 | 1 | 2 | 4 |
| (b) 4 | 1 | 3 | 2 |
| (c) 1 | 4 | 2 | 3 |
| (d) 3 | 2 | 1 | 4 |
- Q. 28. Which of the following tissues possesses living protoplasm at maturity?
(a) Tracheid (b) Parenchyma (c) Sclerenchyma (d) Vessel
- Q. 29. Correct order of development stages in plants is
(a) Flowering - Juvenility - Germination - Fruiting (b) Germination - Juvenility - Flowering - Fruiting (c) Germination - Flowering - Fruiting - Juvenility (d) Flowering - Fruiting - Juvenility - Germination
- Q. 30. Meningitis is a disease of human beings that affects
(a) Kidney (b) Heart (c) Liver (d) Central nervous system
- Q. 31. In adult human beings erythrocytes are produced in
(a) Spleen (b) Bone marrow (c) Adrenal (d) Liver
- Q. 32. Passage of air through the respiratory tract during inspiration is -
(a) Nostril - Nasal cavity - Larynx - Pharynx - Trachea - Bronchi - Bronchioles - Alveoli (b) Nostril - Nasal cavity - Pharynx - Larynx - Trachea - Bronchi - Bronchioles - Alveoli (c) Nostril - Nasal cavity - Larynx - Pharynx - Bronchi - Trachea - Bronchioles - Alveoli (d) Nostril - Nasal cavity - Bronchioles - Bronchi - Larynx - Pharynx - Trachea - Alveoli
- Q. 33. Deficiency of vitamin A in man results in: 1. Short stature 2. Night blindness 3. Colour blindness 4. Xerophthalmia
(a) 1 and 4 (b) 2 and 4 (c) 1 and 3 (d) 3 and 4

Q. 34. Which of the following is the most suitable diet for a person suffering from the disease beriberi?

(a) Unpolished rice, green vegetables, yeast (b) Egg yolk, fish oils, fish liver (c) Citrus fruits, mango, grapes (d) Sweet potato, cabbage, fruits

Q. 35. The resistance of a bulb rated 60 watts/220 volts is approximately

(a) 4 Ω (b) 40 Ω (c) 400 Ω (d) 800 Ω

Q. 36. Which of the following effects of current does not depend on its direction?

1. Heating effect 2. Chemical effect 3. Magnetic effect

(a) 1 only (b) 1 and 2 (c) 1 and 3 (d) 1, 2 and 3

Q. 37. X rays can be used to

(a) Detect gold under the earth's surface (b) Cure AIDS (c) Take portraits in dark (d) Detect flaws in steel castings

Q. 38. Which of the following is the best conductor of electricity?

(a) Aluminium (b) Copper (c) Gold (d) Silver

Q. 39. Two cubes each weighing 24 gm are fully immersed in water and weighed. One of them is made of lead of relative density 12 and the other of steel of relative density 8. In water

(a) Both will still weigh the same (b) Weight of both will decrease by the same value (c) Lead cube will weigh more than the steel cube (d) Steel cube will weigh more than the lead cube

Q. 40. Mercury is commonly used as a thermometric fluid rather than water because

(a) Specific heat of mercury is less than that of water (b) Specific heat of mercury is more than that of water (c) Density of mercury is more than that of water (d) Mercury has greater visibility than water

Q. 41. A stone is dropped in a well and splash is heard after 1.5 seconds after the stone hits the water surface. If the velocity of sound is 327 m/s, the depth of the well is

(a) 227 m (b) 490.5 m (c) 654.0 m (d) 981.0 m

Q. 42. The same note when played on a sitar and a veena differs in

(a) Quality (b) Pitch (c) Neither in quality nor in pitch (d) Both in quality as well as in pitch

Q. 43. Photographs of the ground are taken from an aircraft flying at an altitude of 2000 m by a camera with a lens of focal length 50 cm. The size of the film in the camera is 18 cm x 18 cm. The area of the ground that can be photographed is

(a) 90 m x 90 m (b) 180 m x 180 m (c) 360 m x 360 m (d) 720 m x 720 m

Q. 44. A glass lens has a focal length 5 cm in air. In water its focal length would be

(a) Infinite (b) More than 5 cm but finite (c) 5 cm (d) Less than 5 cm

Q. 45. The image formed on the retina of a human eye is

(a) Real and upright (b) Real and inverted (c) Imaginary and upright (d) Imaginary and inverted

Q. 46. Magnetic field does not interact

with

(a) Stationary charges (b) Moving charges (c) Stationary permanent magnets (d) Moving permanent magnets

Q. 47. The current flowing through a resistance increases four times. The heat developed will increase

(a) Two times (b) Four times (c) Eight times (d) Sixteen times

Q. 48. If $x = at + bt^2$, where x is in metres and t is in seconds, which one of the following should be the unit of a ?

(a) m (b) ms^{-1} (c) ms^{-2} (d) m^2s^{-1}

Q. 49. A piece of rock was brought from the moon to earth. Then

(a) Its mass alone changed (b) Its weight alone changed (c) Both of its mass as well as weight changed (d) Neither its mass nor its weight changed

Q. 50. A body is moving in a circular path at constant speed. If V and A represent the velocity and acceleration then

(a) V and A , both are tangential (b) V is radial, A is tangential (c) V is tangential, A is radial (d) V and A both are radial

Q. 51. The resultant of two forces of magnitudes 8 N and 12 N cannot be

(a) 3 N (b) 10 N (c) 14 N (d) 20 N

Q. 52. Two bodies A and B of masses 1 and 4 kg respectively have equal linear momentum. The ratio of their kinetic energies is

(a) 4:1 (b) 1:2 (c) 1:4 (d) 1:16

Q. 53. The time period of a simple pendulum on the surface of a planet does not depend upon

(a) The length of the pendulum (b) The mass of the planet (c) The radius of the planet (d) The mass of the bob of the pendulum

Q. 54. Which of the following is/are a correct statement?

1. Microphone converts sound energy into electrical energy
2. Electric fan converts electrical energy into mechanical energy
3. Speaker converts electrical energy into heat energy
4. Battery converts chemical energy into electrical energy

(a) All of the above (b) 1, 2 and 4 (c) 1 and 2 (d) 1, 2 and 3

Q. 55-58 consist of two statements, Assertion and Reasoning. Mark (a) If A and R both are correct and R is the correct explanation of A (b) If A and R both are correct but R is not the correct explanation of A (c) If A is correct but R is incorrect (d) If A is incorrect but R is correct

Q. 55. Assertion: Tadpole larva is carnivorous

Reasoning: Tadpole larva feeds on plant material

(a) (b) (c) (d)

Q. 56. Assertion: Rice can be cooked faster in a pressure cooker.

Reasoning: High pressure of steam inside increases the boiling point of water in the pressure cooker.

(a) (b) (c) (d)

Q. 57. Assertion: In a circuit, an

ammeter is always connected in series and a voltmeter always in parallel.

Reasoning: The resistance of ammeter is high and that of voltmeter is low.

(a) (b) (c) (d)

Q. 58. Assertion: A piece of iron feels hotter than that of wood in sun.

Reasoning: Iron is a better conductor of heat than wood.

(a) (b) (c) (d)

Q. 59. In which of the following States, 1981 census could not be held?

(a) Punjab (b) Assam (c) Jammu and Kashmir (d) West Bengal

Q. 60. Renaissance first started in

(a) England (b) France (c) Italy (d) U.S.A.

Q. 61. The Constitution of India was adopted on

(a) August 15, 1947 (b) November 26, 1949 (c) January 26, 1950 (d) November 1, 1949

Q. 62. Which metal did the ancient Indians use first?

(a) Brass (b) Bronze (c) Copper (d) Zinc

Q. 63. Who among the following first propounded the idea of basic education?

(a) Raja Ram Mohan Roy (b) Dayanand Saraswati (c) Mahatma Gandhi (d) Jawaharlal Nehru

Q. 64. The Kailasa temple at Ellora is a monument of the

(a) Pallavas (b) Chalukyas (c) Rashtrakutas (d) Cholas

Q. 65. The British attitude for granting independence to India changed because of the

1. Change in the Government in Britain
2. Rising tide of nationalism in India
3. Impact of second World War

(a) 1 and 2 (b) 2 and 3 (c) 1 and 3 (d) 1, 2 and 3

Q. 66. Electoral college for election of President of India consists of

(a) Members of Lok Sabha only (b) Members of Lok Sabha as well as of Rajya Sabha (c) Elected members of Parliament in both houses and State legislature (d) Elected members of both the houses of Parliament and State Legislative Assemblies

Q. 67. Which of the following is not a UN agency?

(a) International Press Association (b) World Health Organisation (c) International Labour Organisation (d) World Meteorological Organisation

Q. 68. Chemical weathering is at its maximum in

(a) Cold and dry regions (b) Cold and humid regions (c) Hot and dry regions (d) Hot and humid regions

Q. 69. Which of the following is essential in atmosphere for diffusion of light?

(a) Clouds (b) Dust particles (c) Hydrogen gas (d) Atoms and molecules

Q. 70. Which of the following statements is wrong?

(a) Doldrum belt lies between 10°N and 10°S latitudes (b) Horse latitudes are found between trade winds and westerlies (c) Roaring forties are the southern latitudes

here westerlies are prevalent (d) Monsoons are local seasonal winds

Q. 71. The term "meteor" is applied to an interplanetary body

(a) Before it enters the earth's atmosphere (b) After it enters the earth's atmosphere (c) After it enters the earth's atmosphere and explodes in mid-air as a ball of fire (d) After it enters the earth's atmosphere and lands on the surface of the earth without exploding in mid-air.

Q. 72. Most of India's zinc is obtained from

(a) Orissa (b) Bihar (c) Madhya Pradesh (d) Rajasthan

Q. 73. Which of the following pair is incorrectly matched?

(a) Lignite - Neyveli (b) Mica - Singareni (c) Diamond - Panna (d) Kyanite - Mayurbhanj

Q. 74. Which of the following industries is considered as power-consuming industry?

(a) Aluminium industry (b) Iron and steel industry (c) Cotton textiles industry (d) Machine - tools industry

Q. 75. The largest wheat producing state in India is

(a) Punjab (b) Haryana (c) Bihar (d) Uttar Pradesh

Q. 76. The chief coffee producing state in India is

(a) Andhra Pradesh (b) Karnataka (c) Kerala (d) Tamil Nadu

Q. 77. "Swadeshi Movement" meant

(a) Use of a widely spoken Indian language in official correspondence (b) Boycotting foreign goods and use of Indian goods (c) Manufacture of salt by Indians (d) Distribution of land to landless

Q. 78. There is no airport in

(a) Sikkim (b) Tripura (c) Manipur (d) Himachal Pradesh

Q. 79. The Hooghly Industrial region is famous for

(a) Textile mills (b) Rice mills (c) Jute mills (d) Heavy engineering works

Q. 80. India earns maximum foreign exchange from

(a) Chemicals (b) Jute (c) Sugar (d) Tea

Q. 81. Which of the following groups of countries is the principal importer of Indian foods?

(a) Italy, Japan and U.S.A. (b) Canada, Switzerland and U.S.A. (c) Australia, Sri Lanka and U.K. (d) U.K., U.S.A., and U.S.S.R.

Q. 82. Second largest spoken language in India is

(a) Tamil (b) Bengali (c) Telugu (d) Urdu

Q. 83. Satchidanand Rautroy has been awarded "Bhartiya Jnanpith Award" for 1986. He writes in

(a) Oriya (b) Bengali (c) Assamese (d) Maithili

Q. 84. At Dakshin Gangotri, India's permanent station at Antarctica, the sun starts setting from

(a) Mid-December (b) Mid - January (c) Mid - March (d) Mid - June

Q. 85. The permanent secretariat of SAARC is situated at

(a) Kathmandu (b) New Delhi (c) Colombo (d) Karachi

Q. 86. Hampi, famous for historical ruins, is situated in

(a) Tamil Nadu (b) Maharashtra (c) Andhra Pradesh (d) Karnataka

Q. 87. Indian school girl who recently succeeded in crossing the English channel is

(a) Arti Pradhan (b) Aruna Saha (c) Anita Sood (d) Malati Sinha

Q. 88. Which of the following is not a member of OPEC?

(a) Venezuela (b) Algeria (c) Egypt (d) U.A.E.

Q. 89. Khwaja Ahmed Abbas was

(a) Managing editor of a newspaper (b) First moviemaker in India (c) Great Urdu poet (d) Writer, journalist and film maker

Q. 90. Which Indian space mission failed on March 24, 1987

(a) APPLE (b) ASLV-1 (c) INSAT - 1A (d) Bhaskara

Q. 91. 'Trishna' is the name of

(a) The trio that tried to circumnavigate the world (b) A voyage by Indian Navy through three oceans (c) Fire glass yacht which sailed around the world (d) Boat built by Indian Navy to sail across the Pacific ocean.

Q. 92. Mangrove forests are found in

(a) Sunderbans (b) Himalayan mountains (c) Kerala (d) Deccan peninsula

Q. 93. The Brahmo Samaj was founded by

(a) Raja Ram Mohan Roy (b) Bankim Chandra Chatterjee (c) Swami Dayanand Saraswati (d) Dwarka Nath Tagore

Q. 94. Match the columns.

(A) Sindri	(1) Ship building
(B) Mathura	(2) Iron and steel
(C) Jamshedpur	(3) Oil refinery
(D) Visakhapatnam	(4) Fertilisers

A	B	C	D
(a) 4	1	2	3
(b) 2	3	1	4
(c) 4	3	2	1
(d) 3	2	4	1

Q. 95. Temperate grasslands are called

(a) Savannas (b) Steppes (c) Taigas (d) Selvas

Q. 96. Who said "Swaraj is my birthright and I shall have it"?

(a) Gopal Krishna Gokhale (b) Bal Gangadhar Tilak (c) Subhash Chandra Bose (d) Jawaharlal Nehru

Q. 97. Which of the following pairs is incorrect?

(a) Peacock throne - Shahjahan (b) Tuzuk-i-Babari - Babar (c) Chair of Justice - Aurangzeb (d) Branding of horses - Alauddin Khilji

Q. 98. Who among the following was the first to visit India?

(a) Ibn Batutah (b) Marco Polo (c) Alberuni (d) Nicolo de Conti

Q. 99. The First Five-Year Plan was started in

(a) 1945 (b) 1951 (c) 1953 (d) 1955

Q. 100. Which of the following factors is responsible for heavy rainfall in the west coast region of India?

(a) It is on the windward side to the south-west monsoon (b) It is on the leeward side to the south-west monsoon (c) It is on the windward side to the North-east monsoon (d) It is on the trade wind belt.

ANSWERS

- | | | | |
|---------|---------|---------|---------|
| 1 (a) | 2 (b) | 3. (c) | 4. (a) |
| 5 (d) | 6. (a) | 7. (c) | 8. (b) |
| 9 (d) | 10 (b) | 11 (c) | 12. (b) |
| 13 (d) | 14. (d) | 15. (c) | 16. (c) |
| 17. (a) | 18 (c) | 19. (c) | 20 (b) |
| 21. (c) | 22 (c) | 23. (b) | 24. (a) |
| 25 (b) | 26. (b) | 27. (a) | 28 (b) |
| 29 (b) | 30 (d) | 31 (b) | 32. (b) |
| 33. (b) | 34. (a) | 35 (d) | 36. (a) |
| 37. (b) | 38. (d) | 39. (c) | 40 (d) |
| 41 (b) | 42 (a) | 43 (d) | 44 (b) |
| 45 (b) | 46. (a) | 47 (d) | 48. (b) |
| 49. (b) | 50 (c) | 51 (a) | 52. (a) |
| 53 (d) | 54 (b) | 55. (d) | 56 (a) |
| 57 (c) | 58 (a) | 59 (h) | 60 (c) |
| 61 (h) | 62. (c) | 63. (c) | 64 (c) |
| 65 (d) | 66 (d) | 67 (a) | 68. (d) |
| 69 (d) | 70 (a) | 71 (c) | 72. (d) |
| 73 (b) | 74 (a) | 75 (d) | 76 (b) |
| 77 (b) | 78 (a) | 79 (c) | 80. (d) |
| 81 (d) | 82. (c) | 83 (a) | 84 (c) |
| 85 (a) | 86 (d) | 87 (a) | 88. (c) |
| 89 (d) | 90 (b) | 91. (c) | 92 (a) |
| 93 (a) | 94 (c) | 95 (b) | 96 (b) |
| 97 (c) | 98 (c) | 99 (b) | 100 (c) |

RESULT OF MEMORY RETENTION CONTEST

First Prize Winner (Rs. 1000)

Mr. Vinay Shree

11/193 Sector 3

Rajinder Nagar, Sahibabad

Second Prize Winner (Rs. 500)

Mr. Devendra Kumar Poswal

Nehru Middle School, Alwar- 301 001

Third Prize Winner (Rs. 250)

Mr. Parvosh Kr. Malhotra

c/o 804, Field Wk/Sp EME

c/o 56 A.P.O. Allahabad

Consolation Prize Winners

(Books worth Rs. 100 each)

1. Mr. Yashpal Sharma, 30/4 SMO, Air Force Station, Pathankot 145 001

2. Mr. Veender Singh Chaudhary, 201, Scheme No. 2, Lalpal Nagar, Alwar, Rajasthan 301 001.

3. Mr. V. Satyanarayana Rao, Adapola Veedhi, Majar Basti, P.O. Kothagudem, Dt. Khammam, Andhra Pradesh - 507 101.

4. Mr. Jarnail Singh, Dhura, Harchandpur, Sangur, Punjab

5. Mr. Ashwari Kumar, Nangli Godha, Rewari, Haryana 123 401

6. Mr. Sanjeev Sharma, 102, Topkhana Bazar, Ambala Cantt. Haryana - 133 001.

7. Mr. Shewale Pramodkumar Parasharam, New Adgaon Naka, Janardan Swami Nagar, Panchawati, Nasik, Maharashtra - 422 003.

8. Mr. Bhupendra P. Yadav, IB Lines, H.No. 28, Ary Centre, Golconda, Hyderabad 31

9. Mr. Anand Prakash, 24/1 SON Elachi/Fit 152, Bilet P.93, TEPA ESTE, A.T. Jalalabad (E) Bangalore - 14.

10. Mr. Rajesh Kumar Jhatharia, c/o 274 Fdwk Sp (EME), c/o 56 A.P.O.

Inspectors of Central Excise, Income Tax Etc. Examination, August 1987

Q. 1. Green plants manufacture food in the presence of

- (a) Light (b) Darkness (c) Stomata (d) Mineral salts

Q. 2. Pong dam has been constructed over the river

- (a) Beas (b) Chenab (c) Ravi (d) Sutlej

Q. 3. Article 370 of the Constitution is applicable to the State of

- (a) Manipur (b) Nagaland (c) Jammu & Kashmir (d) Sikkim

Q. 4. 'Panchatantra' is written by

- (a) Kalidas (b) Tulsidas (c) Kautilya (d) Vishnu Shanna

Q. 5. The main function of the blood circulation in the body is to

- (a) Supply oxygen to every cell (b) Lubricate the body cells (c) Give energy to the body (d) Give heat to the body

Q. 6. The ideal location for setting up an iron and steel industry is near the

- (a) Source of raw material (b) Market (c) Source of cheap labour (d) Transport routes

Q. 7. If all the plants in the world die, the animals would also die for want of

- (a) Cool air (b) Food (c) Oxygen (d) Wood

Q. 8. The 1987 Beighton Hockey Cup was won by

- (a) East Bengal Club (b) Indian Airlines (c) Bengal Nagpur Railways (d) ASC Jalandhar

Q. 9. Gandhiji did not believe in

- (a) Non-violence (b) Truth (c) Centralisation of authority (d) Untouchability

Q. 10. Who among the following is considered to be the founder of the British empire in India?

- (a) Sir Thomas Roe (b) Lord Clive (c) Warren Hastings (d) Lord Cornwallis

Q. 11. When milk is churned, the cream separates from it due to

- (a) Cohesive force (b) Frictional force (c) Gravitational force (d) Centrifugal force

Q. 12. Rice is not grown in which of the following states?

- (a) Uttar Pradesh (b) Madhya Pradesh (c) Bihar (d) Mizoram

Q. 13. The foodgrain production in India during the year 1986-87 is estimated to be approximately

- (a) 150 million tonnes (b) 160 million tonnes (c) 170 million tonnes (d) 180 million tonnes

Q. 14. The famous Konark temple is located in

- (a) Bihar (b) Maharashtra (c) Kerala (d) Orissa

Q. 15. The distance between the Earth and the sun is maximum when the Earth is in

- (a) Perihelion (b) Aphelion (c) Perigee (d) Apogee

Q. 16. Gandhiji believed that Civil Disobedience

- (a) is a useful and effective remedy against all evils (b) is useless (c) may be effective sometimes but not always (d) leads to bloodshed

Q. 17. Gautam Buddha was born in

- (a) Bodhi Gaya (b) Lumbini (c) Panchvati

(d) Vaisali

Q. 18. "North-south dialogue" means

- (a) The group of north-south countries (b) The dialogue between North and South Korea (c) The dialogue between U.S.A. and U.S.S.R. (d) The dialogue between developed and developing countries.

Q. 19. Who among the following ruled India in 1296 A.D.?

- (a) Balban (b) Jalaluddin Khilji (c) Alauddin Khilji (d) Firoz Shah Tughlaq

Q. 20. Contours are lines drawn on a map representing places of

- (a) Equal heights (b) Equal temperature (c) Equal rainfall (d) Equal barometric pressure

Q. 21. Halley's comet is visible in India after a

- (a) 26 years (b) 56 years (c) 76 years (d) 96 years

Q. 22. The director of National School of Drama is

- (a) Ebrahim Alkazi (b) Suresh Awasthi (c) Tarun Kumar (d) Ratan Thiyam

Q. 23. The candidate for the post of President of India must have completed the age of

- (a) 25 years (b) 30 years (c) 35 years (d) 37 years

Q. 24. Kudremukh is situated in

- (a) Gujarat (b) Karnataka (c) Maharashtra (d) Tamil Nadu

Q. 25. When was the state of Andhra Pradesh formed?

- (a) 1947 (b) 1949 (c) 1951 (d) 1953

Q. 26. The largest gland in the human body is

- (a) Brain (b) Liver (c) Kidney (d) Heart

Q. 27. In India which State is the largest producer of saffron?

- (a) Assam (b) Kerala (c) Maharashtra (d) Jammu & Kashmir

Q. 28. A judge of the High Court can hold office till he attains the age of

- (a) 58 years (b) 62 years (c) 66 years (d) 70 years

Q. 29. The book 'Prison Diary' was written by

- (a) Jayaprakash Narayan (b) Morarji Desai (c) Jawaharlal Nehru (d) Atal Bihari Bajpayee

Q. 30. The approximate dates of the Indus Valley Civilisation are

- (a) 1000 - 700 B.C. (b) 1500 - 1200 B.C. (c) 2000 - 1500 B.C. (d) 3000 - 1500 B.C.

Q. 31. "Nitrogen fixation" means

- (a) Manufacture of nitrogen from air (b) Nitrogen cycle in nature (c) Conversion of atmospheric nitrogen into nitrogen compounds (d) Liquification of nitrogen

Q. 32. Jallianwala Bagh massacre took place in the year

- (a) 1917 (b) 1919 (c) 1920 (d) 1923

Q. 33. The Indicator of economic prosperity is

- (a) Increase in Gross national product at current prices (b) Increase in Net national product at current prices (c) Increase in Gross national product at fixed prices (d)

Increase in Net national product at fixed prices

Q. 34. The first woman president of the Indian National Congress was

- (a) Sarojini Naidu (b) Rajkumari Amrit Kaur (c) Sucheta Kripalani (d) Vijay Laxmi Pandit

Q. 35. Amir Khusro was the famous court poet of

- (a) Chandragupta Maurya (b) Mohammad of Ghazni (c) Akbar the Great (d) Alauddin Khilji

Q. 36. Gandhi - Irwin pact was signed in the year

- (a) 1930 (b) 1931 (c) 1932 (d) 1933

Q. 37. Which of the following was not a provision under the Government of India Act, 1935?

- (a) Federal structure at the centre (b) Provision of the system of Diarchy at the centre (c) Provision to establish full-fledged responsible governments in the provinces (d) The governors were to act as constitutional heads

Q. 38. Against the original annual plan outlay of Rs. 39052 crores for the year 1986-87, the revised estimates were

- (a) Rs. 39,625 crore (b) Rs. 38,500 crore (c) Rs. 42,250 crore (d) Rs. 40,261 crore

Q. 39. How many gold medals were won by India in the Tenth Asian Games held at Seoul in 1986?

- (a) 5 (b) 7 (c) 10 (d) 12

Q. 40. Indra Gandhi award for National Integration has been instituted by

- (a) Government of India (b) All India Council for Cultural Relations (c) Indian National Congress (d) National Council of Educational Research and Training

ANSWERS

1. (a) 2. (a) 3. (c) 4. (d)
5. (a) 6. (a) 7. (c) 8. (c)
9. (c) 10. (b) 11. (d) 12. (d)
13. (a) 14. (d) 15. (b) 16. (a)
17. (b) 18. (d) 19. (c) 20. (a)
21. (c) 22. (d) 23. (c) 24. (b)
25. (d) 26. (b) 27. (d) 28. (b)
29. (a) 30. (d) 31. (c) 32. (b)
33. (c) 34. (a) 35. (d) 36. (b)
37. (c) 38. (d) 39. (a) 40. (c)

RESULT OF MEMORY RETENTION CONTEST

First Prize Winner (Rs. 1000)

Mr. Abhimanyu Behera
Vill. Ramchandrapur
P.O. Kishorenagar
Distt. Cuttack, Orissa-754131

Second Prize Winner (Rs. 500)

Mr. Mohammed Abu Zakir
Milki Mohalla
Arrah, Bihar-802301

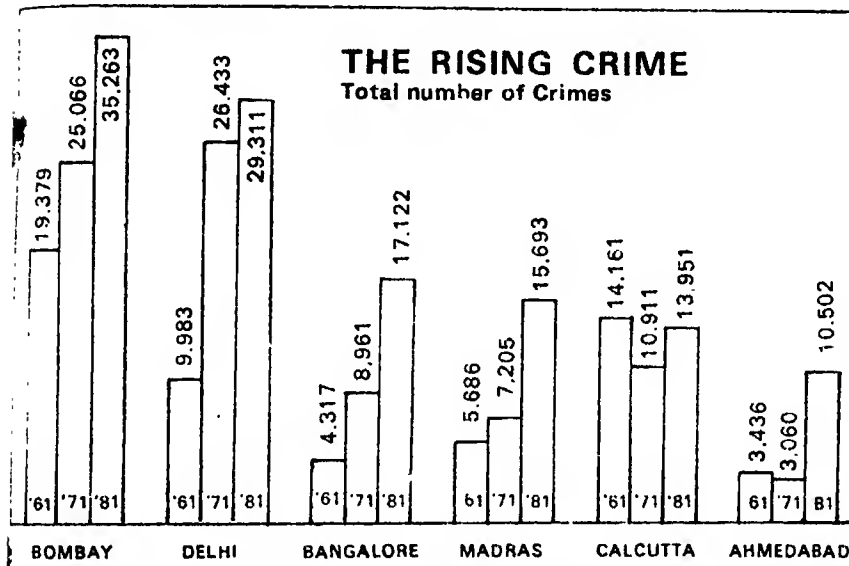
Third Prize Winner (Rs. 250)

Ms. T. Sree Rekha
H. No. 6/3/27, Ramagiri
Nalgonda-508002, A.P.

(Continued on page 89)

DATA ANALYSIS AND ANALYTICAL REASONING

Directions : The bar-graph shown below gives the Statistics about the number of crimes in six major Indian cities during the years 1961, 1971 and 1981. Answer questions 1-5 on the basis of the data provided :



Q. 1. Which of the following statements is true about the number of crimes?

- (a) In all the cities, the number of crimes increased continuously from 1961 to 1981
 (b) From 1961 to 1981, the maximum percentage of increase in the number of crimes was in Bangalore
 (c) The increase in number of crimes during this period was maximum in Bombay
 (d) None of the above

Q. 2. From 1971 to 1981, the percentage of increase in crime rate was minimum in

- (a) Delhi (b) Calcutta (c) Bombay (d) Madras

Q. 3. From 1961 to 1981, the total number of crimes decreased in

- (a) None of the cities given (b) Ahmedabad (c) Calcutta (d) Madras

Q. 4. For which of the following cities, the total number of crimes during the years 1961, 1971 and 1981 is closest to the number of crimes during 1981 in Bombay?

- (a) Madras (b) Calcutta (c) Ahmedabad (d) Madras and Calcutta

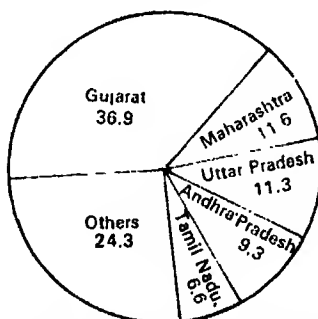
Q. 5. The average number of crimes in Bombay during the three years is more than the average number of crimes in Ahmedabad by nearly

- (a) 19200 (b) 20450 (c) 20900 (d) 21780

Directions : The pie-chart given below gives the statewide distribution of 96 project outlays (percentages) for the year 1987-88. Answer questions 6-10 on the

basis of the information given. The total project cost is Rs. 900 crore.

Statewise distribution of 96 project outlays (percentages)



Q. 6. The amount allocated to Gujarat is more than the amount allocated to Tamil Nadu by nearly Rs.

- (a) 281 crore (b) 243 crore (c) 273 crore (d) 212 crore

Q. 7. The amount allocated to Maharashtra is nearly per cent higher to that allocated to Andhra Pradesh.

- (a) 15% (b) 25% (c) 48% (d) 2.5%

Q. 8. The average of the amounts allocated to Maharashtra, Uttar Pradesh and Andhra Pradesh is nearly

- (a) 108.4 crore (b) 99.45 crore (c) 96.6 crore (d) 94.5 crore

Q. 9. If Rs. 200 crore out of the allocation to Gujarat is for soda ash industry, nearly what percentage of Gujarat's allocation is allotted to this industry?

- (a) 60% (b) 66% (c) 57% (d) 69%

Q. 10. The angle subtended by the sector representing other states is more than the angle subtended by the sector representing Uttar Pradesh by nearly

- (a) 34° (b) 38° (c) 43° (d) 47°

Q. 11-15. The following table shows year-wise break-up of the loans given to registered cooperative housing societies by Delhi State Cooperative Bank and number of houses completed and not completed by the societies:

Year	Loans advanced (Rs in crores)	No. of houses	
		Completed	Not completed
1978	4.50	3500	6000
1979	2.70	1800	1500
1980	9.30	4750	10450
1981	3.75	1069	3910
1982	8.00	5012	2508
1983	2.50	1680	3000

Q. 11. In which year there was maximum % increase in the number of houses completed?

- (a) 1980 (b) 1982 (c) 1979 (d) 1981

Q. 12. In which year there was maximum gap in the number of completed and incomplete houses?

- (a) 1978 (b) 1980 (c) 1982 (d) 1983

Q. 13. What is the maximum % increase in the loans advanced over the preceding year?

- (a) 244.44 (b) 313.33 (c) 24.44 (d) 31.33

Q. 14. In which year there was a sharp decrease in the amount advanced as loans to the housing societies?

- (a) 1979 (b) 1981 (c) 1983 (d) 1982

Q. 15. The maximum number of houses completed for each unit of Rs. 10 lakh out of the loan advanced, was during

- (a) 1978 (b) 1980 (c) 1979 (d) 1983

Q. 16-20. With a total fleet of 5200 buses in Delhi, the ratio of D.T.C. buses and privately operated (PO) buses was 21: 5 last year. On any given day the fleet utilization was about 90% for D.T.C. buses and 95% for PO buses. These buses carry about 48 lakh passengers per day making about 51000 trips daily. The total number of drivers of both types was 9700 out of which 1/4th were below 32 years of age and 1/5th above 50 years of age. There were 417 fatal and major cases of accidents. Of these DTC caused 155 fatal accidents whereas PO

buses 93 The figures for minor accidents were 3000 for DTC and 1500 for PO buses. The major reason, according to the traffic police, was no traffic sense by a large number of road users, most of whom are Maruti drivers and auto-rickshaw drivers. These type of drivers accounted for about 40% of minor accidents.

Q. 16. The number of passengers travelling in PO buses on any given day, keeping in mind the fleet utilization, is approximately . lakh

(a) 10 (b) 20 (c) 8 (d) 96

Q. 17. How many minor accidents in all were caused because of unmindful driving by the Maruti and auto rickshaw drivers?

(a) 1800 (b) 1200 (c) 600 (d) 1500

Q. 18. What was the approximate number of trips by DTC buses daily keeping in mind the fleet utilization on any given day?

(a) 41756 (b) 50000 (c) 40756 (d) 40000

Q. 19. What was the approximate number of D.T.C. drivers whose age was more than 50 years?

(a) 1567 (b) 2067 (c) 1467 (d) 1920

Q. 20. How many major cases of accidents, which were not fatal, took place?

(a) 417 (b) 169 (c) 317 (d) 269

ANSWERS

1. (b) : From 1961 to 1981, the percentage of increase in the number of crimes in

$$\text{Bombay} = \frac{15884}{19379} \times 100 \approx 82$$

$$\text{Delhi} = \frac{19328}{9983} \times 100 \approx 194$$

$$\text{Bangalore} = \frac{12805}{4317} \times 100 \approx 297$$

$$\text{Madras} = \frac{10007}{5686} \times 100 \approx 176$$

Calcutta = No increase

$$\text{Ahmedabad} = \frac{7066}{3436} \times 100 \approx 206$$

2. (a) : The percentage of increase in crime rate from 1971 to 1981 in

$$\text{Bombay} = \frac{10197}{25066} \times 100 \approx 41$$

$$\text{Delhi} = \frac{2878}{26433} \times 100 \approx 11$$

$$\text{Bangalore} = \frac{8161}{8961} \times 100 \approx 91$$

$$\text{Madras} = \frac{8488}{7205} \times 100 \approx 118$$

$$\text{Calcutta} = \frac{3040}{10911} \times 100 \approx 28$$

$$\text{Ahmedabad} = \frac{7442}{3060} \times 100 \approx 243$$

(Also the answer is obvious from the graph itself)

3. (c)
4. (b) No of crimes in Bombay in 1981 = 35263

$$\text{Total number of crimes in Delhi} = 9983 + 26433 + 29311 = 65727$$

$$\text{Bangalore} = 4317 + 8961 + 17122 = 30400$$

$$\text{Madras} = 5686 + 7205 + 15693 = 28584$$

$$\text{Calcutta} = 14161 + 10911 + 13951 = 39023$$

$$\text{Ahmedabad} = 3436 + 3060 + 10502 = 16998$$

5. (c) : The average number of crimes during 1961-1981 in

$$\text{Bombay} = \frac{19379 + 25066 + 35263}{3}$$

$$= \frac{79708}{3} \approx 26569$$

$$\text{Ahmedabad} = \frac{3436 + 3060 + 10502}{3}$$

$$= \frac{16998}{3} = 5666$$

∴ Average number of crimes in Bombay is more than that in Ahmedabad by $26569 - 5666 = 20903 = 20900$

6. (c) : Amount allocated to

$$\text{Gujarat} = \frac{369}{100} \times 900 = 332.1 \text{ crore}$$

$$\text{Tamil Nadu} = \frac{66}{100} \times 900 = 59.4 \text{ crore}$$

∴ amount allocated to Gujarat is more than that allocated to Tamil Nadu by $(332.1 - 59.4 =) 272.7 \approx 273 \text{ crore}$

7. (b) : Amount allocated to

$$\text{Maharashtra} = \frac{116}{100} \times 900$$

$$= 104.4 \text{ crore}$$

$$\text{Andhra Pradesh} = \frac{93}{100} \times 900$$

$$= 83.7 \text{ crore}$$

∴ amount allocated to Maharashtra is more than that allocated to Andhra Pradesh by $(104.4 - 83.7 =) 20.7 \text{ crore}$ which is $24.73\% \approx 25\%$ higher to that allocated to Andhra Pradesh

8. (c) : Amount allocated to

$$\text{Maharashtra} = 104.4 \text{ crore}$$

$$\text{Uttar Pradesh} = \frac{113}{100} \times 900$$

$$= 101.7 \text{ crore}$$

$$\text{Andhra Pradesh} = 83.7 \text{ crore}$$

∴ average of the amounts allocated to these three states

$$= \frac{104.4 + 101.7 + 83.7}{3}$$

$$= 96.6 \text{ crore}$$

9. (a) : Amount allocated to Gujarat = 332.1 crore

∴ allocation to soda ash industry is approx 60% of the total allocation to Gujarat

10. (d) : Amount allocated to Uttar Pradesh = 101.7 crore

∴ angle subtended by the sector representing Uttar Pradesh

$$= \frac{101.7}{900} \times 360 = 40.68^\circ$$

Amount allocated to Other States

$$= \frac{243}{100} \times 900$$

$$= 218.7 \text{ crore}$$

∴ angle subtended by the sector representing other states

$$= \frac{218.7}{900} \times 360$$

$$= 87.48^\circ$$

∴ angle subtended by other States is more than that subtended by Uttar Pradesh by $(87.48 - 40.68 =) 46.80^\circ \approx 47^\circ$

11. (b) : In 1980, the increase is less than 3 times while in 1982, the increase is more than 4 times.

12. (b) : 1980

13. (a) : The maximum per cent increase in loans advanced is in 1980 which is more than 3 times. The per cent increase

$$= \frac{6.60}{2.70} \times 100$$

$$= 244.44$$

14. (c) : Per cent decrease in Loans Advanced in

$$1979 = \frac{1.80}{4.50} \times 100$$

$$= 40$$

$$1981 = \frac{5.55}{9.30} \times 100$$

$$= 59.67$$

$$1983 = \frac{5.50}{8.00} \times 100$$

$$= 68.75$$

15. (a) : In 1978 = $\frac{3500}{45} \approx 78$

$$\text{In 1979} = \frac{1800}{27} \approx 67$$

$$\text{In 1980} = \frac{4750}{93} \approx 51$$

$$\text{In 1981} = \frac{1069}{37.5} \approx 29$$

$$\text{In 1982} = \frac{5012}{80} \approx 63$$

$$\text{In 1983} = \frac{1680}{25} \approx 67$$

16. (a) : Total number of D.T.C. buses

$$= \frac{21}{26} \times 5200$$

$$= 4200$$

Total number of PO buses

$$= \frac{5}{26} \times 5200$$

$$= 1000$$

On any given day, the D.T.C. buses in operation = 90% of 4200 = 3780 and PO buses in operation = 95% of 1000 = 950

∴ number of passengers travelling in PO buses

$$= \frac{950}{3780 + 950} \times 48.00 \text{ lakh}$$

$$= 9.64 \approx 10 \text{ lakh}$$

17. (a) : Total number of minor accidents, caused by Maruti and auto-rickshaw drivers = 40% of $(3000 + 1500) = 40\%$ of 4500 = 1800

18. (c) : Number of trips by D.T.C. buses daily

$$= \frac{3780}{3780 + 950} \times 51000 = 40756$$

19. (a) : Number of D.T.C. drivers

$$= \frac{4200}{5200} \times 9700 = 7835$$

∴ the number of drivers whose age is more than 50 years = $\frac{1}{5}$ th of 7835

$$= 1567$$

20. (b) : Number of major cases of accidents

$$= 417 - (155 + 83) = 169$$

Test Of English Language

Clerks' Grade Examination, November 1987

Directions: In questions 1-10, you have two brief passages with 5 questions following each passage. Read the passage carefully and choose the best answer to each of the questions out of the four alternatives given.

Passage I

A man may usually be known by the books he reads, as well as by the company he keeps; for there is a companionship of books as well as of men; and one should always live in the best company, whether it be of books or of men. A good book may be among the best of friends. It is the same to-day that it always was and it will never change. It is the most patient and cheerful of companions. It does not turn its back upon us in times of adversity or distress. It always receives us with the same kindness; amusing and interesting us in youth, comforting and consoling us in age.

Q. 1. According to the writer, "a man may usually be known by the books he reads", because

- (A) his reading habit shows that he is a scholar.
- (B) the books he reads affect his thinking and character.
- (C) books provide him a lot of knowledge.
- (D) his selection of books generally reveals his temperament and character.

Q. 2. Which of the following statements is not true?

- (A) Good books as well as good men always provide the finest company.
- (B) A good book never betrays us.
- (C) We have sometimes to be patient with a book as it may bore us.
- (D) A good book serves as a permanent friend.

Q. 3. The statement "A good book may be among the best of friends", in the middle of the passage, means that

- (A) there cannot be a better friend than a good book.
- (B) books may be good friends, but not better than good men.
- (C) a good book can be included amongst the best friends of mankind.
- (D) our best friends read the same good books.

Q. 4. Which of the following is opposite in meaning to the word "adversity" occurring in the passage?

- (A) happiness
- (B) prosperity
- (C) progress
- (D) misfortune

Q. 5. Which one of the following would be the most suitable title for the passage?

- (A) Books show the reader's character.

- (B) Books as man's abiding friends.
- (C) Books are useful in our youth.
- (D) The importance of books in old age.

Passage II

Throughout recorded history, India was celebrated for her fine textiles, her muslins and brocades of silver and gold. As a matter of fact, there is evidence that her textile industry goes back at least five thousand years, for Indian muslins were found wrapped around mummies in Egyptian pyramids dating back to 3000 B.C. The ancient Indian iron and steel industry was equally famous. The well-known Damascus steel for swords and armour used in the Crusades came from India. Thus in countless industries and crafts, the Indian craftsman, worker, builder and artist created and prospered, and their products found favour both at home and abroad. And then political disintegration and foreign conquest closed the long golden chapter of India's advancement and creative achievement.

Q. 6. That India had a flourishing textile industry in the past, is proved by the fact, that

- (A) India produced muslins and brocades of silver and gold.
- (B) the country was already famous for its fine textiles.
- (C) the industry claims to be five thousand years old.
- (D) Indian muslins were used for covering Egyptian mummies in 3000 B.C.

Q. 7. According to the writer, the ancient Indian iron and steel industry was famous, because

- (A) India supplied swords and armour to Damascus.
- (B) India provided steel with which swords and armour were made for the Crusaders.
- (C) Indian steel was famous among those fighting the Crusades.
- (D) Products of iron and steel were shipped to Damascus from India.

Q. 8. Which one of the following statements is not true?

- (A) There is a long history of excellence that the Indian craftsmen had achieved in various crafts.
- (B) Creations of Indian craftsmen brought to them prosperity.
- (C) Even after foreign conquest these crafts ensured India's industrial progress.
- (D) Indian crafts died out due to political division of the country.

Q. 9. Which of the following is opposite in meaning to the word "advancement" occurring in the passage?

- (A) deterioration
- (B) backwardness
- (C) poverty
- (D) failure

Q. 10. Which one of the following would be the most suitable title for the passage?

- (A) The rise and fall of Indian crafts.
- (B) India's textile industry.
- (C) Indian iron and steel industry in the past
- (D) Indian exports in the ancient times.

Directions: In questions 11-15, some of the sentences have errors and some have none. Find out which part of a sentence (A or B or C) has an error. If there is no error, your answer is (D)

Q. 11. The new railway line will greatly improve (A) transport and communication (B) in eastern part of the country (C) No error (D)

Q. 12. The receptionist asked me (A) who do I want (B) to meet in the office (C) No error (D)

Q. 13. The criminal was (A) sentenced to death (B) and was hung for his crime (C) No error (D)

Q. 14. He said that (A) he will help me (B) secure a decent job (C) No error. (D)

Q. 15. The villagers fled away their houses (A) when they saw (B) the flood waters rising (C) No error. (D)

Directions: In questions 16-20, the first and the last parts of the sentence are numbered as 1 & 6. The rest of the sentence is split into four parts and named P, Q, R and S. These four parts are not given in their proper order. Read the sentence and find out which of the four combinations is correct.

Q. 16. (1) Even today in many countries (P) neglected and there are far (Q) women continue to be (R) who have had the benefit of (S) fewer women than men (6) education and vocational training.

(A) PQRS (B) QPSR (C) RQPS (D) SQRP

Q. 17. (1) A minor ailment can be (P) to the doctor, but if neglected (Q) serious trouble requiring (R) easily cured with just a visit (S) it may develop into (6) numerous visits to the doctor.

(A) QSPR (B) SQRP (C) PQRS (D) RPSQ

Q. 18. (1) In spite of the immense hope (P) failed to develop men of (Q) we placed in it, our civilization has (R) who are capable of leading us (S) intelligence and culture (6) away from the dangerous road we are now treading.

(A) RPSQ (B) PQSR (C) QPSR (D) SRPQ

Q. 19. (1) Science improves our living

conditions, but

(P) rejecting or accepting anything, provided

(Q) and not be afraid of

(R) teach us to think straight

(S) it should also

(6) there are sufficient reasons for doing so

(A) PRSQ (B) SQPR (C) RSPQ (D) SRQP

Q. 20. (1) In ancient times the

(P) enjoying many comforts

(Q) of the population which did

(R) most of the work without

(S) vast majority

(6) had scarcely any political power

(A) PQRS (B) SQRP (C) QRPS (D) RPSQ

Directions : In the following passage in questions 21–30, some of the words have been left out. First read over the passage and try to understand what it is about. Then fill in the blanks with the help of the alternatives given.

The scheme for cleaning the Ganga was inaugurated with much purpose about a year

Q. 21. (A) later (B) ago (C) even (D) still
It is widely accepted now

Q. 22. (A) that (B) only (C) actually (D) simply

the Ganga cannot be cleaned

Q. 23. (A) itself (B) cheaply (C) completely (D) quickly

It is only possible to

Q. 24. (A) develop (B) puny (C) progress (D) stop

further pollution. This is what

Q. 25. (A) the (B) plans (C) that (D) urgently

Varanasi district administration intends doing

Q. 26. (A) according (B) after (C) under (D) relating

the Ganga Action Plan. It

Q. 27. (A) began (B) progressed (C) inaugurated (D) cleaned

by plugging the sewers and

Q. 28. (A) eliminating (B) diverting (C) transforming (D) exciting

the wastes to new treatment

Q. 29. (A) places (B) matter (C) water (D) plants

However, a large quantity of

Q. 30. (A) purification (B) energy (C) water (D) waste

will still go into the river at points upstream

Directions : In questions 31–35, sentences are given with blanks to be filled in with an appropriate word(s). Four alternatives are suggested for each question. Choose the correct alternative out of the four given.

Q. 31. The travel expenses of candidates who have to reappear will be

(A) reimburse (B) reimbursing (C) reimbursed (D) reimbursement

Q. 32. The leaders of the agitation say that they are fighting the restoration of workers' rights

(A) with (B) against (C) for (D) to

Q. 33. As there is no bus service today,

we walk to the station

(A) might have to (B) will have to (C) should (D) could

Q. 34. I would like to know the correct code number for this centre is

(A) what (B) where (C) how (D) that

Q. 35. When we reached the doctor's house he out already

(A) went (B) gone (C) has gone (D) had gone

Directions : In questions 36–40, five groups of four words are given. In each group one word is mis-spelt. Find the mis-spelt word.

Q. 36. (A) auspicious (B) delicious (C) jealous (D) courteous

Q. 37. (A) conqueror (B) admirer (C) miner (D) butcher

Q. 38. (A) dependent (B) accident (C) repentant (D) pendant

Q. 39. (A) welcome (B) welfare (C) farewell (D) travel

Q. 40. (A) business (B) beginning (C) buffalo (D) beggar

Directions : In questions 41–45, choose the word opposite in meaning to the word given at the top in each question.

Q. 41. BEAUTIFUL

(A) bad (B) wicked (C) false (D) ugly

Q. 42. ABOLISH

(A) invent (B) establish (C) revive (D) maintain

Q. 43. TIGHT

(A) big (B) wide (C) loose (D) lengthy

Q. 44. DENY

(A) repeat (B) confirm (C) remember (D) announce

Q. 45. DEFINITE

(A) vague (B) unusual (C) blunt (D) shallow

Directions : In questions 46–50, choose the best alternative to fill in the blanks in the sentence.

Q. 46. He returned the lost bag to its rightful owner and was handsomely rewarded for his

(A) foresight (B) wisdom (C) honesty (D) intelligence

Q. 47. Even after a long discussion the Committee could not reach a

decision

(A) common (B) joint (C) cordial (D) unanimous

Q. 48. When he spoke over the phone his voice was so that I could hardly hear it.

(A) faint (B) dull (C) dim (D) slow

Q. 49. He requested all his office to attend his son's wedding

(A) companions (B) comrades (C) collaborators (D) colleagues

Q. 50. The nation decided to erect a fine in honour of the martyrs

(A) museum (B) monument (C) momentum (D) monastery

ANSWERS

1 (D) 2 (C) 3 (C)

4 (B) 5 (B) 6 (D)

7 (B) 8 (C) 9 (A)

10 (A)

11 (C) in the eastern part of the country

12 (B) whom I wanted. Note in informal English "who" is also acceptable

13 (C) and was hanged for his crime. Note while "hung" is the past tense and past participle of "hang", when the word "hang" is used to mean the putting to death of someone in the gallows or the cross, the past tense will always be "hanged"

14 (B) he would help me. Note Here "will" becomes "would" in reported speech

15 (A) the villagers fled from their houses

16 (B) 17 (D) 18 (C)

19 (D) 20 (B) 21 (B)

22 (A) 23 (C) 24 (D)

25 (A) 26 (C) 27 (A)

28 (B) 29 (D) 30 (D)

31 (C) 32 (C) 33 (B)

34 (A) 35 (D)

36 (D) courteous

37 (A) conqueror

38 (B) accident

39 (C) farewell

40 (B) beginning

41 (D) 42 (B) 43 (C)

44 (B) 45 (A) 46 (C)

47 (D) 48 (A) 49 (D)

50 (B)

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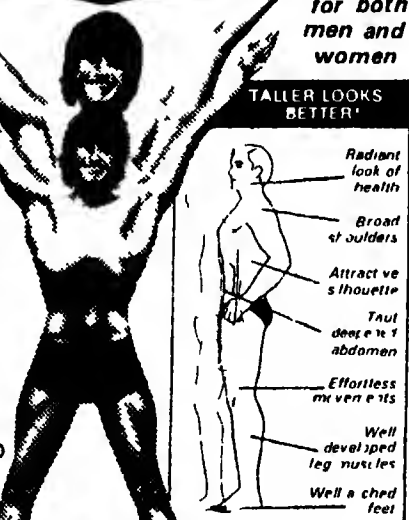
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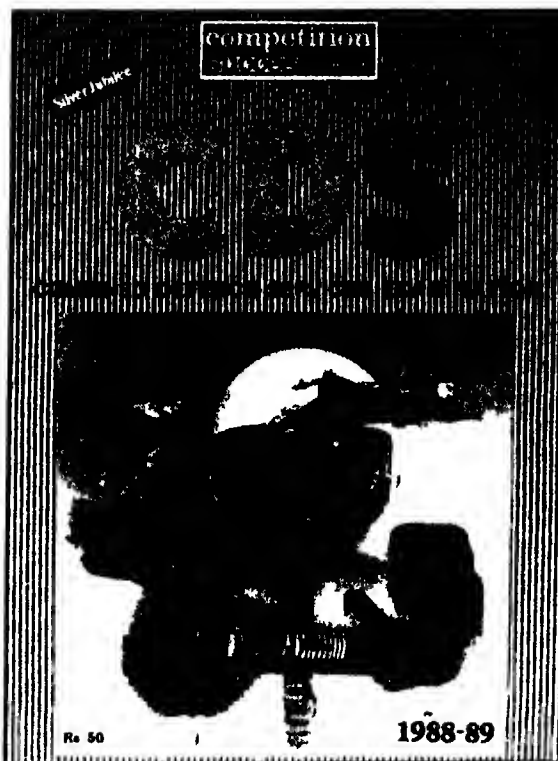
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India During 1987 : Achievements And Failures



Mr. Ashad Mahmood Siddiqui

The pessimist looks behind the optimist ahead, the sensible person (nation as a whole) looks in both directions trying to learn what is possible from the mistakes, the errors of omission and commission, to try and make the coming years a little better than the past. With this view in mind, let's see what were India's achievements and failures in the year which has just rung out.

In the field of economy, the year has witnessed one of the most dismal performances since 1979-80 when the real income recorded a decline due to a sharp fall in agricultural production. Although nation in the meantime has fought a truly climatic period but still all is not well and the economy is under pressure of price spiral, resource shortfalls, balance of payments etc. At the same time, industrial production rose by 9% while the exports outstripped the 20% growth mark in 1986.

Our external relations have rarely if ever, witnessed such buoyancy. Our ties with the U.S.S.R. assumed newer dimensions and reached the dizzyest of heights with multiple agreements signed between the two countries. Signing of Indo-Sri Lankan accord was a big achievement and encomiums were heaped on the country from all over the world but the country also had to face a very turbulent time over the Bofors scandal, HWD submarine deal and the Meerut case.

Back home, communal riots in Meerut, Punjab tangle, Gorkhaland agitation were some of the biggest failures of '87. But at the same time, peace and normalcy were restored in Arunachal Pradesh, Mizoram and Goa with the creation of statehood.

In the field of science the crash of ASLV after 40 seconds, was the biggest setback. Barring this, Indian scientists achieved a lot

CONTEST ESSAYS

to make us proud. India got the distinction of being the first developing country to be allocated 1,50,000 sq km in the central Indian ocean to explore and develop resources of the deep sea bed. The country's first prototype battery powered locomotive was indigenously built by the Bhopal unit of BHEL. The Ramio Research Station, Sorbhog (Assam) of the Jute Agricultural Research Institute of ICAR successfully evolved a new variety of fibre-crop Ramio—"R 67-34" which is not only high yielding, but also its fibre quality has been found to be superior to the existing varieties. Other commendable achievements were the commissioning of the gigantic HBJ pipeline stretching 642 km from Hazira to Bijaipur, beginning of computerised railway booking in Delhi and Calcutta.

In sports, it was left only to the individuals to keep the tri-colour flying—some of the achievements were Chess prodigy V. Anand getting the Grandmaster title, Geet Sethi retaining his world Billiards crown, aging Vijay Amritraj and low-ranked Ramesh Krishnan carrying India into the Davis Cup final, Dilip Vengsarkar making it to Wisden's five and topping a world batting rankings based on computer points, Anita Sood and Arati Pradhan swimming the English channel. Failing to retain the Reliance Cup at home was undoubtedly the biggest failure in sports arena which gave much disappointment to the Indians. A rare achievement was made by Indians in an altogether different field of expedition in which 37-foot yacht "Trishna" sailed around the world manned by the officers of the Corps of Engineers of the Indian Army.

The year 1987 has, therefore, been a mixture of both success and failures. But if we harken back, it seems to beckon us not to sing a requiem but a song of victory, without losing sight of challenges, the country has to meet in 1988 and our obligation to contribute our mite in the task.

II

Ms. Tarannum Fatma

History is the judge and we the commentators, what is foresight but reason and logic. But can you predict a providential catastrophe or our somersault to the cherished feats? India is on march. The impediments are inevitable and so is the triumph. Why do I say this? Is it because as Pope conceded — "Hope springs eternal in



the human breast?" Acknowledged that this is optimism but not hollow.

What have we not witnessed in this eventful 1987? The political scene has never been so tumultuous ever since the tricolour perched on the Red Fort. The year started with the tension between the head of the State and the head of the government, coming to a climax, with the President saying that he has the constitutional rights to dismiss a government enjoying majority in the Lok Sabha. It must go down in political analysis that India has the basic sincerity and a sense of responsibility among those who govern her, that the situation was controlled before it could jeopardise our parliamentary system. The election of our eighth president should be hailed as one of our achievements. Mr. R. Venkataraman is a man of esteem, repute and scholastic abilities. Now all political pundits are convinced that we don't have a rubber stamp. But events can be unpredictable. And that was proved by Fairfax and Bofors snowballing into an unprecedented controversy. The political and constitutional credibility of the government reached a record ebb. The opposition tried best to grind their grains. Mid-term poll was an instant demand, but failed to materialise for the Congress indulged in a desperate whitewashing. Commissions were set up. Statements issued. But the feeling that there was foul play could not be eroded. The political pundits had speculated the coming together of India and the U.S.A. But the best hope crashed down. The supercomputer aid could not materialise. The aid to Pakistan is mounting. The U.S.S.R. has naturally come to the backing of India and the ties were cemented further by the exchanged Soviet festival in India. The relations between Pakistan and India have never been cordial.

The January of 1987 saw the escalation of malice into armed strife at the western borders. An accord had to be reached to bring the tempers down. A formal accord was signed between India and Sri Lanka to end the ethnic conflict in Sri Lanka on July 26.

Terrorism was witnessed throughout the year. Peaceful settlement has still not been reached. The relentless slaughter of innocents that has been going on in Punjab the past four years. The orgy of violence in Gujarat and other adjoining parts is a blot on India during '87. The ghastly, barbaric, morbid murders committed in the name of religion thrust India back to the dark ages.

With the emergence of Goa, Arunachal Pradesh and Mizoram as 23rd, 24th and 25th States respectively, a long cherished dream was fulfilled.

The failures at the edges in the Reliance Cup and the Davis Cup was followed up by a success in SAF Games. It was the year of individual victory of Sethi, Anand and Viswaskar. Besides various successful editions, the Indian space programme suffered a setback on the failure of ASLV launch. The public sector Computer Corporation made a major step in the field of computer education and research. An all-round modernisation programme of the armed forces has been set up to bring about qualitative improvements in its combat readiness. With hoping eyes we are in 1988. The

Prize Winners In Essay Contest—396

First Prize Winner:

Mr. Ashad Mahmood Siddiqui
10 Mill Approach Road
Kamalzhati, Calcutta.

Second Prize Winner:

Ms Tarranum Fatma
C/o Er Aun Mohammad
Balkishun Guriyera
Alamganj, Patna.

Other Commendable Contributors:

Sanjay Narayan, Arrah; Manasee Mishra, Rourkela; Rajendra Kr. Mahto, Ranchi; Ms Madhumita Panigrahy, Rourkela; K. V. K. Prasant, Orissa; Ms Anshu Mali Sharma, Shimla; Mr. Arjun

Charan Behura, Orissa; Ms. V. Arul Selvi, Tamil Nadu; Kumar Raul, Orissa; Ms. Edna Judah Kasookar, Bombay; G. Sreenivasa Rao, Andhra Pradesh; P. Saravaharana, Madras; Shobha R. Bhat, Bombay; S. Shoba, Orissa; Vikas Rai, Varanasi; Ms. Anindia Kati, Rourkela; Ms. Shirin Tabassum Akhtar, Patna; A. S. Pradeep, Manipur; Rupali Das, Calcutta; Mohd. Usman Ghani, Aligarh, Km. V. Anna Purna, Hyderabad; Dilip Routray, Bhubaneswar; Ms. Sanaa K. Antia, Visakhapatnam; Ravindra M. V. K., Kurnool; Ms. Sreegeetha Menon M., Kerala; Abhijit Mukherjee, Varanasi; Mrs. Kshama Julio Fernandes, Goa.

legacy of '87 shall continue to haunt and inspire us. The droughts, the floods, the Bolors, the Fairfax are now parts of history. But the economy and the political scene have been affected adversely. The economic growth tempo has naturally slowed down. The success of India has been stability through most challenging time and its failure has been to throw up alternatives.

(Continued from page 82)

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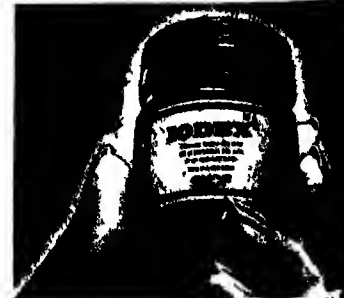
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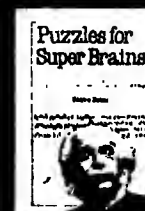
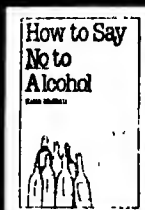
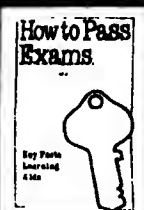
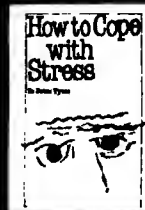
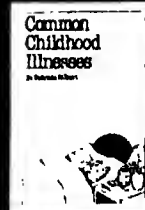
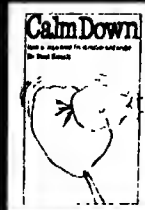
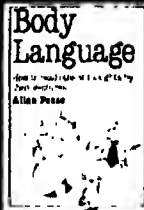
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|---|---|
| <p>9) vacillate- A: obscure. B: waver. C: differ. D: prevent. E: fly.</p> <p>10) vanquish- A: to overpower. B: to disappear. C: to defraud. D: to confuse. E: to rise.</p> <p>11) vaunted- A: boasted. B: formidable. C: shining. D: selective. E: belittled.</p> <p>12) vendetta- A: mortal. B: threat. C: cringing. D: feud. E: friendship.</p> <p>13) venial- A: forgivable. B: denying. C: supportable. D: undeveloped. E: contemptible.</p> <p>14) vent- A: opening. B: end. C: past tense of go. D: past tense of vend. E: stodge.</p> <p>15) veracity- A: fierceness. B: greed. C: character. D: truthfulness. E: foolishness.</p> <p>16) verbose- A: laconic. B: wordy. C: support. D: thorough. E: pledge.</p> <p>17) verity- A: embezzlement. B: wordy. C: loud. D: truth. E: parting.</p> <p>18) vernal- A: springlike. B: scale. C: green. D: luxuriant. E: of the night.</p> | <p>(11) viaduct- A: pipe. B: levee. C: bridge. D: railroad bed. E: cruiser.</p> <p>(12) vicious- A: alert. B: sacrificial. C: grasping. D: immoral. E: gloomy.</p> <p>(13) vindictive- A: forgiving. B: vengeful. C: expedient. D: sustentacular. E: proud.</p> <p>(14) virago- A: lush vegetation. B: wife. C: green tint. D: termagant. E: mirage.</p> <p>(15) virulent- A: manly. B: verdant. C: injurious. D: widespread. E: prattle.</p> <p>(16) vituperate- A: shout. B: abuse. C: enthuse. D: recover. E: prattle.</p> <p>(17) vivacious- A: humorist. B: hypothetical. C: laudatory. D: artificial. E: animated.</p> <p>(18) vivid- A: brittle. B: natural. C: powerless. D: hypocritical. E: brilliant.</p> <p>(19) voracious- A: touchy. B: shrewd. C: ravenous. D: dedicated. E: wrathful.</p> <p>(20) votive- A: devoted. B: selective. C: spontaneous. D: peaceful. E: elective.</p> |
|---|---|

ANSWERS

- | | |
|---|---|
| <p>9) B: Waver. To waver in mind, will or feeling; to hesitate in choice of opinions or courses; to oscillate or fluctuate.</p> <p>10) A: To overpower. To overcome in battle; to defeat in a conflict or contest.</p> <p>11) A: Boasted. Praised boastfully or excessively.</p> <p>12) D: Feud. Any prolonged and bitter feud, rivalry, contention, etc.</p> <p>13) A: Forgivable. Able to be forgiven or pardoned; not seriously wrong; excusable.</p> <p>14) A: Opening. An opening serving as an outlet for air, smoke, fumes; a means of exit.</p> <p>15) D: Truthfulness. Power of conveying or perceiving truth; conformity with truth or fact; correctness; accuracy.</p> <p>16) B: Wordy. Expressed in or characterised by the use of many or too many words.</p> <p>17) D: Truth. A state or quality of being true; accordance with fact or reality; honesty.</p> | <p>(18) A: Springlike. Of or pertaining to spring; appearing or occurring in spring.</p> <p>(19) C: Bridge. A bridge, consisting of a number of short spans, for carrying a road or railway line over a valley.</p> <p>(20) D: Immoral. Having the nature or quality of vice or immorality; depraved.</p> <p>(1) B: Vengeful. Disposed or inclined to revenge, unforgiving.</p> <p>(2) D: Termagant. A woman of great stature, strength and courage; a loud overbearing woman.</p> <p>(3) C: Injurious. Highly infective, malignant or deadly; violently.</p> <p>(4) B: Abuse. To find fault with; censure harshly or abusively; berate; scold.</p> <p>(5) E: Animated. Lively in temper or conduct; sprightly; gay.</p> <p>(6) E: Brilliant. Strikingly bright or intense in colour, light etc.; spirited.</p> <p>(7) C: Ravenous. Having a huge appetite insatiable.</p> <p>(8) A: Devoted. Offered, given, dedicated, etc. in accordance with a vow; expressive of a wish or desire.</p> |
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Letters

POPULATION EXPLOSION

Our Burning Topic, 'Population Explosion - Our Biggest Challenge' (CSR, March '88) was a thought provoking one. Massive population is the major menace to our economic and social development. Though there is a solution to this gigantic problem it cannot be achieved by a handful of people. The whole nation has to participate actively and enthusiastically in playing the throat of population explosion in India. We talk of development in the 21st century, but as long as this threat looms over us, development seems far away off. The concept of 'Roti, Kapada aur Makar' to all can be fulfilled only when this great challenge is overcome.

Sonali Hiremath

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Guruprasad Khatarlar

CALM BEFORE THE STORM

Our article, 'Rajiv Gandhi Regains Confidence, But The Crisis Is Not Over' (April '88) does not fully reflect the situation. The reorganisation of the ministry by Rajiv Gandhi is massive only from the point of view of a number of changes but the method adopted is not conducive to the healthy development of democracy in the country. These are the days when any change in the cabinet or the ministry evoked wide protests because these were based on principles and indicative of change in policies. Now nobody cares about the

changes, and are considered merely a routine.

What is worse is that the chief ministers are changed in the dead of night. Even the formality of the election of the leader is not gone through. Swearing in ceremony at the odd hour is a mockery of democracy. This excessive central control over the affairs in distant parts of the country without consulting the state legislatures is going to recoil on the central leadership. All areas have their own specific problems which nobody sitting in Delhi can understand.

If there is no revolt in the Congress (I) party, it is because of the anti-defection Act. Once the members feel that they have to go out of power in any case, their attitude is bound to change. Postponement of the release of the list of candidates for contesting the Rajya Sabha seats till the last moment is symptomatic of the same attitude. The Congress (I) leadership has no inkling of the gathering storm. The trouble has only been postponed.

V. Sagar

Delhi

IFS, NOT IAS

Thank you for publishing my interview in your feature 'IAS Toppers Talk to You' in CSR, March 1988. An error has however, inadvertently crept in. I am said to have joined the IAS. As a matter of fact, I am now in the Indian Foreign Service, which was my first choice. I would like to mention that a perception seems to be gaining ground that the IFS is no longer popular among Civil Service 'toppers'. This is only partially true. The fact is that many successful candidates with excellent credentials, still prefer the IFS to the IAS. For instance, the 1987 batch of IFS probationers includes Ms. Ruchira Patni, the lady topper of the batch and also 3 people with MBAs from IIM, Calcutta.

I believe that both the IFS and IAS are excellent careers giving young people to be part of India's struggle for greatness in the next three decades. The Diplomats additionally get to see the world, meet an amazing cross-section of people from different civilizations and get an opportunity to represent a nation destined to be a world leader in the next century.

Ajay Bisaria

New Delhi

The idea of second level of "mid-career

entry" to the Civil Services between the age of 35-40, expressed by Mr. Ajay Bisaria in his interview (CSR March 1988) was excellent. I really appreciate his views. Concerning authorities should pay attention to this proposal

Neeta Sinha

New Delhi

TRIPURA ELECTION

Going through the article, 'Rajiv Gandhi Regains Confidence' (CSR, April 1988) I could not restrain myself from writing these few lines. The article seems quite emphatic about Congress-I victory over the CPI (M). It reads, "... it (Congress-I victory) proved that it (Congress I) has not yet lost popularity with the masses as claimed by its detractors". Contrary to the above conclusion, if the pre-planned killings by TNV and then the imposition of army in the wake of the election, the counting of votes and the way of declaration of results be any indication then it is clear that Congress-I not only lost confidence of masses in Tripura but also that it was well aware of this fact much ahead.

If Tripura election is an example of Congress-I's setback in the minds of people, the recent West Bengal Panchayat election is the other example to be cited.

Lakshyeswar Goswami

Guwahati

CIVIL SERVICES EXAMINATION & MEDICOS

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The medical sciences which are very important have been excluded from the list of optionals both in preliminary and main exam. Many of the medicos would like to join the Civil Services after their course. But the fact that no subject like medicine or surgery is included in the list discourages them from taking the Civil Services exam.

In order to give the medicos an equal opportunity to compete with others one of the branches of medical sciences must be included in the list. I hope the concerned authorities will note this and take the required step.

N. Vishwanath

Mysore

Edited and Published by Surendra Kumar Sachdeva for Competition Review Pvt. Ltd., 604, Prabhat Kiran, Rajendra Place, New Delhi-110008 and printed by him at Rajeshwari Photosetters (Pvt.) Ltd., 2/12 East Punjabi Bagh, New Delhi-110026.
Sales Director: Vijay Lakshmi; Business Manager: Devendra Jhanjee; Public Relations Manager: Nirmala Rattan Tel. 5712898, 5718495
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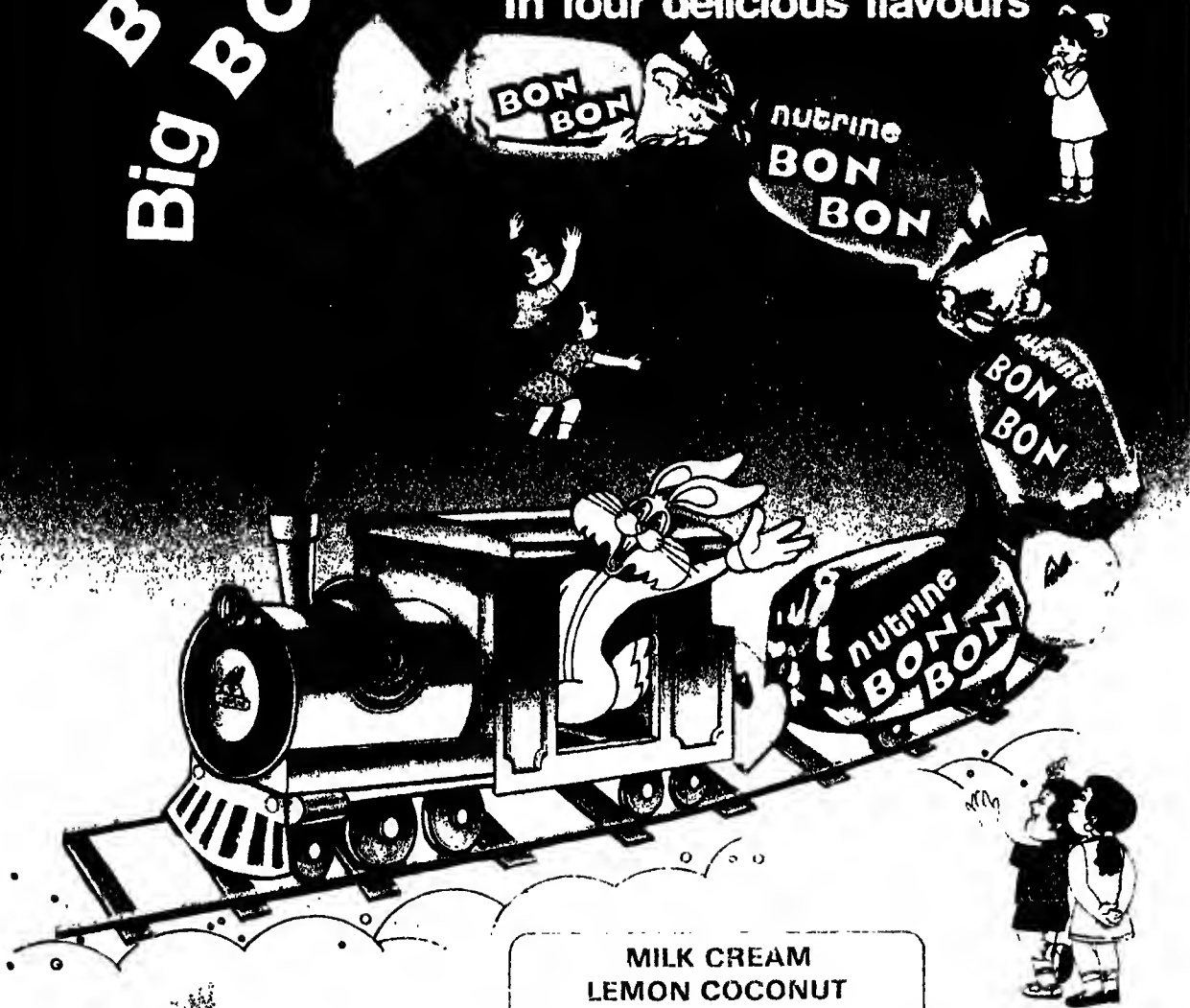
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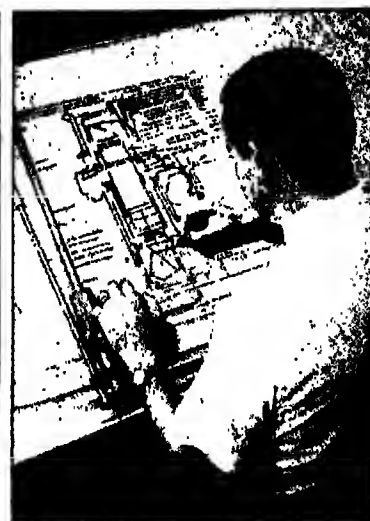
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Vol. XXIV No. 13

June 1988

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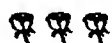
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to sufficient heat.
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heart melt before
sufficiency of the
heat of non-violence.
And there is no limit
to the capacity of
non-violence
to generate heat.

— Mahatma Gandhi



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Dear Friend,

Courtesy, politeness, consideration — all these in the context of success mean one and the same thing. Courtesy in fact is the essence of your personality, the secret of your magnetic appeal to people and the magic key which makes others to take to you instantly. In all affairs of life — social, commercial or political — courtesies of a small and trivial character are the ones which strike deepest in the grateful and appreciating heart. Courtesy enables you to earn a warm and ready welcome, anywhere, any time and at any place. It takes you to places and brings you rewards beyond all your expectations and out of all proportions.

It requires no effort or labour for you to be courteous. It does not cost anybody anything in any manner. On the other hand, courtesy enriches one beyond all dreams. One does not have to memorise a lot of rules or undergo difficult training to be courteous. If you have developed interest in other people, you never have to worry about violating the rules of courtesy. The golden rule of courtesy is to treat others just as you would like to be treated yourself by others. The simple motto of courtesy is, 'Do unto others as you would have them do unto you.' Manners change from time to time. But real courtesy is nothing more than genuine regard, respect and consideration for the feelings and sentiments of others.

A courteous person remains cheerful, retains serenity, keeps his balance, evinces interest, and always stays patient. He does not interrupt when somebody is telling a story or a joke and cry out that he has heard it before. He does not correct or criticise others in such a way as to embarrass or belittle them. He does not ignore people, frown or find fault with them or snub them by yawning in their faces.

You want to impress other people how smart you are. You want to feel important. You want to get all that is coming to you. You want to shine. You want people to love you. You want all these and many more, which is natural and quite understandable. But you must remember one important thing before setting out to get what you are after. That is every other person you meet, you encounter, is wanting the same thing. Why not stop for a minute, listen to him, make him feel wanted and important and thus give him all the satisfaction by simply being courteous to him. You may not be able to give one all he or she wants. But being courteous, you can give that person a lot more and lasting satisfaction. Always remember, the satisfaction of the other individual paves the way to your sure success.

Helping you to get ahead of others and reach the top,

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The Drought - 1987

Though the devastating famines of the kind experienced during the colonial period have little chance of recurrence in India—thanks to the tremendous increases in agricultural productivity, sustained economic growth, and food security system developed in the country—the performance of Indian agriculture, nevertheless, still remains highly sensitive to the vagaries of nature. The momentum of agricultural growth established during the early eighties leading up to the peak production level of over 152 million tonnes of foodgrains in 1983-84, has been severely dislocated by the adverse weather conditions in the last few years. A run of four poor monsoons culminated in one of the worst droughts of the century in 1987 when out of the 35 meteorological sub-divisions in the country, 21 had deficient or scanty rainfall. The poor precipitation affected 63 per cent of the area in the country resulting in substantial crop damage and scarcity of drinking water. Fifteen States and six Union Territories were in the grip of severe drought conditions resulting in crop losses on an area of 44 million hectares spread over 269 districts. The worst affected areas were the States of Gujarat, Rajasthan and parts of Orissa, where the current drought was preceded by three to four years of successive monsoon failure. Long dry spells in Punjab, Haryana, Uttar Pradesh, Himachal Pradesh, Delhi and Chandigarh also resulted in substantial crop damage.

Impact of drought

The sudden abnormal strains imposed on the economy by this massive drought caused a severe setback to the momentum of development. The annual growth rate which averaged at around 4.4 per cent during the previous two years came tumbling down to below 2 per cent in 1987-88. However, in the face of this worst ever drought, attaining even this small growth rate is a no mean achievement as it stands out in sharp contrast to the economic performance in the earlier drought years. For example, in 1979-80, when the drought was not as intense as this drought of 1987, a negative growth rate of 4.7 per cent was recorded.

The relatively better performance of the economy during 1987-88 is partly attributable to the absence of other external shocks that were experienced in the earlier drought years. The droughts of 1965-66 and 1966-67 occurred around the time when the country was involved in a war on its borders with Pakistan, and this imposed tremendous strains on the economy. The drought of 1972-73 almost coincided with the first

major oil shock that caused great upsets in trade and development. And the drought of 1979-80 came along with the second major oil shock. It is, thus, not easy to disentangle the effects of these droughts from those of the other external shocks in these drought years. Fortunately, the drought of 1987 has not been accompanied by any such external shock and the economy has been saved from much of the havoc that could have resulted if the problems created by the drought were confounded by such exogenous happenings.

Being able to maintain even a low profile growth rate in the face of such adversities is an indication of the strength and resilience of the economy and reflects the positive contribution of the process of planned economic development over the past decades. The strong points of economic performance that have been brought into sharp relief against the back drop of

BURNING TOPIC

natural calamities include rapid and sustained growth of industrial sector, the increased strength of agriculture that has enabled it to withstand the onslaughts of successive years of rainfall failure, and the reduced vulnerability of the industrial sector and infrastructure to disruptions in agriculture.

The drought of 1987 has also highlighted the underlying weaknesses of the Indian economy. It has drawn attention to the continued sensitivity of agricultural production, particularly of foodgrain production, to the vagaries of weather. Among the other problems that have been underlined by this drought, most important is the sensitivity of general price level to sudden shortages in agricultural supplies and the limited efficacy of the Government's fiscal policy in containing inflationary pressures. It has also drawn attention to the problems of irrigation, land and water management, afforestation and ecological regeneration that must be given still greater priority in the future plans and programmes of socio-economic development so as to make Indian agriculture free from the constraints of nature.

Agriculture

The immediate shock of monsoon failure is most severely felt in agriculture and by the people in rural areas where widespread crop losses cause distress and dislocation

of every day life. Rainfall deficiency mainly affects the Kharif crop which is normally sown at the onset of monsoon during the months of June and July in most parts of the country. The Kharif crop accounts for about 60 per cent of India's foodgrain production, 80 per cent of coarse grain production, and of over 50 per cent production of oilseed and 33 per cent of pulses. The rabi crop, the major one being wheat in this group, is generally less affected by monsoon as it is largely sown in irrigated areas.

The impact of current drought on agricultural production has been colossal. During 1986-87, there was a substantial fall in foodgrain production. Total foodgrain output this year was 144.1 million tonnes, which was 6 million tonnes lower than the 150.4 million tonnes produced in 1985-86. Kharif production fell by 3.7 million tonnes to 81.5 million tonnes while rabi production declined by 2.5 million tonnes to 62.5 million tonnes. Among the food crops, rice, wheat and pulses suffered a setback while among the non-food crops, there was a substantial fall in the production of cotton, raw jute and mesta.

During 1987-88, when the full impact of the drought 1987 has its complete manifestation, there is going to be a further substantial decline in agricultural production. There are likely to have been losses in almost all the Kharif crops, the coarse grains and oilseeds being the worst affected. The extent of shortfall in total foodgrain production would depend on the size of the rabi crop, in particular that of wheat crop which is largely sown in the irrigated areas of Uttar Pradesh, Punjab and Haryana. However, even here the constraints of irrigation caused by decline in water levels in important reservoirs, shortages of power supply for tubewell irrigation and the risk of crop losses in the non-irrigated wheat production, are unlikely to offset the crop losses of the Kharif season. Even the most conservative estimates suggest that foodgrain production during 1987-88 would be 10 to 15 million tonnes lower than the production level achieved in 1986-87.

Industry

Although the immediate impact of drought is invariably on agriculture, the industrial sector too is not immune to it. Shortage of raw materials for agro-based industries, reduced rural demand for industrial goods due to fall in incomes, higher expenditure on food and agro-based products consequent to their shortages and higher prices, thereby compelling the consumers to reduce spendings on industrial goods, and

decline in public sector investment in industry consequent to large diversions of expenditure towards drought relief measures, all combine to depress the industrial sector of the economy. It has been observed that effects of drought on industry usually show up with a lag of about six to eight months of the failure of agriculture. It is not surprising therefore, that in the past major droughts have usually been followed by recession in industry. Growing importance of industries like fertilisers, pesticides, farm machinery etc. in the modern agriculture make the industrial sector more sensitive to fluctuations in agricultural production. However, some structural changes in the economy that have occurred over the past few decades of development—changes such as reduction in the share of agro-based industries in the value added by the manufacturing sector and the decline in the share of agriculture in national income—have tended to make the adverse impact of decline in agricultural income on industrial sector as also on the national economy much less pronounced than has been the case with the earlier droughts. While the adverse impact of drought on industrial production cannot be avoided altogether, it is expected that the impact of current drought will be considerably subdued and the industrial production may grow by over 8.0 per cent in 1987-88 as against 9.1 per cent in 1986-87 and 9.4 per cent in 1985-86.

Prices

Prices came under a heavy strain during 1987-88, largely due to severe setback to agricultural production and the resulting shortages in the supply of food and non-food commodities. Even though the pressures on prices had started building up towards the second half of the year 1986-87, following three successive years of scanty rainfall, these pressures got aggravated when the intensity and dimensions of the drought of 1987-88 became apparent during the middle of 1987. The rate of inflation, in terms of a point to point rise in the wholesale price index which was around 3.8 per cent during 1985-86, increased to 5.3 per cent in the year 1986-87. This upward movement of price index was further reinforced during 1987-88 when the massive setback to agricultural production caused by the severe drought made the wholesale price index rise by 9.8 per cent between April 1987 and January 1988. The year 1987-88 ended only after once again entering into an era of 'double digit inflation rate' of over 10 per cent. However, it must be appreciated that this rate of inflation of around 10 per cent during 1987-88 in the face of this worst over drought, does underline the growing resilience and improved strength of the Indian economy, the price rise during this year has been much lower when compared

to the earlier drought years. For example, the rise in the wholesale prices was of the order of 12.4 per cent in 1965-66, 15.5 per cent in 1966-67, 22.7 per cent in 1973-74 and 21.4 per cent during 1979-80.

The changes in the Consumer Price Index are a better indicator of inflation rate as the CPI more appropriately captures the extent of price rise faced by the people as it is based on the prices the consumers actually pay for the goods and services they buy from the market. Calculated on the basis of a point to point rise in the General Index of Consumer Prices for Industrial Workers, the inflation rate was around 5 per cent in 1985-86. It sharply rose to 9.2 per cent during 1986-87 and 9.3 per cent between April 1987 and December 1987. The year 1987-88 ended with an inflation rate of over 10 per cent. However, this rate of inflation compares quite favourably with 1973-74 when with the drought of a much less severe intensity, over 30 per cent price rise was recorded.

Drought management

Drought causes severe dislocation of everyday life of the rural people, more particularly of the agricultural labourers, and the small and marginal farmers who suffer loss of income and employment. And whatever meagre resources they have, those are also subjected to erosion in value due to rise in prices consequent to production losses and supply shortages. In the States such as Rajasthan and Gujarat where the drought of 1987 preceded three to four years of continuous rainfall failure not only agricultural operation completely collapsed but the declining water table caused an acute shortage of drinking water as well. To meet this emergent situation the Government adopted a number of measures to create additional avenues of employment and income, assure adequate supplies of essential commodities and drinking water, provide additional power to areas irrigated by tubewells and pumpsets to boost rabi production, supply fodder for the cattle and distribution of agricultural inputs to cultivators under relief operations. A sum of Rs. 1,798 crore was provided for expenditure on relief measures for drought and other calamities, of which Rs. 1,456 crore were made available by the Central Government.

Financial assistance was also extended by the banks on priority basis to persons affected by droughts and floods. Following the drought, the Reserve Bank of India advised the banks to provide financial assistance to the affected farmers on a priority basis in order to enable them to undertake a second sowing, raise an alternative short duration crop or grow much needed fodder for the cattle. The banks were further advised to allow the farmers to convert their short-term loans into medium-term loans. In case of complete crop loss, facility for rescheduling of investment credit

was provided. In addition banks were asked to provide more credit for minor irrigation and setting up of fair price shops. The limits of consumption loans to small and marginal farmers and other weaker sections of society were also doubled.

To provide employment to the drought affected people, Scarcity Relief Works Programmes were launched in severely affected areas. This was in addition to the on-going employment programmes such as National Rural Employment Programme and the Rural Landless Employment Guarantee Programme. Essential commodities like foodgrains, edible oils, controlled cloth etc. were made available in adequate quantities through the Public Distribution System, and over three thousand fair price shops were opened in the drought affected areas. The availability and prices of essential commodities have been kept under constant watch through an efficient monitoring system.

In the field of agriculture, Government's short term strategy to meet the massive challenge thrown up by this unprecedented drought, included measures to minimise kharif losses by providing additional resources for irrigation and accelerated completion of the on-going projects. Major agricultural inputs including power and credit, were also made available in adequate quantities and well in time for the rabi season in an effort to maximise production of this vital crop which could to some extent, compensate for the Kharif losses.

For working out a long term strategy to free agriculture from constraints of weather a thorough assessment of factors contributing to instability of agricultural output is called for. Even after almost four decades of planned development about 70 per cent of the total cropped area is still dependent upon rainfall. And in the remaining 30 per cent of area which is irrigated, almost 58 per cent of the irrigation potential is based on minor irrigation schemes such as wells, tubewells, tanks etc. These minor schemes are themselves sensitive to rainfall as their potential gets depleted in the years of monsoon failure.

To overcome these problems, a long-term strategy aimed at reducing vulnerability of agriculture to adverse weather conditions must ensure that (i) area under assured irrigation is rapidly increased, (ii) the current gap between irrigation potential and its utilisation, which amounts to a staggering figure of about 8 million hectares, is narrowed down, (iii) power supply for agricultural tubewells and pumpsets is improved, (iv) irrigation assets are better maintained, and (v) groundwater potential in high rainfall areas is better utilised.

The most important component of the long-term strategy is to maximise area under assured irrigation. For this, the Plan outlay on major and medium irrigation has been augmented and schemes made for greater utilisation of the potential already

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Four-nation Afghan Accord

Pakistan and Afghanistan formally signed a U.S. and Soviet-guaranteed accord in Geneva on April 14, 1988 that will lead to a pull-out of all Soviet troops from Afghanistan within a maximum of nine months from May 15, 1988. The long-awaited accord, reached after six years of tough bargaining, was signed by Pakistani Minister of State for Foreign Affairs, Mr. Zain Noorani, Afghan Foreign Minister, Mr. Abdul Wakil, U.S. Secretary of State, Mr. George Shultz and Soviet Foreign Minister Eduard Shevardnadze.

The Soviet Union agreed to withdraw half of its estimated 115,000 troops from Afghanistan by August 15. The phased pull-out is to be completed within nine months from May 15.

The main points of the accord are:

1. **Bilateral agreement between Afghanistan and Pakistan on the principles of mutual relations, in particular non-interference and non-intervention.**

The two parties undertake:

—To respect the sovereignty, political independence, territorial integrity, national unity, security and non-alignment of the other.

—To refrain from threat or use of force in any form whatsoever so as not to violate the boundaries of each other, to disrupt the political, social or economic order of the other.

—To ensure that its territory is not used in any manner which would violate the sovereignty, political independence, territorial integrity and national unity of the other.

—To refrain from armed intervention, subversion, military occupation.

—To prevent within its territory the training, equipping, financing and recruitment of mercenaries of whatever origin for the purpose of hostile activities against the other.

—To abstain from any defamatory campaign or hostile propaganda.

2. **Bilateral Afghan-Pakistan accord on the voluntary return of Afghan refugees:**

—All refugees shall be allowed to return in freedom to their homeland.

—All returnees shall enjoy the free choice of domicile and freedom of movement.

—All returnees shall enjoy the right to work and to adequate living conditions.

—All returnees shall enjoy the right to participate on an equal basis in the civic affairs of the Republic of Afghanistan.

—All returnees shall enjoy the rights and privileges, including freedom of religion, and have the same obligations as any other citizens of the Republic of Afghanistan.

—Afghanistan undertakes to provide

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within its possibilities all necessary assistance to the process of repatriation

—Pakistan shall facilitate the orderly and peaceful return of all Afghan refugees staying within its territory

—Joint commissions will be set up to organise and supervise the repatriation process

—The commissions shall determine frontier crossing points and establish necessary transit centres.

—The United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees shall provide assistance in the process of repatriation.



Dr. Najibullah, the President of Afghanistan

3. **The Soviet Union and the United States of America undertake:**

—To refrain from any form of interference and intervention in the internal affairs of the Republic of Afghanistan and the Islamic Republic of Pakistan and to respect the commitments contained in the bilateral agreements between the Republic of Afghanistan and Pakistan on the principles of mutual relations, in particular non-interference and non-intervention

—Urge all states to act likewise.

4. **The four parties state that:**

—In accordance with the time-frame agreed upon between the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and the Republic of Afghanistan, there will be a phased withdrawal of the foreign troops which will start on the date of entry into force mentioned above (May 15, 1988).

—One half of the (Soviet) troops will be withdrawn by August 15, 1988 and the

withdrawal of all troops will be completed within nine months.

—There will be no interference and intervention in any form in the affairs of the parties (Afghanistan and Pakistan).

The 43-year-old United Nations was given a feather in its cap when the peace accord was signed in Geneva under its aegis in a bid to end the eight-year-old strife in Afghanistan, which has reportedly claimed thousands of lives. The credit for this achievement goes to an untiring Ecuatorian, Mr. Diego Cordovez, who was a UN mediator since February 1982 and had always been on the move to meet representatives of Pakistan, Afghanistan, Iran, the Soviet Union and the United States. He even contacted deposed King of Afghanistan Zahir Shah and heard the view of the Afghan resistance leaders. The present accord is the fruit of his hectic 20-day shuttle mission between Islamabad and Kabul in January and February this year.

The current Afghan crisis has flowed from the July 1973 coup against King Zahir Shah staged by his own cousin Mohammad Daoud. The King has since been living in exile in Italy, but Sardar Daoud was killed in another coup in April 1978. A Marxist Government under Mr. Noor Mohammad Tarakki took over but in 1979, Mr. Hafizullah Amin snatched power in which process Mr. Tarakki was killed.

Mr. Amin's coup alarmed the Soviets. According to a Soviet background paper on Afghanistan, deposed King Zahir Shah visited Pakistan in November 1979 to discuss with Pakistan and other foreign forces a plan to topple the Afghan Government in December that year, retaining Mr. Amin as a front man. After this, the Pakistan Foreign Minister, Mr. Agha Shahi, was to meet Mr. Amin to finalise this plan.

Accompanying this conspiracy were developments such as the U.S. decision to set up a permanent naval presence in the Indian Ocean, to deploy the Rapid Deployment Force, to acquire new military bases in the region and to arm Pakistan. Hence the Soviet entry into Afghanistan on December 27, 1979, at the invitation of the Afghan Marxist Government. The new head of the Afghan Government now was Mr. Babrak Karmal, who wore the crown of thorns till May 1986, when he resigned on health grounds.

The Soviet entry into Afghanistan caused a massive exodus of the local population to Pakistan and Iran. At present, the number of Afghan refugees camping in Pakistan and Iran is estimated at three million and two million respectively. Pakistan has been taking massive military and economic

assistance from the United States, Europe and Muslim countries in the name of Afghan refugees. On the contrary, Iran has refused to accept any foreign aid for looking after the Afghan refugees.

The direct UN role in the settlement of the Afghan crisis was envisaged in a UN General Assembly resolution of November 20, 1980. Pakistan urged the UN Secretary-General to follow up this resolution and appoint a special representative to start trilateral talks involving Pakistan, Iran and Afghanistan.

The first round of Geneva talks between Pakistan and Afghanistan was held in June 1982. At this round, Mr. Cordovez announced that the two countries had made "important concessions." The second round in April 1983 aroused tremendous hopes, but all hopes were dashed to the ground by the new conditions put up by Pakistan in June. The third round was held amid mounting attacks of resistance forces on Afghanistan and the Soviet offensive in Panshor valley. Pakistan alleged its territory was frequently being violated from across the border. After the fourth round in June 1985, it was reported that the first three instruments had been settled and only the fourth concerning "inter-relationship", which would link the Soviet withdrawal with Pakistan's promise not to allow its soil for attacks on Afghanistan by resistance groups, was to be settled. The fifth round in August 1985 did not bring the parties any closer to a settlement. Pakistan was now insisting that the Soviets announce a time-frame of their withdrawal. The Soviet Union refused to oblige and this became a stumbling block.

The next round of Geneva talks, which Mr. Cordovez said would be the final, began on March 2 this year after a lot of homework. Mr. Cordovez said only the modalities for the troops withdrawal were to be settled now. But Pakistan insisted on the establishment of an Interim Government. Its representative, Mr. Zain Noorani said the interim Government was as important as the accord itself. Pakistan also wanted to reopen the first instrument regarding "non-interference" and it echoed the U.S. demand that the military supplies to the rebels could stop only if the Soviets stopped supplying arms to the Kabul Government. Finally, the parties agreed to sign the peace accord after the Soviet Union and the United States decided to accept the principle of symmetry in arms supplies to their respective protégés on either side of the Durand Line.

The signing of the agreement has ended the prolonged controversy over Soviet presence in Kabul. The UN sponsored agreement has paved the way for withdrawal of Russian forces. Ever since the Soviet troops landed in Afghanistan, there has been severe criticism all around that Russia had an eye on warm water ports in the Indian Ocean. It was also said that the Soviet Union wants to dominate Afghanistan forever and will not leave that

country. The Russians on the other hand argued that they had come to Kabul on invitation and they will leave as and when their mission was over. Soviet presence in Afghanistan evoked natural interest in India which has historical relations with Afghanistan—rooted in cultural, economic and political ties which go back centuries. These long ties have created vital and abiding interest in each other's welfare.

The Geneva agreement, for which Moscow and Washington have stood as guarantors, removes a troublesome hurdle standing in the way of a successful summit between the two Super Powers. In fact, it was the anxiety to ensure this event's stage value that both the United States and the Soviet Union have patiently guided their allies towards the Geneva agreement. In doing this, at least three thorny issues that threatened to wreck the accord were conveniently swept under the carpet to enable the withdrawal of Soviet troops from Afghanistan to proceed undisturbed. These questions related to the setting up of an interim Government with representatives of the Afghan rebels, the status of the Durand Line boundary between Pakistan and Afghanistan and the concept of symmetry invoked by the United States to determine future military aid by the two Super Powers to their surrogates in Afghanistan.

After the signing of the agreement, the Prime Minister, Mr. Rajiv Gandhi, sprang a big surprise. He invited the Afghan President, Dr. Najibullah for a discussion of the post-Geneva accord situation in Afghanistan. There can be no question that the move is extraordinarily daring. It is difficult to recall another Indian initiative of this kind since 1971 when Mrs. Indira Gandhi defied the United States, China and Pakistan over Bangladesh. India's stakes in Bangladesh were, of course, much higher than they were in Afghanistan and so was New Delhi's capacity to intervene effectively.

India's political and security interests were ill-served by the dispatch of Soviet troops to Afghanistan which, despite some beneficial consequences for India, shifted the U.S.-Pakistan military relationship to such a level that it became a threat to India's security which India had to counter in very expensive ways. The Soviet decision to withdraw its troops has created the chance of repairing this damage. India's interests require that Afghanistan should become a stable, independent and non-aligned country, and perhaps one day also become a member of SAARC, in which it should play a role which would not be inimical to India.

In accordance with an understanding reached between Mr. Gandhi and Dr. Najibullah, India will intensify its efforts to help in early restoration of peace and stability in Afghanistan. The Afghan leader has deeply appreciated India's contribution to the signing of the Geneva accord and outlined almost an unlimited charter for India

to expand its role. Addressing a press conference on the conclusion of his three-day visit to New Delhi on May 6, 1988, Dr. Najibullah said that if India could facilitate the return of King Zahir Shah and influence the anti-government moderate and armed groups living within Afghanistan and other countries. Dr. Najibullah has claimed that a considerable segment of the Afghan refugees had already returned and expressed the hope that the Geneva agreement, with the Super Powers as guarantors, would "accelerate the process of national reconciliation."

It is plainly not in India's interest that the Mujahideen overthrow the Kabul regime in an escalated civil war. It is not in the interest of Pakistan either, but the civil-military regime in Islamabad has little apparent control of the loose Afghan cannons they have nourished with such political and material affection for such a long time. The Kabul regime will not easily fall unless it breaks apart from inter-factional feuds.

India has always had friendly relations with Kabul. New Delhi not only recognises the Najibullah Government but regards it as being friendly. Its survival is in India's long-term interest. It follows that India is within its rights to do what it can to help it and that it is in India's own interest to do so. On this reckoning, Mr. Gandhi's gesture of goodwill towards Dr. Najibullah makes sense. Though it infuriates Pakistan, we need not worry on that account for the obvious reason that Islamabad is engaged in a determined bid to promote terrorism in Punjab. Moreover, if the United States has ignored India's susceptibilities on the issue of arming Pakistan, so can India on that of the future of Afghanistan.

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created. Full exploitation of groundwater in high rainfall areas is sought to be achieved under the 'National Watershed Development Programme for Rainfed Agriculture' started in 1986-87. Water use in dryland agriculture is sought to be optimised by better methods of water management. Henceforth, the thrust of agricultural research will also be on improving methods and techniques for development of rainfed and dryland agriculture. A 'coarse grain policy' is also being worked out for rainfed areas which will integrate production plans with pricing, storage and procurement of foodgrains. Special research and development thrust to oilseeds production is sought to be given under a Technology Mission set up for this purpose. The Planning Commission has also formulated an eight point programme to ensure realisation of Seventh Plan's agricultural targets. The earnestness with which these programmes are implemented and the success that this strategy meets, would largely determine whether or not the adversities of 1987 have a chance of repeat performance.

CSR Puzzle-Cum-Essay Contest No. 67, 68, 69

First Prize

Religious Interference In Politics

Mr. Subir Ghosh

Religion as an element of personal belief remains the strongest force of its kind in India. This certainly poses no problem. The problem arises only when myopic politicians transform this personal belief into communal antagonism in an effort to achieve power. Every country, every society has its share of such fanatics. So has India. Such elements are more than just a fringe force now. Resurgence of communalism is manifest everywhere. Today the common man finds himself in an unenviable position. He does not know which to choose, religion or politics. His dilemma is even more heightened by the fact that religion and politics are inextricably linked. Previously, Gods used to bless, now they earn votes. Previously, we used to send Vivekananda to preach, now we send Rajneesh.

Religion may be defined as a belief in recognition of, or an awakened sense of, a higher unseen controlling power or powers, with emotion and morality connected therewith. Man has been known to adopt a sectarian view in all matters pertaining to religious rites from ancient time. Ample proof is the fact that all religions were established by social rebels, but after being established these religions did no more than curb social rebels. These rebels are the makers of history. The rise and fall of civilisation depends on the extent social rebels can assert themselves. Civilised nations have been known to have repudiated religion from politics. Take the European nations, for example. Social revolution came there first, followed by industrial revolution and finally political revolution. Martin Luther, James Watt, and then Voltaire, Rousseau and Marx. The concept of civilisation evolved in that way.

In the mundane affairs defining daily living in India, religious bigotry and medieval superstition have provided the beacon lights. Religious fundamentalists have been raising their ugly heads all over the country. So overwhelming are the slogans of these communalists that even politicians at the highest level are overtly or covertly, joining hands with the former. There are myriad instances of shortsighted politicians succumbing to the communalists. These politicians are strong believers in religion and their belief borders on the superstitions. That is why, when in public they talk of scientific temper and rationalism, it does not carry any conviction. Since Independence,

the stock of astrologers has gone up in upper political circles. Most politicians have been known to shape their political life to accord with astrology. All sorts of charlatans have sought to get into the good books of politicians in power and power being ephemeral as it is, those in power have sought the guidance of charlatans as well as their blessings. Sorcerers, yogis, astrologers, tantrics are bound to dominate politics and the future of politicians at such a time. So there has been a spate of these soothsayers to soothe the agony of politicians in search of power.

Religion in modern Indian politics can be traced back to Gandhi whose very concept of socialism was religion-oriented. Independence, Gandhi dined over the



Mr. Subir Ghosh

years into the ears of the nation's millions, would once more herald *Ram Rajya*. The harm was done. The nation was told that in search of models and ideals, it must recede into obscure mythology. Irrational minds are the breeding grounds for religious fanaticism. India's absolute slide into irrationality and superstition was, however, arrested for a couple of decades by the sheer force of Nehru's personality and intellectual convictions. Religion at the official level certainly took a back seat during his Prime Ministership. He was even opposed to national leaders publicly participating in religious events. After his demise, the cascades of superstition have swept the country away. This can be attributed to the fact that after Nehru India

has not had an intellectual leading it.

The supposedly secular foundations of the Indian republic were laid by Nehru, who not only practised secularism but also stood up to fight against communalism. Communalism, warned Nehru in 1955, is disruptive, separatist and a trend imbued with hatred. The doctrine of secularism is needed because it is a starting point of social modernisation and the building stone of a civilised society. India's founding fathers dared to dream of unifying a country of diverse peoples and faiths along the precepts of Nehruvian secularism, not only because they believed it was the right and just path but also because it appeared to provide the only historical and practical answer to the problem of weaving a diverse people into the fabric of a nation-state. Forty years later the reality is known to be more complex, taking in both the communalising of politics and politicisation of religion, the jostling by different communities for a better share of the cake, the tensions created by the cases of mass conversions, and the emergence in the forefront of organisations and leaders who speak only for their community. And a country that prides itself on the secular character of its politics has no effective answer to the menace. Never before has the country witnessed such a prolonged period of tension of this nature, nor such a dangerous and rapid spread of the communal virus.

Religious places have become the major foci of dispute and religious issues have come to the forefront in more than one way. Perhaps the day is not far off when there will be a communal explosion which will tear apart the secular fabric of the nation. The onus should be on the Hindus to sow once again the seeds of communal harmony. So the revival of militant Hinduism is tragic. One wonders how Hinduism could be in danger. In a country whose 80 per cent inhabitants are Hindus, the religion could never be endangered by the minority 20 per cent. This is sectarian madness at its worst. The 1983 *Ekatmata Yatra* can be seen in this light. When the Harijans were being burnt alive the Vishwa Hindu Parishad never thought of organising a yatra. The idea of the *Ekatmata Yatra* was born only when a few Harijans in Meenakshipuram were converted to Islam. Coming on its heels the Government should never have dragged its feet over the Ramjanmabhoomi

fiasco. It is yet to be proven that the characters depicted in the Ramayana had any real life existence. It is an epic, it is great literature and great drama. But not the least historical or scientific evidence ever existed to refute the point of view that its story and characters are a myth. The great ones who are determined to rush, bag and baggage and super computers, into the twenty first century, cannot, however, gather the courage to tell the frenzied mob in Uttar Pradesh that a man whose existence is a myth cannot have a birth place.

Aligarh, Jamshedpur, Moradabad, Ahmedabad, Meerut, Bhiwandi. The list of communal strife-torn cities never terminates. Sure it is not a new problem, for the first recorded communal riot in the country dates back to 1714. A communal riot is a national catastrophe. Many of those who lose their lives in these religion-oriented riots are ardent believers of secular India. Those who die are the children of the poor Hindus and Muslims, who have little to say, much less to do during a riot. Communal frenzy is a ritual of the darkness which the Middle Ages were. The mobs participating in the mayhem and murders cannot help their involvement. Their medieval minds do not know of any superior mode of self-expression, for they are well past their intellectual menopause. Primal emotions rule supreme. Religion ceases to be an aspect of man's endeavour to come to terms with his spiritual yearnings, it turns into a frenzy as if only through killing and burning and mutilating one's fellow men one can attain salvation.

There often seems a touch of sado-masochism to the way politicians react to a riot, particularly to the one with religious undertones. They make ritual noises of sympathy, true, all the right gestures, but then they seem more concerned with getting political mileage out of it than getting to the

bottom of things. They 'rush' to the trouble spots, cluck their sanctimonious tongues, smile like jackasses for the news photographers and move on to their business of politicking. The bickering goes on in public, across the aisle in Parliament where members accuse one another of abetment, complicity and worse. This takes the place of cautious healthy debate which might result in a way out of the vicious circle of communal tension and violence that has all too often wrecked the peace in so many parts of the country. They tend to forget their responsibilities as citizens of secular India. What is worse, politicians pander to demands of populism and short-sighted electoral strategy by exploiting communal violence in public forums.

Is it not strange that in a country which rightly aspires to assert a twenty-first century look should be the breeding ground of obscurantist fundamentalism of diverse lineage? Such a contradiction could emerge only because we have permitted in these four decades since Independence a 'laissez-faire' approach to nation-building. While slogans galore have been raised about secularism time and again, there has been no determined drive so far to weed out the moth-eaten social system of yesterday. Religion has been allowed to become the opium of the masses. What is more, the ruling superstructure itself is addicted to it. Little was done to draw a demarcation line between religion and politics. Perhaps those in power had an axe to grind. For the dynastic rule to continue the nation has to be pushed back to the milieu of the dark Middle Ages where there can be a ready acceptance of the proposition. Without a medieval milieu, one cannot possibly sell the notion that only the offspring of a particular household is entitled to take charge of the land. The 'volte-face' done by the Muslim Bill drives further home the point.

Marx must be stirring in his grave. Here,

religion makes man, man does not make religion. We are moving headlong towards utter irrationality and there has been no wayside halt in this march towards collective insanity. India now lives in an atmosphere in which its people appear to have been vaccinated against the natural response of loathing against communal convulsions. They seem to be inured to the daily atrocities in which man kills man in the name of religion. Communalism cannot be wished away or solved through mechanistic administrative remedies. What is required is statesmanship, uncompromising moral courage and aggressive leadership to take the communal bull by its horns. The movements of democratisation, modernisation and rationalism have been weak in India and so have been the social reform movements. The Indian bourgeoisie has failed miserably to put an end to all feudal, patriarchal and idyllic relations. It could not tear the motley feudal ties that bound man to his natural superior.

Ram Mohan Roy and Vivekananda stand out heads and shoulders above the rest as social reformers. But even they failed miserably. They could only change the colour of the society skin but not the contents of its body. It is often said that only cricket and wars bring Indians together. Be that true, then it is a sad reflection on our ability to sink differences in times of turmoil. So the evident carries on, charlatans prosper, priests exploit the gullible. Temples get richer by the day. Politicians continue to consult astrologers day and night, and perform Yagnas to salvage their unsavoury past and assure themselves a more profitable future. As it was and is, so shall it be. And it is with these heavenly ecstasies of pseudo-religious fervour, chivalrous enthusiasm and philistine sentimentalism that we plan to enter the twenty-first century with computers in hand. Whither secular India?

Second Prize

India's Poor Economic Growth Is Entirely Due To Its Obsession With The Public Sector

Miss Lalita Raman

Economic progress is the advancement of a community along the line of evolving new and better methods of production and raising of the levels of output through development of human skill and energy, better organisation and acquisition of capital resources. Economic growth depends on many factors. Some of the important among them are availability of natural resources, rate of capital formation, capital output ratio, technological progress, dynamic entrepreneurship, rate of growth of population and social overheads like education and health.

Private enterprise, it is usually believed, will not undertake investments in social overheads as investment in them is not profitable but it is productive from the broader interests of society. This necessitates direct participation of the Government by way of investments in social overheads so that rate of development is quickened. The Government, moreover, is in a far better position to find the necessary resources through taxation, borrowing and deficit financing, sources not open to private enterprise. Thus private enterprises lack the capacity and the approach to

development. In order to achieve self-sustained growth, the Government plays a major role in our country. The question is whether the public sector, i.e., the Government has achieved the required rapid economic growth or not?

In the Indian economy, both the public and private sectors are in operation. The foundations of mixed economy in India were laid by the Industrial Policy Regulations of 1948. According to Prof. Mahalanobis, to achieve rapid economic growth and self-reliance, it would be necessary to give a high priority to basic and capital goods

Industries in the development strategy of a plan. Prof. Vakil and Prof. Brahmanand opine that the increase in employment in a country depends on increasing the supply of essential consumer goods and wage goods. When in a country employment is provided to a large number of people the demand for essential consumer and wage goods will increase. If these goods cannot be supplied to them, they cannot be given employment.

The role of public enterprises both in accelerating development and realising the avowed social objective of underdeveloped countries can be brought as under :

- (a) achieving socialistic pattern,
- (b) building industrial base,
- (c) capital formation,
- (d) optimum allocation of resources,
- (e) balanced and unbalanced growth,
- (f) balanced regional development,
- (g) achieving social objectives

The post-Independence period witnessed a substantial expansion of the public sector in India in accordance with the Government's aim and obsession for promoting a socialistic pattern of society. The Industrial Policy Resolution of 1956 emphasising the integral role of the public sector in industrial development of India laid down that the state will progressively assume predominance and direct responsibility for setting up new industrial undertakings. The public sector now operates in the spheres of steel, minerals and metals, coal, power generation, chemicals, fertilisers and pharmaceuticals, heavy engineering, medium and light engineering agro-based industries, textiles, besides operating in service enterprises such as trading and marketing, transport, communications, contracts and construction. Though the public sector is not all-pervading, it is at present an important limb of economy. With a humble beginning in 1951 with five units and an investment of Rs. 29 crore to its credit under the Central Government, it can now boast of 209 units with an investment of Rs. 30,039 crore at the end of March 1983 (*Public Enterprises Survey 1982-83* Vol. I, BPE, Delhi University). The primary objective of setting up public sector enterprises was that they would generate surplus resources for future development and growth. Secondary objectives were hastening industrial development, creating employment opportunities and balanced regional development. Let us examine how these units are functioning and whether the objectives in setting up the public sector units have been realised and to what extent.

The inefficiency of the public sector has been highlighted by various committees, Opposition parties as also by the Government spokesmen. A review of the last three decades of public sector performance would reveal a deficit of Rs. 4,642 crore after a total investment of Rs. 30,039 crore in 209 units. According to an official release of April 1987, 90 public sector units

incurred a cumulative loss of over Rs. 1,657 crore in 1985-86, compared to the over Rs. 1,110 crore loss incurred by 92 public sector enterprises in 1984-85. This is indeed lamentable. The Energy Minister, Mr. Vasant Sathe, in his address at the inaugural session of the National Conference on Infrastructural Development, organised by the C.E.I on May 15, 1987, and in certain articles, has also highlighted the ills of the public sector and has called upon the Government to effect "structural changes" in the system to get tangible results, as a "half-hearted approach" and "cosmetic changes" simply would not do (*Economic Times*, June 29, 1987). To quote some valid statistics, in the last 13 years after nationalisation, we have invested about Rs. 6,000 crore of public funds in the coal sector alone. Thus, despite an increase in the investment of more than 100 times, production of coal has barely doubled from 77 MT to 154 MT. In the field of electricity, our achievements have fallen far short of plan targets. The power deficit situation has worsened in 1985-86 to 7.5 per cent as against 6.7 per cent in 1984-85. In addition, the transmission and distribution losses continue to remain over 21 per cent as against a mere 5.3 per cent in Japan, 4.7



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per cent in F. R. G. and 6.6 per cent in the U. S. A. Besides, the actual per capita availability of electricity in India, comes to 180 kW as against 7,000 kW in the developed countries. In the sphere of steel also the public sector presents a dismal picture. The per capita availability of steel in India is about 18 kg, as against 50 kg in China and over 600 kg in the U.S.A., U. S. S. R., Japan, F.R.G., Czechoslovakia and some other European countries. With most of the units having completed their gestation periods, and some like steel becoming obsolete and hence needing replacement, there is little hope of a turn-around in terms of yielding surpluses and their achieving the primary objective for which they were set up. Excluding 12 oil and petroleum related enterprises and monopoly organisations such as MMTC and STC, the remaining 179

enterprises have incurred losses. Thus, it has been the oil sector only which has been bailing out the public sector.

The grievance of unremunerative prices does not hold much water with the generous price increases permitted in the coal and steel sectors as well as the high prices of crude oil. Poor capacity utilisation seems to be a major factor for this poor performance. Units having capacity utilisation of less than 50 per cent make up 42 per cent of the total enterprises as against 25 per cent in 1981-82. Under-utilisation of capacity, low productivity and over running of project costs due to delay in implementation have resulted in a high capital-output ratio. This ratio is regarded as an index of quality of management and is 7 : 4 : 1 for the public sector as against 3 : 8 : 1 for the private sector. Poor managerial performance in turn is due to the overt influence by the Government in the management and the politicisation in appointments of top executives. Undue emphasis on development and social welfare aspects has also taken its toll in terms of profitability. One of the main indices of economic growth is the generation of profits in the public undertakings and the public undertakings in the country are besieged with the problems of profitability crisis.

The major defect in fact lies in our planning strategy. How correct is India's planning strategy? In the industrial sector, as the projected demand was grossly overassessed, large unutilised capacities have been created locking up huge scarce capital. Plans for development financing have depended heavily on increasing taxation, transfer of private savings to Government sector, reliance on deficit financing, at the risk of accentuating inflation. Moreover, in India the Government plays a major role in resolving industrial disputes. Unfortunately, the voluntary arrangements for maintaining stable industrial relations have not been used effectively. The labour organisations and employers have acted more under legal compulsion and state interventions than on their own. This indicates a lack of pragmatic approach to the issue of industrial relations on the part of both employers and workers in our country in contrast to countries like the U. S. A., the U. K., F. R. G. and Japan, where most disputes are avoided and settled through voluntary efforts, collective bargaining and better understanding between the labour and the management. This is one of the main reasons of the high productivity of the labour force in those countries. The state intervention in these countries is very rare thus resulting in a contented labour force. In India, on the other hand, industrial relations rely heavily on adjudication and third party intervention in disputes which thereby results in poor and low motivation and morale among the workers and low productivity of these workers in the public undertakings.

Presently, the public sector entirely

depends on allocation of plan outlay and commercial borrowings to fund their investments and operational requirements. There is inefficient project management, ineffective material and inventory management, inefficient budgetary and costing systems, lack of availability of skilful managers, and lack of use of modern techniques. The public sector organisations are also characterised by red-tapism and corruption. Decision making is slow and time-consuming and in this dynamic environment wherein changes have to be effected in response to the social and environmental changes, slow decision results in huge losses.

In the interest of achieving a right type of industrialisation in 2001 A. D., we shall have to decide right now that the core infrastructure industries would, in future, be established according to international norms, both in terms of capital used and the manpower employed. Progressive privatisation of the relatively successful ones is bound to pave the way for reduced

dependence and scarce plan funds. The entire workforce from management down to the lowest employee must be collectively made responsible for the production and productivity of the unit. The Indian industry must increasingly be subjected to the forces of competition, both national and international, to make it more efficient. It is, therefore, to be freed from the shackles of industrial licensing and import controls, and other forms of controls such as price controls, etc. This would also cleanse the economic and political environment. Half-hearted measures would not achieve this objective. It is time that the Government makes a visible bonfire of the industrial licensing system and keeps a very small list of industries such as armaments, dangerous drugs and chemicals, etc., where a prior permission might be warranted. The present system of industrial licensing in India has few parallels in the modern world.

It has been acknowledged by all that the Government was favouring the public sector

more and more at the cost of the private sector. This was clearly borne out by many policies the Government has been pursuing or trying to pursue. The most controversial of these being the unequal treatment meted out to the private sector in regard to the issue of bonds, whereas the public sector undertakings were allowed to raise huge public money on terms which were not available to the private sector. It is time that the Government changes this policy of favouritism to the public sector. The Government should also come forth in the open and categorically state that industry will be given further concessions by way of reduction in industrial taxes and the concessions given to the public sector will be gradually phased out to expose them to a greater degree of competition. Besides, the Government should also ask the public sector undertakings to vacate certain areas which have been their monopoly. In short, it is time that the Government abandons its obsession to the public sector and adopts structural changes in the system.

Results of CSR Puzzle-Cum-Essay Contest No. 67, 68, 69

There was a tremendous response from our readers participating in the CSR Puzzle-Cum-Essay Contest No. 67, 68, 69. So there has been some delay in announcing the results. However, we found that some essays deserved special prizes in addition to the 1st, 2nd and 3rd. Hence 15 special merit prizes are also being given though not announced earlier.

The results of CSR Puzzle Contest No. 70, 71 and 72 will be published in July 1988 issue of Competition Success Review.

First Prize

**One Air Ticket Delhi-Singapore-Delhi
(Rs. 8000) Plus Rs. 1500 cash**

Mr. Subir Ghosh
c/o S. K. Ghosh
P.N.M. (O. M. & S.)
P.O. Haldia Refinery
Dt. Midnapore-721606

Second Prize

One T.V. (Rs. 3000)

Miss Lalitha Raman
Flat No. 46,
O.C.S. Staff Quarters,
230 Mogul Lane
Mahim, Bombay-400 016.

Third Prize (2)

Phillips two-in-one (Rs. 1500 each)

1. S. Kumaraswami
No. 32 Ganapathi Street
West Mambalam,
Madras - 600 033

2. Miss Shikha Mathur, c/o Dr. K. M. Mathur
I/VI Group Centre, CR PF Chandrayangutta
Hyderabad - 500 005 (A.P.)

Special Merit Prizes (15)

Books worth Rs. 1000 each

1. Ashwini Kumar, 70 Sector 18-A,
Chandigarh 2. B. Venu, 6-2-108/A Ramagin,
Nalgonda, A.P. 3. Arvinder Pal Singh, 5A/5
Tilak Nagar, New Delhi. 4. P. Latha, A-86
Sector-20, Rourkela 5. Tapan Kumar Sen,
Officer, State Bank of India, 33A Jawaharlal
Nehru Road, Chatterjee International
Centre, Calcutta. 6. C. Fernandes, 1/6
Minjal Apts., D'Monte Lane, Orlem Malad,
Bombay. 7. Reshma Habib, c/o Dr. S. M.
Habibuddin, Tatarpur Jabbarchak,
Bhagalpur 8. V.S. Hegde, c/o Sridhar
Hegde, P.O.: Hulgol, Sirsi. 9. V.B.
Navalekar Ghatanji, Dt. Yavatmal,
Maharashtra 10. Sreekala S., Syamala
Nivas, Plot No. 39 Sreenagar, Manacaud,
Trivandrum. 11. N. Padmavathy, Plot No.
20, P&T Colony, Hyderabad. 12. Arun
Kumar Sahu 206/New Hostel, Ravenshaw
College, Cuttack. 13. Rahmat Ali, c/o Lal
Badiwala, 26 Uinton Street, Calcutta. 14.
Bina Sinha, c/o Bhupendra Prasad Sinha,
United Commercial Bank (Officer) Giridih
Branch, Giridih. 15. Sumita Samal Ois.
No.D/70 Block-12 AT: Jayadev Bihar,
P.O.R.R.L. Bhubaneswar Dt. Puri.

Merit Prizes (50)

Books worth Rs. 600 each

1. K.A. Khan, New Delhi-5 2. Anindita
Bhattacharyya, Hooghly. 3. Bikram Jit

Singh, Gurdaspur. 4. K.D. Kekre, Bhopal. 5.
Joy Joseph T Allahabad 6. S. Raja,
Madurai. 7. Krishna Chhabra Panipat 8. R.
Rajagopal, Madras. 9. Vinod Kumar,
Hardwar. 10. Purshottam Ojha, Bihar. 11.
Miss Beena John, Trichur. 12. Ms. Padmaja
Saxena, Gini Nagar. 13. Miss Nanu Bhasin
S.A.S. Nagar. 14. Yasmin Begum,
Gulbarga. 15. Srinivasa Panigrahi,
Srikakulam. 16. Ratul Chandra
Bhagwati Jorhat 17. V. Venkata-
subrahmanyam, Madras 18. Rao Balaji
Jayaram, Coimbatore. 19. Aneeta Mahalkar,
Srinagar. 20. Savitha Veeresh, Bangalore.
21. Tariq Wali, Bijnore. 22. Dinesh Kapoor,
Faridabad. 23. Shalini Maheshwari, Bhopal.
24. Jyoti, Sarwal Jammu. 25. Mrs. Nilakshi
Devi, Sonitpur. 26. Miss Rakhi Jaiswal,
Ranchi. 27. Miss Manisha Verma, New
Delhi. 28. Shafeeq Ahmed, Bangalore. 29.
Lkhataje, Bihar. 30. Biresh Singh,
Renukoot. 31. Debendra Nath Mishra,
Dhenkanal. 32. G. Ramacharyulu,
Visakhapatnam. 33. L. Shanthi, Nilgiri. 34.
Mamata Dash, Bhubaneswar. 35. P.S.
George New Delhi. 36. K.M. Padmaja,
Madras. 37. Ashalatha V.N. Tellicherry. 38.
Anupam Jindal, Rampur. 39. B.K. Arpana,
Mysore. 40. Anup Bhatnagar, Allahabad.
41. Miss Y. Suriya, Cuttack. 42. Ramneek,
Chandigarh. 43. Mrs. Geeta Dutta, Calcutta.
44. Y. Leela Saraswati, Gudivada. 45.
Sangeeta Shougrakpam, Imphal. 46. M.
Radha, Sankarapuram. 47. K.
Bhuvneshwari, Jamshedpur. 48. G.
Nithyanandan, Tamil Nadu. 49. Miss Vipula
Sharma, Roorkee. 50. Padmakumari P.V.
Bhimavaram.

*All other prize winners are being informed
by post.*

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INDIA

President's rule in Punjab extended

The Rajya Sabha has on May 5, 1988 approved the continuance of President's rule in Punjab for a further period of six months with effect from May 11 1988. The Lok Sabha had earlier passed a motion seeking the House's approval for the continuance in force of the proclamation of May 11 1987 in respect of Punjab issued under Article 356 of the Constitution by the President for a further period of six months with effect from May 11 1988.

The House adopted a statutory resolution to this effect by voice vote after a spirited and candid reply to the debate by the Minister of State for Home Affairs Mr P Chidambaram. He said it was the Government's view that terrorism in Punjab was "not a passing cloud". The entire country would have to gear up to fight terrorism and secessionism. Mr Chidambaram said the Government had been quite candid about the successes and failures in the war against terrorism. After initial success in the latter part of the last year the gains "slipped away" in the first three months of this year for a variety of reasons.

Moving the statutory resolution in the Lok Sabha on May 2 for the continuation of President's rule in Punjab, the Home Minister had said that the State Governor Mr S S Ray had recommended that the President's rule be continued for a further period of six months as at present the situation required a firm and committed administration which could only be provided under the President's rule with the Centre and State Government working in total coordination and cohesion.

Explaining the background of his recommendation, the Governor's report, which was read out by the Minister, stated that the law and order situation continued to be disturbed and there had been an increase in the killings of civilians. The terrorists' activities had also increased in Punjab due to illegal inclusion of trained terrorists and smugglers with sophisticated arms and ammunition into Punjab from Pakistan with their declared objective of disintegrating and destabilising the State.

The report pointed out that the terrorists have totally failed to achieve their objective. The Governor is also of the view that Pakistan is behind the encounters which

have taken place near the border between the members of Border Security Force and armed intruders.

The Governor's report also mentions that a number of centres have been set up by Pakistan in their territory for the purpose of training infiltrators in the use of sophisticated weapons and guerrilla warfare tactics. The Governor's report maintains that the morale of police and paramilitary forces was high in Punjab. This he claims was reflected by the recent recoveries of arms and ammunitions. This is a source of great encouragement it adds.

The report also argues that as there was no Legislative Assembly now and the only way to avoid extension of President's rule was to hold the elections. This it feels will reduce the determination and devotion of administration to fight against terrorism. In view of these circumstances he has recommended continuation of President's rule for a further period of six months.

India offers all help to Kabul

India has expressed the hope that the Geneva accord on Afghanistan would remove the excuse for induction of sophisticated weapons into the region particularly the supply of lethal weapons to Pakistan which could only be used against India. India and Afghanistan have examined in detail the role of guarantors in ensuring sincere and faithful implementation of the Geneva accord on Afghanistan and the issues related to the refugees return home, with India assuring full cooperation for reconstruction and rehabilitation in the war-ravaged country.

The President Mr R Venkataraman in his speech at the banquet he hosted in honour of the visiting Afghan'stan President, Dr Najibullah on May 4 1988 put on record how India as a country in the region, had been "deeply affected" by the developments in Afghanistan in the last several years. He however assured Dr Najibullah that "we in India are prepared to stand shoulder to shoulder with our brothers in Afghanistan, to help them in every manner possible within our modest means in the arduous task of rehabilitation and reconstruction."

Mr Venkataraman reiterated the two countries desire for peace and stability in the region and said both were averse to foreign intervention and were keen to

cooperate in the furtherance of these objectives. He said the visit was taking place at a "most crucial juncture" in the history of Afghanistan and indeed in that of the region. "It will give us an opportunity to sit together with an exchange of ideas and analysis of the situation in depth, particularly in the context of the signing of the Geneva accord and impending withdrawal of Soviet troops," he said.

During the two day discussions in New Delhi the Afghan President exuded confidence about his Government's ability to withstand pressures that may be mounted by its opponents after the withdrawal of the Soviet troops. Placed as he is now he could not have based his calculations in unrealistic assessments.

Dr Najibullah's discussions with Mr Rajiv Gandhi and other leaders served to highlight the opportunities offered by the Geneva agreement for Afghanistan's transition to an independent non-aligned country and the dangers inherent in the reservation of some of the signatories. This was the main subject that figured at the meeting of the two leaders as also the discussions of their delegations. What happened after the signing of the Geneva agreement was an important part of both the talks, particularly in the first case.

The Finance Minister, Mr N D Tiwari, the Human Resource Development Minister, Mr P V Narasimha Rao, and the Minister of State for External Affairs Mr K Natwar Singh had bilateral discussions with Dr Najibullah. It was felt that a review meeting of the joint commissions should be held to discuss future programme of economic cooperation with the two countries. Afghanistan needs cooperation in developing its infrastructure and small-scale industries to provide employment, and also agriculture to help grow more foodgrains. Assistance will accordingly be provided in these fields particularly in the promotion of small scale industries and also setting up of an English language institute.

India's interests require that Afghanistan should become a stable independent and non-aligned country, and perhaps one day also become a member of SAARC, in which it should play a role which would not be inimical to India. This in turn requires that Afghanistan should neither break up as the result of interminable civil war nor come under the control of either the fanatical Islamists among the Mujahideen or the rival Mujahideen who are only anti-diluvial tribalists. Each of these two kinds of

Mujahideen can also pose its kind of threat of instability of Pakistan, and neither will let Afghanistan live in peace with the Soviet Union, which is a pre-condition for the recovery, reconstruction and stability of Afghanistan

Hegde wins trust vote

The Karnataka Chief Minister, Mr Ramakrishna Hegde, established his leadership by winning the confidence vote through a secret ballot in the Janata Legislature Party (JLP) meeting in Bangalore on May 3, 1988. Mr Hegde secured 109 votes. There was no dissenting vote as the 41 rebel legislators abstained from voting. There were two abstentions and one vote was declared invalid. Soon after the marathon JLP meeting, Mr Hegde dropped Mr B. L. Shankar, Minister of State for Sports from his Cabinet. The Chief Minister's recommendation against the rebel Minister was accepted by the Governor Mr P. Venkatasubbiah.

The crisis in the Karnataka Janata Party took a turn for the worse on May 2 when five dissident Ministers resigned after being told to do so by the Chief Minister. The five Ministers who submitted their resignations are Mr B. A. Jivijaya, Mr Siddaramaiah, Mr K. M. Muniyappa (Cabinet Ministers), Mr. K. B. Mallappa and Mrs Shivkantha Chatur (Ministers of State). Earlier, two other Ministers, including the dissident leader, Mr H. D. Deve Gowda, had submitted their resignations following differences which took a serious turn on March 28, the day of the Rajya Sabha biennial elections.

Mr Hegde's troubles started five weeks ago when a handful of dissidents threatened to defy the party whip and vote against the Janata candidates for the Rajya Sabha poll. The Chief Minister stood to his ground and a hesitant intervention from the high command for solidarity led to a temporary truce but soon after the poll came the revolt of Mr Deve Gowda and five other Cabinet Ministers.

Since the dissidence in Karnataka, originally inspired from Delhi, had acquired a momentum of its own, Mr Hegde did well to meet the challenge to his authority by seeking a vote of confidence from the JLP. The decision was apparently prompted by the realisation that it was his failure to isolate the ring leaders early enough that emboldened them to invite a confrontation on their terms. Mr Hegde's refusal to oblige his detractors by stepping down prior to the confidence vote and making the ballot secret contains more than a hint of his intention to end the latitude displayed towards them so far.

Mr Hegde has won again and won handsomely with over two-thirds of the JLP supporting him. Having stoutly opposed the demand for a secret ballot by the dissident Janata legislators, led by Mr Deve Gowda,

at the last minute he sprang a surprise by conceding the demand and thus disarming them effectively. The 44 dissidents left the meeting ostensibly on the ground that the observer on behalf of the party's central leadership Mr Madhu Dandavate, had ignored the directive supposedly issued by the Party President Mr Chandra Shekhar.

Mr Hegde has once again proved that he is the proverbial cat of Indian politics blessed by many lives. From the moment he came to power in January 1983, he had been living from crisis to crisis, conspiracy to conspiracy and betrayal to betrayal. The storm he weathered on May 3 by winning a resounding confidence vote from the JLP was perhaps the severest he had faced in the five years. What is worse, the challenge came not from the Congress (I) but from his own party, egged on by the party's national President Mr Chandra Shekhar.

It is to Mr Hegde's credit that unlike many other Chief Ministers, he did not seek to cling to power by deferring a show-down but decided on a vote of confidence almost immediately after dissidence flared up in the party against him. Besides, despite calling for open voting at the beginning, he ultimately conceded his opponents' demand for a secret poll. He has thus set yet another example of principled action at a time when principles are increasingly ignored. This is bound to strengthen his image.

JPC report on Bofors kickbacks

The Joint Parliamentary Committee (JPC) on the Bofors contract, headed by Mr B. Shankaranand, a former Union Minister, which has rocked the country for the past one year, is of the view that the payment of SEK 314.4 million (about Rs 64 crore) by the Swedish arms manufacturer has violated no Indian law. It has not found any evidence of any middleman having been involved in the deal nor of any payments (commission or bribe) other than winding up charges having been paid by Bofors for winning the Indian contract.

The committee has come to the conclusion that no kickbacks were paid to any Indian agent, there were no middlemen in the deal and that there is no evidence of any misdeeds by anybody. The committee's 400-page report, including the note of dissent by the AIADMK member, Mr Aladi Aruna, was laid on the table of both Houses of Parliament on April 26, 1988.

The JPC, 21 of the 30 members of which belonged to the Congress (I), was set up to ascertain, among other things, the identity of the persons who received and the purpose for which they received payments from Bofors in connection with the Howitzer gun contract. Clearly the JPC has not settled the controversy regarding the alleged payoffs in the Bofors gun deal to the satisfaction of the general public, not to

speak of the Government's critics.

The committee's report says that the procedure followed for the selection of the Bofors gun system was sound and objective, and the technical evaluation of the various gun systems considered was thorough, flawless and meticulous. No middlemen were involved in the commercial negotiations leading to the finalisation of the price and the other terms of the contract with Bofors. "No extraneous influence or consideration such as kickbacks and bribes as alleged in the media affected at any stage of the evaluation of the gun system or the commercial negotiations with the competing suppliers. The evidence before the committee conclusively establishes that the decision to award the contract to Bofors was purely on merits. There is no evidence to establish that the Bofors payment totalling Swedish kroner 314.4 million involved a violation of any Indian law. There is no evidence of any other payment having been made by Bofors for winning the Indian contract," says the report.

In his note of dissent Mr Aruna says that the conclusions of the report no doubt covered the fact of the deal and cover up the connivance of the Government with Bofors and refuse to identify the recipients who could be none other than Indian or Indian associates or both. His disagreements with the conclusion of the committee, he says, are based on incontrovertible facts, irrefutable reasons and constructive evidence.

In regard to the role played by Mr Win Chadha, the committee notes that Mr Chadha was earlier Bofors representative in India and from January 1986, he was appointed as Bofors Administrative Consultant. In the agreements covering the periods up to the end of 1985, there was a provision for the payment of commission on sales to Mr Chadha. But his role during this period was essentially supportive in nature and not that of a full-fledged agent who could bind Bofors in any way or enter into negotiations on their behalf.

Evidence before the committee, it said, showed that Mr Chadha did not take part in the negotiations and did not act as a middleman. In so far as the investigation under FERA is concerned, the committee says that it would be for the competent authorities concerned to decide the matter.

Referring to the nature of the winding up costs, the committee says that on the ground of commercial confidentiality Bofors did not furnish full details of the persons to whom such costs were paid. Nobody came forward with any evidence in regard to the identity of the recipients of payments made by Bofors. The legal advice given to the committee was that Bofors could not be compelled to furnish the requisite information or documents to the committee. "It had not been possible for either our own investigating agencies or any other source to find any evidence regarding the identity of the recipients." The committee was,

therefore, not able to reach any conclusion in regard to the identity of the recipients. However, there was no evidence to show that any part of the winding up costs was paid to any Indian either a resident in India or abroad.

The observations by the JPC indicate that at least from its point of view there has been no evidence of any middleman having been involved in the deal or any payments (commission or bnbes) other than winding up charges having been paid by Bofors for winning the Indian contract. What is termed as winding up charges is obviously not considered kickbacks or bnbes. The winding up charges to the tune of about Rs 64 crore were for terminating agreements for consultancy or marketing service, etc. The three firms which were connected with accepting these charges are not Indian but it has been pointed out that two of them were 'front agencies' established in tax havens.

The JPC has surprised neither friend nor foe with its findings. Opponents of the Government are going to describe it as a cover-up, while supporters are going to claim that this confirms the Prime Minister's repeated assertion that no evidence has been uncovered to implicate any Indian in any pay-off. It needs to be added that although Mr V P Singh and his friends have been openly charging in their political meetings that there was a pay-off and it went to Mr Rajiv Gandhi, they have been equally unable to find any evidence for this charge. This only substantiates the view that the whole Bofors issue was essentially political, a weapon in a well-organised effort to dislodge the Government. Even the dissenting note is little more than a political exercise. If the Congress (I) had supported the AIADMK faction headed by the late Mr M G Ramachandran's wife, Janaki, then Mr Aruna would have happily endorsed the findings of the rest of the committee.

Sub deal gets clean chit

The Defence Minister, Mr K C Pant, announced in the Lok Sabha on April 21, 1988 the Government's decision to bring the curtain down on the allegations of payment of Rs 30 crore as commission to Indian agents in the West German submanne deal into which his predecessor, Mr V P Singh, had ordered a probe. He said the allegations had been found to have no basis and the Government accordingly had decided to "treat the matter as closed".

Mr Pant said that at no stage had there been any agents in the negotiations with the West German shipyard Howandtswerke-Deutsche-Werft (HDW) for December 11, 1981 contract for acquiring two built submanne and two material packages for the construction of the submarines in the Mazagon Docks in Bombay.

Examination of the entire record relating to the transaction had been thoroughly

scrutinised. Negotiations with the HDW had been conducted directly with the senior executives of the company. Detailed inquiries made by the investigating agencies of the Government led to the conclusion that there was no evidence of FERA violations. There was no evidence of any violations of income tax laws. There was no evidence to indicate that the HDW had an Indian agent for the December 1981 contract for the supply of submanne.

No Indian agent or representative was at any time working on behalf of the HDW in respect of the offer to build submanne and the ensuing negotiations. There was no evidence to link the Hindujas' firm with the HDW contract. Mr Pant asserted that Government "have made all efforts to inquire into the allegations. All possible leads were followed up. The allegations have been found to have no basis and accordingly Government have decided to treat the matter as closed," the Defence Minister announced.

The documents annexed to the Minister's statement remind of the appointment by the then Defence Minister Mr V P Singh of a committee headed by the Defence Secretary on April 9 1987 to inquire into the alleged payment of seven per cent commission. The inquiry was ordered by Mr V P Singh on the basis of a "formal intimation through a telex message" received from the Indian embassy in Bonn on February 24.

The inquiries covered searches of 16 Indian companies, firms and individuals, known to be agents of foreign suppliers of defence equipment and discussions with the Indian Ambassador in Bonn, the Indian Naval Attache in Bonn, the Chairman of HDW and Dr Molitor of the West German Defence Ministry. Mr Pant said that in the Defence Ministry the entire record pertaining to the acquisition of the two SSK submanne and two material packages of such submanne from HDW was thoroughly scrutinised.

Mr Pant's statement was greeted with angry protests from the Opposition, who described it as a "whitewash attempt" on the eve of the parliamentary elections. The Opposition also demanded the Government to place the full inquiry report on the table of the House. The Government, however, did not accede to the demand.

Record World Bank aid for 11 projects

India will receive a record World Bank assistance worth \$ 3 billion for 11 projects during the fiscal 1988-89, nearly \$ 1 billion more than the year just ended. The figure includes the yearly International Development Assistance (IDA) funding of which India is the single largest beneficiary. The Bank's pledge of \$ 3 billion represents hefty \$ 500 million rise over the commitment it made last year as part of the overall Aid

India Consortium pledge of \$ 5.4 billion.

The Finance Minister, Mr N D Tiwari, concluding his three-day visit to Washington for the 33rd semi-annual spring session of the Bank and International Monetary Fund (IMF), told newsmen in Washington on April 16, 1988 that the Bank President, Mr Barber Conable, expressed "appreciation" at the process of disbursement of development projects in India. Mr Conable noted that the 1987-88 disbursements from the Bank aided projects in India exceeded \$ 2 billion, an all-time high figure.

Mr Tiwari said the Bank economists were satisfied with the progress in disbursements which would keep India on the tally of major beneficiaries of the Bank assistance and concessional flows to the country. Explaining why India was accorded the status Mr Tiwari said "India has absorbed the Bank funds in a productive manner and the rate at which viable projects were proposed by India and assistance utilisation provided donors with a good track record, the best guarantee for dissemination of development-oriented aid".

Referring to the Bank's projects in India, Mr Tiwari clarified that certain big project has been delayed due to environment-related clearance. "India has at the Bank meeting laid increasing stress on the protection of environment as related to growth and development in a country. Growth could not take place without ensuring environmental safeguards," Mr Tiwari said.

Mr Tiwari expressed his gratification that the World Bank will increase its lending ability to \$ 24 billion by 1990. India was sure to be a beneficiary owing to its ability to absorb the increase in its pipeline of viable projects and its excellent performance record. The Bank has increasingly shown interest in projects especially related to environment safety alongside development, some of the major ones being the Narmada and the Bodhghat. Mr Tiwari said the Bank had already committed a capital of \$ 450 million for the ambitious \$ 1.5-billion Bodhghat project while the Narmada valley project was in the final stages of approval pending certain environmental clearances.

The Finance Minister discounted fears that India would be caught in a debt trap or that its debt servicing burdens would become unmanageable. He pointed out, for instance, that the situation would actually ease by 1990 with the big IMF loan all paid up. There would, however, be an increase in the debt servicing ratio this year and next, but not of a worrisome order.

One of India's biggest borrowings was in the oil sector, Mr Tiwari pointed out. But the three to four billion dollar borrowing has enabled the country to triple oil output. With a 34 per cent return on the investment, the country had been able to save a great deal on imports. There were besides other sources of foreign exchange such as direct remittances from abroad amounting to

Rs 3,000 crore, dollar and sterling deposits (which were kept in those currencies and could be repatriated) amounting to Rs 1,400 crore, and foreign deposits that were changed into rupees but could be reconverted, amounting to Rs 800 crore. But the best hope for debt servicing was India's good record on exports, which had risen two years running.

PM visits Japan and Vietnam

The brief visit of the Prime Minister, Mr Rajiv Gandhi to Japan and Vietnam in April 1988 has brought about promising results. The trip to Japan to inaugurate the Festival of India was underlined by a determined effort to inject a dimension of high technology in Indo-Japanese economic relations, while the trip to Hanoi was of a more political nature.

Mr Gandhi has held out the prospect of closer and higher level economic ties with Japan following his talks with his Japanese counterpart, Mr Noboru Takeshita, and Japanese business leaders. India and Japan have agreed to accelerate the pace of Japanese investment in modernisation of Indian industry but expressed divergent views on the desirability of India signing the Nuclear Non-proliferation Treaty in the context of Pakistan's weapon-oriented nuclear programme.

At their bilateral talks the two leaders agreed that some of the problems in the way of promoting larger Japanese investment in India would be sought to be removed. However, their assessment of the international situation differed in respect of Pakistan's role: the large arms aid it was getting, its nuclear weapons programme, with Mr Gandhi emphatically stating that Pakistan was aiding Punjab terrorists and had spurned all initiatives for bettering relations with India.

The other crucial contact Mr Gandhi made on his way back home from Tokyo was with Mr Nguyen Van Linh, the Vietnamese party leader. India's role in bringing to an end the Vietnamese occupation of Kampuchea is by now well-known and fairly appreciated. But obviously New Delhi's ties with Hanoi are not restricted to Vietnam's involvement in Kampuchea. The economic cooperation between India and Vietnam has been increasing, and on the recent visit to Mr Gandhi too new areas of collaboration were discussed. Indo-Vietnamese relations have been developing along the right lines and it is a matter of satisfaction for policy-makers in New Delhi that India and Vietnam find considerable common ground politically.

The warmth of the Vietnamese leadership and people could not but have pleased the Indian Prime Minister. There is every possibility of having incurred some Chinese displeasure at the open and unabashed display of friendship with Hanoi but the three-

day visit should be regarded as a success.

Mr Gandhi and Vietnamese leaders reviewed bilateral ties and discussed the Kampuchean problem in the light of Vietnam's announcement to withdraw troops from its South Asian neighbours. Following Vietnamese Government's decision to withdraw its estimated 1,50,000 troops from Kampuchea, Prince Sihanouk had proposed Tokyo as venue for talks to sort out the problem. The Prince had two rounds of indirect talks on this issue with Vietnam in France recently. The talks were stalled when he insisted that Vietnam should hold direct talks. Vietnam rejected the suggestion resulting in a stalemate.

Vietnam feels that there should be internal stability in Kampuchea after its troops withdraw as they fear that the powerful resistance group Kher Rouge would recapture power after a Vietnamese pull-out. Mr Gandhi is understood to have told the Vietnamese leaders about Japanese leaders' view on Kampuchea. Mr Takeshita had assured Mr Gandhi that he would discuss the matter with Mr Sihanouk in the light of his earlier discussions with him in Japan in August.

India which shares cordial relations with Vietnam has given substantial economic assistance to Vietnam to enable to build up its war-ravaged economy. Both sides also discussed ways and means to further strengthen bilateral economic relations by exploring new fields of cooperation. India had already offered to help Vietnam in the exploration of oil reserves.

Reservations for women

The draft national perspective plan for the socio-economic and political emancipation of women, drawn up by the Government in April 1988, has recommended 30 per cent reservation of seats in State legislatures and Parliament for women. It has also suggested that all political parties ensure that at least 30 per cent of the candidates fielded for elections and 50 per cent of all grassroot functionaries were women.

The plan says so far women have not gained much power through the political processes and that socio-economic marginalisation has driven them into the backwaters of politics. Official sources said that beyond the periodic exercise of voting rights, women had extremely limited access to participation in the electoral process or in decision making. Yet effective political participation by women, as the numerical "other half" of the Indian people is crucial to the functioning and strengthening of our democracy.

The sources said there were two curious contradictory trends in the political setting for women. As electors, their role was substantive and compared favourably with the male turn-out at elections. In the last three general elections, the proportion of

female voters was only between 10 and 11 per cent behind that of male voters. Nearly 59 per cent of the women voted in the 1984 elections, as against 68 per cent men.

In contrast, women's record as political office-holders is dismal and not in proportion with their numerical strength. The Union Cabinet today has eight women ministers out of a total of 60 while the Lok Sabha has 46 women members—a bit less than 10 per cent of the total membership. In the Rajya Sabha, there are 28 women members (1986) as against 215 men. The number of women in the Upper House has steadily declined between 1980 and 1986. In all the State legislatures, there are only 173 women members.

Official sources said almost all political parties seemed reluctant to field women contestants. As a result, more and more women were contesting as independents, which was not only risky but very expensive. Hence, women's lack of access to financial resources was a strong deterrent to their effective participation.

The sources said household chores and child-rearing most often sapped women of the energy or inclination to get out of their homes to realise their political ambitions. However, informal political activity by women, including protest movements in defence of their own interests and rights, had risen rapidly.

Political analysts have been unable to explain conspicuous contradictions in the political participative behaviour of women in different States. There are certain States (such as Kerala) with high female literacy, politically mobilised women, but a low record of women elected to political offices, and other States (like Uttar Pradesh) with a higher number of elected women representatives in the legislature, low female literacy and apathetic female voting records.

The plan says that in the interest of broad-based political participation by women, the nexus of traditional factors will have to be broken. These are the domination of Indian politics by considerations of caste, class, religion, feudal and family status, all of which are parochial, essentially, patriarchal forces that work in favour of men and against women. The plan advocates a massive awareness campaign aimed at eliciting the support of electors (female and male).

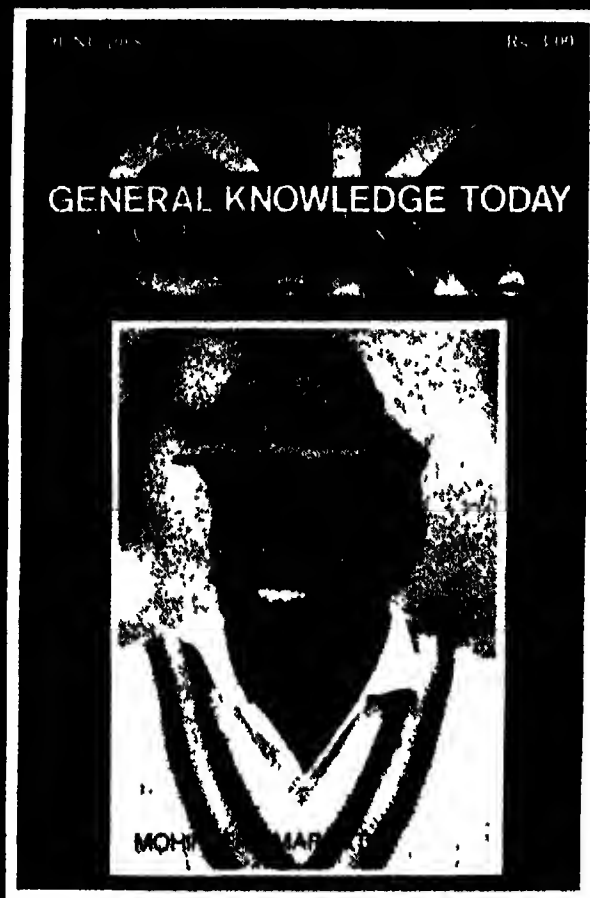
Concern over static birth rate

Checking the birth rate, which had remained almost static since 1977, has become a matter of serious concern in the country, particularly in the face of a reported steady increase in the couple protection rate, which has improved from 11 per cent in 1970-71 to 32 per cent in 1984-85, and the annual population growth rate of 2.3 per cent.

(Continued on page 26)

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The World

U.S. rejects plea on arms to Pak

The United States has turned down India's plea against continued supply of sophisticated arms to Pakistan in spite of the Geneva accord on Afghanistan which would remove the supposed Soviet threat to Islamabad. "We have strong relations with Pakistan and they will continue. The Geneva accords do not *ipso facto* mean a reduction in our assistance to Pakistan," a U.S. State Department official said on May 1, 1986 commenting on New Delhi's plea.

The official said the U.S. had in the past made it clear that it placed considerable importance on relations with both India and Pakistan. That remains the position, he affirmed. However, the official stated that there was no indication that the level of aid to Pakistan would be reduced. The fact that a settlement on Afghanistan has been reached in Geneva does not necessarily mean a scaling down of assistance to Islamabad.

The official pointed out that there were over three million Afghan refugees in Pakistan and expressed the view that a large effort was necessary to coordinate their return to Afghanistan. "Moreover, they (Pakistan) still have an unfriendly regime in Kabul," he said.

The new \$ 4.02-billion aid package to Pakistan for the years 1988-1993, which includes \$ 1.74-billion for arms assistance, stands, the official affirmed. Washington pumped a massive \$ 3.2-billion in economic and military assistance to Pakistan between 1981 and 1987 in the wake of Soviet intervention in Afghanistan. The \$ 4.02-billion package was approved recently because of the supposed threat Pakistan faced from the Afghan border.

The U.S. President, Mr. Ronald Reagan, emphatically reaffirmed on April 21 Washington's long-standing defence commitment to Pakistan which, in his view, faces a threat from the Soviet Union despite the Geneva accords. However, some observers of Indo-U.S. ties express the view that it is too early for Washington to reassess its military commitments to Islamabad following the Afghan settlement.

"Much will depend on the implementation of the Geneva accords and how the situation shapes up in the region in the months ahead. At the moment, there are so many imponderables. What needs to be watched is how many Afghan refugees

return to their country and how soon, what kind of a Government is formed in Kabul and what security environment prevails in the region," one of them said.

The U.S. is providing more F-16 jets and missiles and considering the sale of an unspecified number of early-warning surveillance aircraft and marine patrol planes to Pakistan this year, *The New York Times* reported on May 2. Ignoring opposition from India, the Reagan Administration has told Congress that it intends to provide Islamabad with early-warning planes like E-2C Hawkeye, the paper said quoting a "highly sensitive" list of potential arms sales worth \$ 15 billion to several countries in 1988. India is listed among the 33 nations with an expected \$ 50 million worth of arms sales to it. The report, however, gave no details of the arms likely to be sold to India.

Pakistan also wants to purchase nearly 500 top-of-the-line M1 Abrams (M1A1) main battle tanks from the United States at a cost of about \$ 2 billion, which Islamabad plans to deploy in heavy numbers along the western borders, especially the desert boundary with Rajasthan, it has been reported. It is learnt that the U.S. Defence Department, after surveying Islamabad's requirements has allowed the M1A1 to be tested by the Pakistanis. The test has been particularly sought by Pakistan in the desert region along the Indian border this August.

The M1A1, which is one of the world's most sophisticated and lethal frontline tanks, if acquired by Pakistan, could be a major shot in the arm for the Pakistan army. The M1A1 is considered much more superior to the current tanks in the Indian armada—either the Vijayanta (Vickers design built in India) or the currently under production Soviet T-72 and BMP-1 AFVS.

The M1A1 is a premier main battle tank (MBT) with significantly advanced firepower. Among the significant features include a 120 MM automatic loading gun system with an extended turret, improved armour protection, automatic fire detection/suppression, computerised operations, thermal imaging day/night vision, new ammunition storage capability. Further the maintainability is near foolproof with a built-in test equipment that detects any malfunction. Above all, the engine accessory replacement is easy.

Analysts consider the M1A1 able to outsmart any present Indian Army counterpart. Even the prototype Arjun MBT of India, with certain similarities, is not a powerful enough match for an M1A1 which

could be upgraded by Pakistan to the level II and III under the General Dynamics enhancement programme. Acquisition of M1A1 tanks by Pakistan by 1990-91 could be a major challenge to India's western deployment.

U.S. attack on Iran

The U.S. warships attacked Iranian oil platforms in the southern Gulf on April 18, 1988, triggering a snap reaction from Iranian naval units that struck two western vessels and a United Arab Emirates (UAE) oil installation. The U.S. Navy also sank an Iranian missile boat after it fired at U.S. ships attacking the platforms, the U.S. Defence Secretary, Frank Carlucci said. He left the door open for further U.S. action, saying "it depends on the Iranians."

A cruiser, two frigates, two destroyers and a helicopter-carrier attacked and set ablaze at least two Iranian oil platforms amid accusations from Teheran that Washington had "entered the war" on the side of its Gulf war for Baghdad. The White House described the strikes on the oil terminals as a reprisal for the laying of mines by Iran that damaged a U.S. frigate, injuring 10 seamen.

The U.S. also destroyed nearly half of Iran's principal warships after Iranian forces attacked American naval vessels and aircraft. The Iranian attacks in several locations in the Persian Gulf came after U.S. forces destroyed two Iranian oil platforms in retaliation against damage to one of its naval vessels by an Iranian mine.

Following the U.S. attacks, Teheran Radio charged that U.S. helicopters had also taken part alongside Iraq in raids on Iranian positions in the Faw peninsula of south-eastern Iraq, where Baghdad has announced the launch of a major offensive to regain occupied territory. "Now that the two evil Super Powers have entered the imposed war in the full-scale support of the Iraqi regime, it is up to us to take part wholeheartedly in this holy defence against the American invasion and play our historic role," the Iranian media cited a communique from the Supreme War Support Council as saying.

The U.S. attacks on the two Iranian oil platforms in Simi and Sasan in the southern Gulf as a "measured response" to Iran's latest mine-laying operations in international waters have come soon after the missile war between the Gulf combatants had tapered off. For over a year now, escalation in the Iran-Iraq war and a new rash of ever more serious naval shoot-outs.

Americans and Iranians have alternated almost regularly.

Quite apart from trying to scare Iran, the U.S. attack may have the effect of escalating the Gulf war to a new pitch. The U.S. Defence Secretary has threatened that the door for further U.S. action had been left open, saying that would depend upon the Iranians. What this means is that Washington would not hesitate to repeat its blows until Teheran has been cowed down.

The U.S. attack coincides with an Iraqi offensive to reclaim the strategic Faw peninsula in south-eastern Iraq which Iran captured more than a year ago. Baghdad says Faw is in its hands but this claim has been hotly disputed by Teheran. It is no secret that the United States is growing impatient with Iran over its reluctance to end the Gulf war. The exasperation does not stem from a new-born stubbornness to bring peace to all parts of the world. The U.S. loves its own little wars here and there. But the Gulf is a different proposition.

It would, however, be rash to imagine that Iran is going to cave in to American military pressure. It will persist with the war against Iraq. Its instant retaliation against the U.S. should also not be interpreted to mean that it will widen the conflict. It has more than once in the past threatened to choke off the Strait of Hormuz and prevent the flow of oil to international buyers. But it has not done so and it is not likely to attempt such a closure in new, more adverse context.

What is needed is a fresh boost to the peace process. The U.S. should re-examine the Soviet proposal that foreign navies should withdraw, leaving the policing of the Gulf to the UN naval force. The unacceptance of this proposal has caused the Soviet Union's foot-dragging over imposition of an arms embargo on Iran for refusing to abide by a mandatory Security Council resolution calling for a ceasefire and withdrawal of both Iranian and Iraqi forces to pre-war boundaries.

World's longest hijack drama

All 31 hostages aboard a hijacked Kuwaiti Jumbo jet walked to freedom at dawn on April 20, 1988 after Algerian negotiators spirited their captors off the plane. Twenty-four passengers, led by two women in blankets, and the crew of seven left the Kuwait Airways Boeing 747 as the drama swung into its 16th day. The Algerian Interior Minister, Mr. Ed-Hadi Khadiri said that the drama "ended after a happy and peaceful solution has been found."

All the eight gunmen who had hijacked the Kuwaiti Airlines flight from Bangkok to Kuwait while passing over the Arabian Sea were whisked away by the Algerian security men and airport official said their whereabouts were not known. The Algerian officials said no one was left on the plane. The airport sources said the gunmen left in

two groups before the hostages, many pale, drawn and looking exhausted, shuffled from the airliner.

The hijackers had earlier freed 71 hostages in Mashad airport in Larnaca in Cyprus and at Algeria. They killed two Kuwaiti passengers in Cyprus. The 31 hostages who were released on April 20 have set a hijack record by sitting the longest ever in a hijacked plane incident in the history. They spent more than 15 days on Boeing 747 as prisoners of the eight gunmen who hijacked the flight on April 5. They spent two days longer than about 100 hostages held by three gunmen on a hijacked Pakistani plane from March 2 to March 14, 1981.

Right from the day the pro-Iranian Muslim radicals hijacked the Bangkok-Kuwait flight to Mashad airport in Iran, Kuwait had stood firm on its stand that it would not oblige the hijackers by releasing the 17 Arab terrorists jailed for the 1983 bomb attacks on U.S. and French embassies, which had killed six people. Neither Algeria's appeals for some concessions nor even the terrified pleadings of one of the three royal family members among the hostages weakened Kuwait's resolve not to make any compromise with terrorism. Though this led to the death of two Kuwaiti nationals at Larnaca airport in Cyprus, where the plane was taken on the third day of its seizure, the message conveyed to the hijackers by Kuwait, undeterred by repeated warnings of finishing off the rest, may have greatly aided the battle against air piracy.

The positive and clinching role in the 16-day ordeal was without doubt Algeria's. Algerians are acknowledged as West Asia's most credible negotiators, but it must have taken extraordinary persuasion and tact to maintain a hold on the hijackers' patience for seven long days and then to make them give up in the end. What deal has been struck between them is not known except for an unattributed Kuwaiti report suggesting that the hijackers were promised safe conduct to either Iran or Beirut.

Israel attacks Palestinian leaders

Khalil al-Wazir, alias Abu Jihad, number two leader of the Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO), was gunned down by an Israeli commando squad after the assassination was approved by Israel's policy-making inner cabinet. He was second to Mr. Yasser Arafat in the Fateh hierarchy and must have been a marked man particularly as he was said to be coordinating the protest activities in the occupied territories of Gaza and the West Bank. Violence followed Abu Jihad's assassination and the Palestinian death toll in violent protests in the occupied territories rose to 19.

With the assassination of Abu Jihad, the PLO has lost one of its most illustrious and

dynamic leaders who would have been the possible successor of the present Chairman, Mr. Yasser Arafat. The gruesome killing of the 52-year-old PLO military chief has provoked angry protest and condemnation from Arab nations including Egypt and Jordan apart from escalation of violence and demonstrations in the occupied territories of Gaza and the West Bank. As a man largely responsible for having coordinated and led efforts outside the occupied territories to sustain the uprising which began on December 9 last, Abu Jihad was an obvious target for an Israeli assassination squad.

Wars and revolutions make their own rules and the assassination of Abu Jihad, apparently by Israeli agents, had added another martyr to the Palestinian cause. But the murder of the PLO's chief operational commander will have wide repercussions. The operation was planned and carried out by a combined team from the Mossad intelligence agency, the army, navy and air force, but the actual assassination in the early hours of the morning of April 16, 1988 in Tunis was carried out by a special army commando unit known in Hebrew as the Sayeret Matkal.

Several details of Abu Jihad's attack, however, are similar to those of a raid carried out by Israeli commandoes against PLO officials in Beirut on April 10, 1973. In that raid, three PLO leaders were killed, including Kamel Adwan, Al-Wazir's predecessor as operations chief of the Fatah, the largest organisation within PLO's eight factions.

On January 22, 1979, Ali Hassan Salameh (Abu Hassan), Fatah's chief of intelligence, was killed in a car bomb attack. Israel believed Salameh helped mastermind the 1972 Munich Olympics massacre of Israeli athletes.

On October 1, 1985, Israeli planes attacked PLO headquarters in Tunisia, 2,500 km from Israel. An estimated 50 people were reportedly killed in the raid, including an Arafat bodyguard. Israeli military leaders said they were aiming for the PLO leaders.

Abu Nidal, leader of an extremist guerilla group which split from Arafat's organisation, claimed responsibility for the assassination of PLO official Issam Sartawi. Sartawi was shot while attending a meeting of the Socialist International in Portugal. He was considered a moderate and frequently met with Israelis.

On July 22, 1987, Palestinian cartoonist Ali Naji Awad Al Adhami was shot by a lone gunman outside the office of the Kuwaiti newspaper *Al Qabas* in London. No one claimed responsibility for the killing, but observers believe one of the many Middle East group he satirised in his cartoons killed him.

Since the PLO command was driven out of Lebanon, Abu Jihad (Father of the Holy War) had been organising guerilla sorties in Israel, the latest of which was the hijacking

of civilian bus in which three Israelis were killed together with three Palestinian gunmen. But he also tried to play a moderating and constructive role when he took part in negotiations with Jordan from 1983 to 1986. But the talks proved infructuous and King Hussein fearing reprisals from Israel because of Abu Jihad's guerilla activities expelled him. In 1986, since then Abu Jihad had been masterminding action against Israel from his home in Tunis.

As Abu Jihad was the overall commander of the uprising after it began as a spontaneous combustion, his murder has a symbolic significance. The Arabs are worried that his assassination may drive the PLO back to terrorism. The PLO itself is in a fix because while pressure will be on to hit Israel where it hurts, doing so would mean losing the goodwill built up in the West in recent years.

American media reaction to the assassination of Abu Jihad has by and large been one of admiration with comparisons drawn with the US-backed Israeli raid on the Ugandan airport at Entebbe. The media has just stopped short of justifying political murder, and the general attitude is that Israel must do whatever is necessary to survive even if it involves assassinations.

*** U.S., U.S.S.R. conduct joint N-experiments**

Soviet and American scientists have jointly conducted experiments to monitor yields of underground nuclear tests near the US nuclear proving ground in Nevada. The two-day experiments, conducted under an agreement between the private US Natural Resources Defence Council and the USSR Academy of Sciences, have been pronounced successful, it was reported on May 2, 1988.

The experiments indicated that hard rocks of Nevada absorb waves caused by explosions to a greater extent than soil around the Soviet proving grounds near Semipalatinsk in Kazakhstan. This accounted for differences in assessing yields of tested nuclear charges, the American geophysicist, Mr. Holly Eissler of the University of California at San Diego said.

The experiments also proved that even the smallest blasts can reliably be registered by scientific equipment and any attempt at violating agreements on limiting nuclear tests is verifiable. The Soviet Academy of Sciences Vice President and academician, Mr. Yevgeni Velikhov, said that the experiments were aimed at developing a reliable and efficient seismic method of verification of agreements on limiting and, eventually, banning nuclear tests completely.

The two institutions held their first joint tests of seismic equipment in Kazakhstan

proving grounds last year but the American clearance for follow-up tests at Nevada came only recently.

The experiments in Nevada started on April 29 with an explosion of a 10 tonne TNT non nuclear charge and a similar second explosion the same day. The third charge of 15 tonnes was exploded near Broken hills in the Nevada desert on April 30. The third charge was buried at a depth of 50 metres and the experiment was specially conducted in three different areas to monitor the movement of shock waves and electromagnetic waves through rocks of various structure. Seismometers were also set up at various distances.

Mr. Velikhov said the experiment would continue and will include researchers from other countries also. Mr. Charles Archambeau of the University of Colorado said the final experiment of April 30, a 15-tonne blast, was declared a success by the scientists who had been concerned that Nevada's geology would muffle the sound waves.

Mr. Archambeau, a geophysics professor and the head of the private US group collaborating with Soviet scientists, said he hoped both governments would sponsor the upcoming tests.

The experiments were similar to others carried out in the Soviet Union last September which used delicate seismographs to detect minuscule shock waves from the explosions of 10 and 15 tonne TNT charges from 640 kilometres away. The charges have only a fraction of the strength of most nuclear weapons test.

The scientists said they would now try to learn how to use their equipment to read the difference between nuclear weapons and industrial explosions.

Live telecast from Everest

In a rare feat climbers from Japan, Nepal and China scaled Mount Everest, the world's tallest peak on May 5, 1988 almost simultaneously from the north and south sides as millions of people the world over watched the event live.

The three-nation joint Nepal-Japan-China friendship "Sagarmatha" expedition had left their camps from the south side in Nepal and north side in China at 7 a.m. in their final bid to reach the peak.

The first to struggle their way through the steep snowy slopes of Everest were from the north side. Around 9.25 a.m. they reached the top. Exactly an hour later the south side team reached the peak from the Lhasa side.

The expedition, the costliest and largest of all times, is not only the first team attempt to scale the peak from both the sides simultaneously and cross-traverse, but also the first team to draw the largest number of Everest veterans in one single expedition. Of the 252 members of the three-nation 65 are Chinese, 82 Japanese and 105

Nepalese. This is the 45th team to scale the peak.

Gann Dorji of China, Noburu Yamada of Japan and Lakpa Sherpa of Nepal scaled the peak from the north side. From the south side, the climbers were Ang Purba Sherpa of Nepal and two Chinese, Rongen Puncog and Da Cening.

Members of the camera crew of the Nippon Television Networks Corporation (NTV) braved to the top with all sophisticated equipment and two of them ran out of oxygen. They reached the summit from the south side at 12.54 p.m. (Nepal time) and were then joined by those from the north side. They met the climbers from both the north and south sides.

Because of the technical difficulties, the NTV commentator said there was some delay in sending out the pictures. They sent out pictures at 1.12 p.m. from the top. The camera crew sent the pictures to the base camp from where they were beamed to the world through satellite. The temperature at the top was -35°C.

The camera gave trouble for some time as the battery became cold. Pictures were transmitted for over an hour. The camera crew also took snow samples like powder in a small container as mementoes. They displayed flags to commemorate the 'Children's Day' in Japan, synchronising which the ascent was planned.

The \$ 10 million joint expedition, set several firsts for Everest as the climbers including the TV crew, reached the peak on the same day from both its main faces.

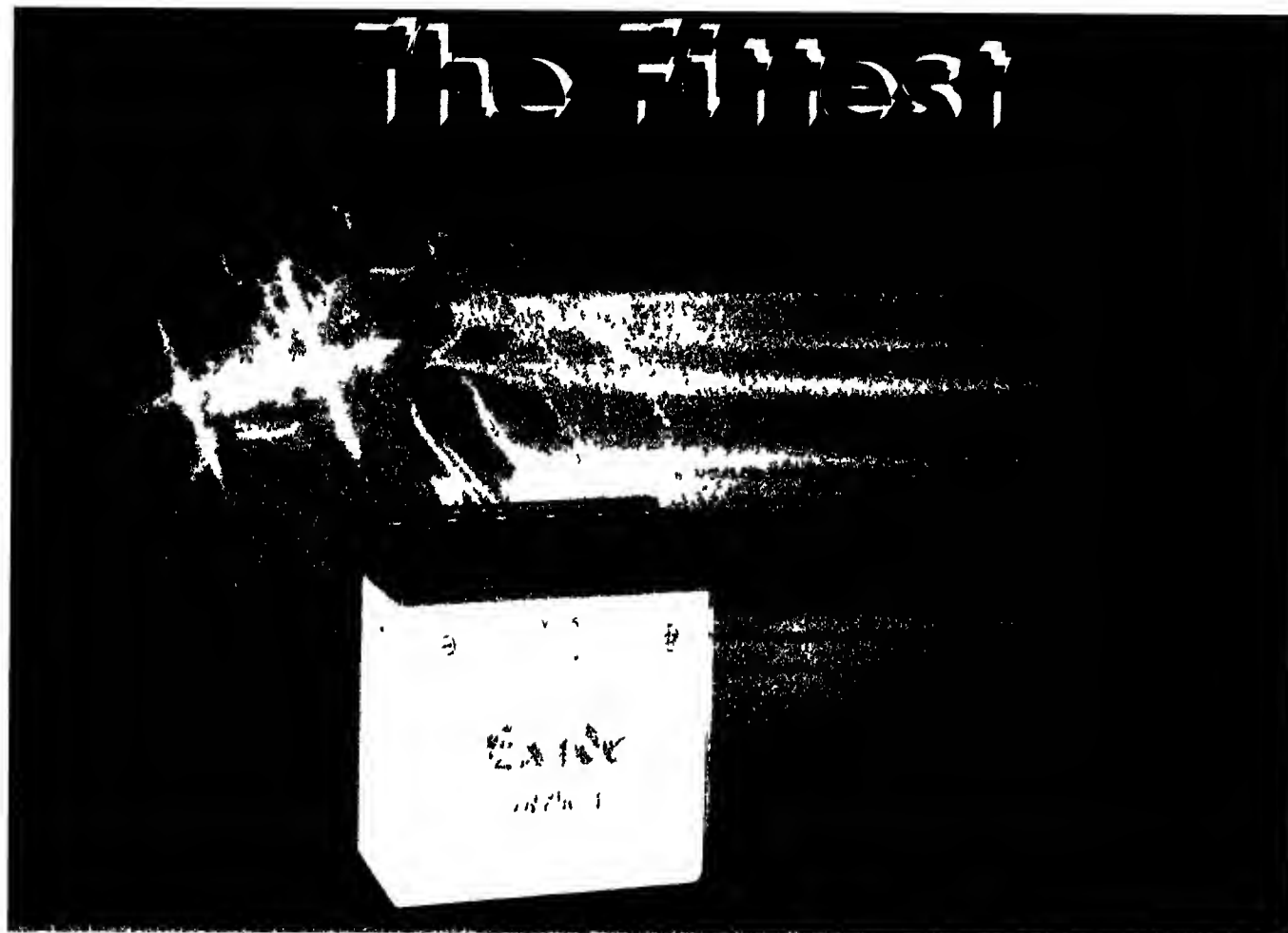
(Continued from page 22)

India's population which doubled in 31 years has now exceeded the 800 million mark, causing anxiety on account of its unavoidable impact on the entire scenario of economic development, including the decision for improving the quality of life in the foreseeable future and efforts to conserve the environment as visualised in the 20-point programme and other actions.

The governing board of the Family Planning Foundation, a voluntary organisation concerned with issues of human survival which met under the chairmanship of Mr. J. R. D. Tata in New Delhi in April 1988 took note of the fact that the decline in birth rate, had actually stalled at 33 for the last decade or so, which spelt serious implications of the country as a whole and for the segment of the population below the poverty line in particular.

After reviewing the findings of a study, commissioned from the Gokhale Institute, Pune, and the deliberations of a round-table of experts held in Bangalore recently, Mr. Tata expressed the hope that the seriousness of the situation would not be lost on policy makers and planners, who were presently engaged in the mid-term review of the Seventh Plan and advance thinking about the Eighth Plan.

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Exquisite road handling. You'd never expect a bike as tough as the Kawasaki Bajaj KB100 RTZ to be so easy yet so sure on the curves. But it's true. Just ride the KB100 RTZ: you'll find its perfect weight distribution gives you a rock-steady ride that's hard to match.

You'll discover that its steering is poised just so, for extra sensitivity. And its centre of gravity is lower than other bikes.

Then there's the longest wheel base, the extra-large wheels and tyres and the highest trail for superb road grip. All of which leads to a perfect balance and road-handling that make curve-hugging on the KB100 RTZ a biker's delight.

Surefooted but graceful on the curves, the KB100 RTZ's also tougher than the toughest when it comes to rough riding.

Kawasaki expertise in designing sturdy world-class motocross bikes is evident in the KB100 RTZ, with its tough double-cradle 125cc chassis; its Ceriani type front fork with the longest telescopic stroke; its 5-step adjustable rear suspension. Yes, the KB100 RTZ is easily the toughest, most durable bike on India's potholed roads.

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But why take our word for it.

Ride the KB100 RTZ and feel the grace, the balance the sureness of a thoroughbred.

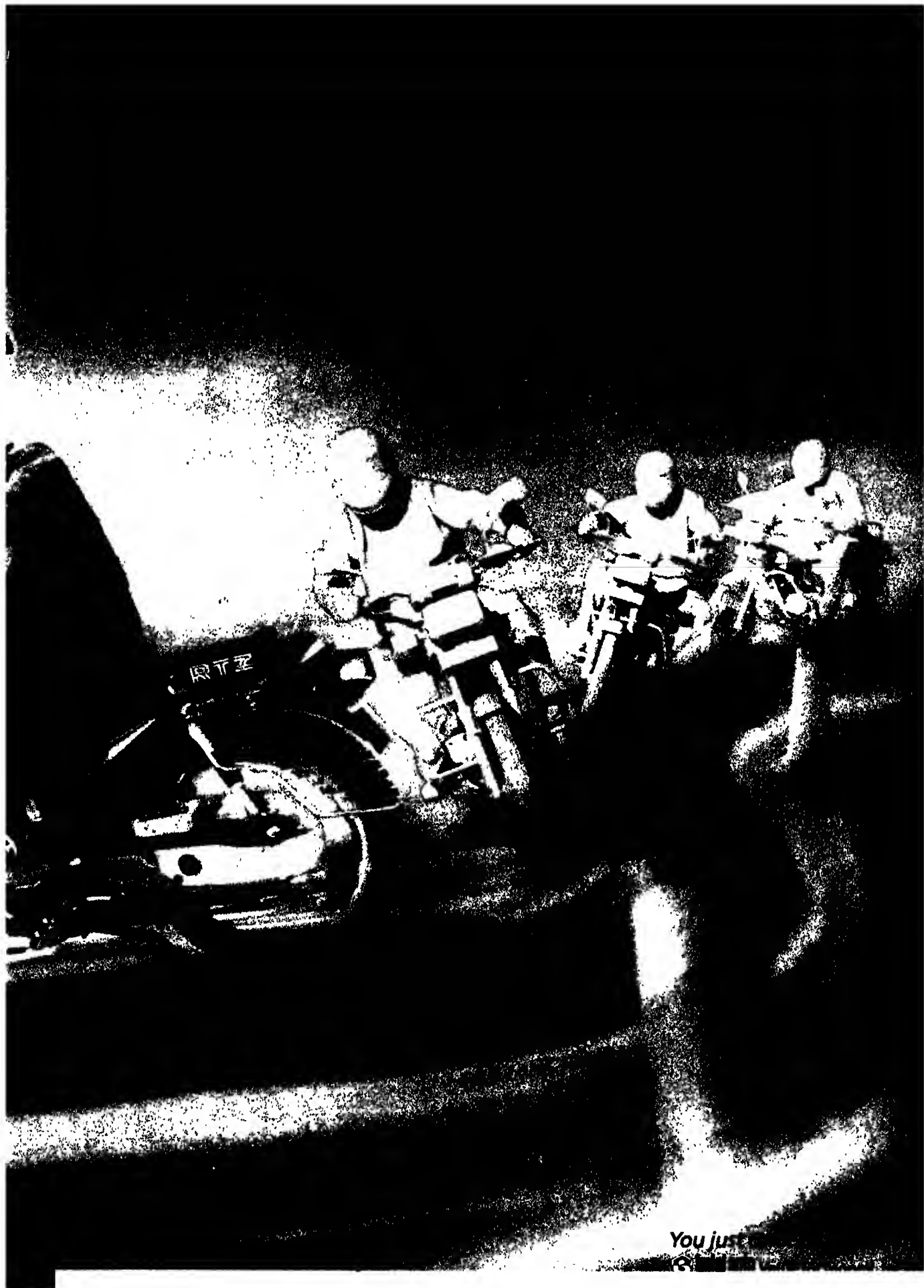
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How To Interview And Be Interviewed

Variations on the Selection Interview

Although we tend to think of selection interviewing as a conversation between two people there are several variations on this theme, all of which have their advantages and disadvantages.

Panel Interviews

The first variation is the panel interview, where candidates are interviewed by several people. These tend to be used by very large companies, by companies or organisations where group discussions and committee work are a noticeable feature, and by very small organisations where everybody is regarded as equally important and may want a say in what is going on.

Advantages : Panel interviews have some advantages.

(a) They allow people with different areas of expertise to question the candidate more closely than one general interviewer.

(b) They are collectively responsible for appointments, making it less likely that one person will be unreasonably held to blame if anything goes wrong.

(c) They reveal how well the candidate performs in the company of a group of quite senior people.

(d) There is less likelihood of one person's prejudices or tendency to interview in his/her own likeness affecting the outcome.

Disadvantages : However, the disadvantages far outweigh the advantages :

(a) A major difficulty is getting all the appropriate people to be available at the required time, which may well run to several days if there are a lot of candidates.

(b) Because it is difficult to get everyone together, too little time and consideration will be given to making the final decision, which may well be made simply to bring the meeting to a close because one or other member of the panel has to go away.

(c) At its worst extreme, and particularly where the panel is a voluntary committee, all of whom are giving their time for nothing, the selection may well be made *without* all the panel having interviewed the candidate. This makes a mockery of the idea that panel interviews ensure a wide range of expertise. It also opens the way for acrimony and blame if the selected candidate is a failure.

(d) The more people on the panel, the more expensive the whole process becomes.

(e) A panel requires a very skilled chairman. This person will have to ensure that all members of the panel have seen and considered the candidates' original application forms and formulated questions arising from it. The chairman will also have to organise the panel during the interview, making sure that everyone has sufficient time to ask their questions but without allowing the process to get out of hand and overrun. Unfortunately skilled chairmanship is a rare gift. Poor chairman may do all the talking, keep to a rigid schedule which prevents flexibility, or be unable to control the other members of the panel.

(f) A badly run panel interview will alienate the very people it is hoping to recruit as highly qualified and confident candidates are more than likely to be antagonised by a poor interview situation.

(g) Although a panel interview ensures that one person's particular prejudices do not overshadow the entire selection procedure, if all the people on the panel share the same prejudices then these will be reinforced. There is also the chance that everybody's prejudices will be brought to the situation. If there are enough of these then agreeing on a candidate may prove difficult, leaving the panel wide open to the danger of selecting the one candidate none of them feels strongly about rather than the best person for the job.

(h) Where a panel is composed of just two people a direct rivalry may spring up about who is in charge. If the interviewers find cooperation difficult the selection procedure will be very inefficient.

(i) Panel interviews are very intimidating for some interviewees who feel outnumbered and have a strong sense of 'me against all of them'. This results in unnecessarily poor interview performances in which the interviewers will not get an accurate picture of the candidates and their abilities.

(j) The last major disadvantage of panel interviews is that the interviewers may be more concerned with their relationship with each other than with relating to the candidate. They may be intent on impressing each other or the chairman or involved in little power games to prove who is the real leader of the group. This may manifest itself as verbal fireworks, overt pushiness or in one or other going for the 'wise elder statesman' role implying that

he/she is the real source of any decision. It is very difficult for candidates to cope with all these nuances and to give an accurate picture of themselves. As a result, the panel actually gets in the way of discovering the very information it is there to find out.

Avoiding the pitfalls of panel interviews : If a panel interview is unavoidable, you can make it more efficient by :

(a) planning meetings and interviews well in advance so that members can all be available at the same time. This includes arranging time for discussion of the job/personnel specification beforehand, time for making a joint preliminary selection from application forms/c.v.s, and time for the decision-making meeting afterwards;

(b) involving the entire panel in drawing up the job/personnel specifications, wording the advertisement and deciding where it should be placed;

(c) drawing up a list of questions in advance, as advised for standard interviews, so that comparison between candidates is easier and the interviewers have a clear idea of what they are looking for;

(d) agreeing on interview timings in advance. This includes agreeing on the order in which different members of the panel will question the candidate and allotting the interview time between them;

(e) holding a 'dress rehearsal' beforehand so that the members of the panel can get used to working together rather than having to learn while the interview is in progress. This is particularly important where interview panels are made up of people who do not normally work together, and also where there are a lot of people who will take correspondingly longer to learn to work as a team.

Sequential Interviews

The second variation is the sequential interview. Many people think that this combines the good points of the one-to-one interview with those of the panel interview.

With this method all the people who wish to be involved in the selection of a candidate do so one after the other and not as one unwieldy group. They are able to ask questions and form opinions without being self-conscious about the other members of the selection. This may have different areas

(Continued on page 37)

WHAT'S AMAZING ABOUT FURY ISN'T JUST THE SPEED WITH WHICH IT GOES. IT'S THE SPEED WITH WHICH IT CAN BE BROUGHT TO A HALT.

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It's a powerful 163 cc, 15 BHP bike. With all the toughness and ruggedness of a German machine. Made with an almost fanatical thoroughness. With a torsion and shear mounted engine and a novel induction resonator.

A bike made with an obsessive attention to detail. And it shows in the way the bike performs on the road.

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Fury. It's a bike that's not too heavy to handle. And not too light either. Yes, the weight of Fury is just right - an optimum 128 kgs. So there's no worrying about its stability. Or your safety. Incidentally, it even has a day flash as an added safety precaution.

Fury. It's good looking too. With attractive die cast wheels. And a choice of three zippy colours.

But with Fury, there's a lot more than meets the eye. The cut fins on the cylinder, for instance, aren't a designer's master stroke. They mean more uniform and more efficient cooling. And that means longer life for your engine.

Fury. It's a bike that recognises one fact. When you're choosing a bike, the important thing isn't just how good it looks.

It's how long it looks good.



FURY

The quick pick-up. Not the fast pack up.

FROM ENFIELD



Seek Pleasure

The leader should know and clearly understand the one basic reason why any human being does anything at all. He must probe, analyse and grasp the cause of all human activities. The best way to find the answer is to put the question yourself. Why are you reading this article? Let us say that your answer is to improve your personality. Now let us ask the next question. Why do you want the personality? You might say you need the personality to attain success in life, to gain your ambition, to shine as a leader, to acquire wealth, power, fame, to serve the nation, world, people—in fact for anything and everything. All right. Now let us ask the next question. Why do you want to attain whatever that you are after? The ultimate answer would be that it gives you a sense of achievement, fulfilment, satisfaction, contentment, pleasure or happiness. Therefore, the ultimate aim or object of any human activity is to attain happiness.

The playboy or spendthrift throws his money away; the miser hoards it—both do so for the same reason—to find happiness. They do so because they find pleasure in doing so. All human beings want to be happy. They seek pleasure and avoid pain. According to psychologists all our actions, every one of them without exception—whatever we do—is governed by what they call the “pleasure-pain” principle. In other words, it is human nature to seek whatever brings pleasure to one's self and to avoid what brings pain.

We said there is no exception to this rule. You may ask about those who commit suicide. Again the answer is the same. To them to continue to live is intolerable and painful. They try to find happiness in death. The soldiers march ahead in the face of enemy bullets because they cannot suffer the pain of being dubbed as cowards. Then there is also the pain of facing a courtmartial. Mother sacrifices for the sake of the child because it gives her a certain pleasure. Our actions are all governed by this ultimate aim. We may suffer minor pains now in order to attain future pleasure. You miss your sleep and study for the examinations because you can enjoy the pleasure of passing the examinations later. We may like to sleep, chat with a friend, see a picture or view the television but we study our lessons or attend to our work instead. We do so because we hope to reap more pleasure in the end by doing so.

Since this pleasure-pain principle forms the basis of all human actions, statesmen, politicians, salesmen, preachers, businessmen and leaders make good use of it in attempting to persuade and motivate others. Mrs. Indira Gandhi won such

massive victory in the elections because she guaranteed security and prosperity to the majority of the people. She led the nation to victory against external aggressors. She brought about internal stability, law and order and unity. She pledged to remove poverty and provide economic growth with social justice. Each act or promise talks in terms of promoting pleasure and avoiding pain. Other successful leaders of other countries also adopt the same technique.

Modern advertising employs the very same principle, to motivate the consumers and clients. Pain can be physical as well as mental—anxiety, fear, guilt, remorse or

IMPROVE YOUR PERSONALITY

qualms of conscience. Many may prefer to suffer some physical pain today to avoid mental pain later on. When we give a person the choice between something pleasant and something painful, he or she will usually accept the pleasure every time. However, when you point out that a little pain today will bring more pleasure tomorrow, then that person will opt for the pain now. People would like to avoid things which are tiring, boring, uninteresting and inconvenient, unless they know or feel that such hardship would produce adequate pleasure in the future. People undergo serious diet restrictions, take strenuous exercises, spend hours in beauty saloons, so that they could appear beautiful or handsome, impress those they wish to please and thus gain satisfaction or pleasure.

The leader should, therefore, keep this basic factor in view while attempting to motivate and influence others and his or her own self. For instance, when you make a resolution to give up a bad habit and cultivate a new good habit for self-improvement, you must think about the pleasant things that will result from following the planned course of action and all the painful results of not following it. When you are tempted to go in for that extra ice cream, that cigarette, that drink, you are attempting to stay away from, you must not think of the momentary pleasure but dwell on the future resultant pain. Then you would automatically opt for the minor pain or sacrifice now for the pleasure that will accrue in the future.

Any bad habit can be broken in this way. Anything can be sold to the other individual if he is convinced that it would definitely contribute to his pleasure and happiness. When you wish to influence and motivate others, help them to get more pleasure and

to avoid unpleasantness or pain. You must offer others brightness, sunshine, success, thrills, adventures, power, recognition, name, fame, health, wealth and happiness instead of misery, gloom and suffering. If you are pleasant, courteous, well-mannered, considerate, warm, sympathetic, interested, giving instead of taking, offering instead of demanding, optimistic instead of pessimistic, others will find you a source of pleasure and seek out your company.

Always avoid causing pain and attempt to add to an individual's pleasure and you will find yourself to be the most successful leader. Pause for a second before you act and ask yourself whether your word or deed will contribute to his present or future pleasure. If it won't then do not say it or do it. When you deal with individuals think in terms of their pleasures and pains. When you deal with groups, organisations, institutions then think in terms of their collective interests.

Happiness, as we had occasions to discuss earlier, is a mental make-up, background, habits, education and experiences. One man's food may be another man's poison. There are individual differences, group influences and social factors. The leader should, therefore, look at things from the other individual's point of view and think in terms of his or her interests. He should not go by his likes and dislikes, views and opinions. He must study the person, understand that individual and then do the right things that would surely and certainly contribute to his or her happiness.

*Have more than thou
showest,
Speak less than thou
knowest,
Lend less than thou owest,
Ride more than thou goest,
Learn more than thou
trowest,
Set less than thou
throwest;
Leave thy drink and thy
whore,
And keep in-a-door,
And thou shalt have more
Than two tens to a score
Shakespeare*

Constitution Of India

Prof. (Dr.) M. V. PYLEE
Former Vice-Chancellor, University of Cochin

Fundamental Rights

Right Against Exploitation

Articles 23 and 24 deal with the right against exploitation. Article 23 which prohibits traffic in human beings and *begar* and similar forms of forced labour is comparable to the Thirteenth Amendment of the American Constitution abolishing slavery. At the time of the adoption of the Constitution there was hardly anything like slavery or the widespread practice of forced labour in any part of India. The national freedom movement, since the twenties of this century, had been a rallying force against such practices. However, there were many areas of the country where the "untouchables" were being exploited in several ways by the higher castes and richer classes. For example, in parts of Rajasthan in western India, which was in pre-Independence days a cluster of princely states, there existed a practice under which labourers who worked for a particular landlord could not leave him to seek employment elsewhere without his permission. Very often this restriction was so severe and the labourer's dependence on the "master" was so absolute that he was just a slave in reality. The local laws had supported such practices.

Evils like the *Devadasi* system under which women were dedicated in the name of religion, to Hindu deities, idols, objects of worship, temples and other religious institutions, and under which, instead of living a life of dedication, self-renunciation and piety, they were the life-long victims of lust and immorality, had been prevalent in certain parts of southern and western India. Vestiges of such evil customs and practices were still there in many parts of the country. The Constitution makers were eager to proclaim a war against them through the Constitution as these practices could have no place in the new political and social concept that was emerging with the advent of independence. The idea of "one man, one vote, one value", equality before law and equal protection of laws, freedom of profession and the right to move freely throughout the country—all these would have no meaning if "one man" was subjugated by "another man" and one's life was at the mercy of another.

Although any form of forced labour is an

offence punishable under law just as untouchability is an offence, this constitutional guarantee is only against private individuals and organisations. An important exception is made in favour of the state which may impose compulsory service for public purposes. Compulsory work for nation-building programmes may provide examples of such service. The state may, for instance, pass a law by which it may compel every university graduate to spend six months in villages immediately after leaving the university, on literacy work or other social service among the village people. Such a law, however, should not make any discrimination on grounds of religion, caste or class or any of them.

Prohibition of Child Labour: According to Article 24, no child below the age of fourteen years shall be employed to work in any factory or mine or engaged in any other hazardous employment. This Article is intimately related to a Directive Principle of State Policy which calls upon the state to enforce universal compulsory and free primary education to all children in the country up to the age of fourteen years. This comes of the realisation that children should prepare during this period for the task of the future as useful and responsible citizens. Employment of children is an uncivilised and even inhuman practice. It is exploitation. It stunts their growth, corrupts their morals and often drives them to delinquency. Naturally, it must be prohibited and incentives to divert them from employment should be provided.

In spite of the existence of several laws which seek to provide protection of the right against exploitation, there still remain in many parts of the country many forms of exploitation that come within the scope of this right. The efforts so far made by the state in this direction are marked by timidity rather than determination. There is an undercurrent of indifference even in the law-enforcing officials with respect to these rights. Many of them think, for instance, that attempts to close down brothels altogether are foredoomed to failure. Society must awaken to the full realisation that *begar* and immoral traffic are the products of poverty and neglect.

A committee appointed some years ago by the Central Social Welfare Board to go into all aspects of immoral traffic reported

that the question of exploitation of women and girls, generally, is so closely linked up with prostitution that it is not possible to suggest measures to wipe out the one without taking into consideration the other. The question cannot be considered except in the context of national progress, full employment, economic advancement, social justice and the general raising of the standard of living of all sections of the people. Nevertheless, the adoption of preventive measures would reduce the incidence of these evil practices. For this, it is necessary for the state to pursue a more vigorous policy.

Right to Freedom of Religion

It is a paradox that while almost every religion stands for and preaches the universal brotherhood of man, religion has been a constant source of conflict in human history. India has been most unfortunate in this respect, particularly during the last thousand years of her history. The British did not desist from exploiting this situation for their own advantage and to continue their rule in India as long as they could.

We saw earlier how religion shattered the unity of the nation and how the country was partitioned on a religious basis. Yet the problem of religious minorities in independent India was not solved and remained as difficult as ever. Despite the creation of Pakistan at the time of partition there were more than forty million Muslims in India scattered all over the country. There were, in addition, some ten million Christians, five million Sikhs and considerable number of Parsees, Jains, Buddhists and Jews. Those who professed the Hindu religion formed an overwhelming majority, some 85 per cent of the total population. If they chose to act together as a religious group in representative institutions, they could pass any law they liked and have absolute control over the governmental machinery in all its activities. The slightest tendency towards such an attitude would have undermined the confidence of the religious minorities and democracy in India might have become a label without meaning, a form without substance.

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young man?
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the days and years will forever be on your side.
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to over 45 million people, know that you've
made a friend for life.

hamilton
WATCHES

Timekeepers to the Nation

The idea of guaranteed fundamental rights itself was a device directed towards the avoidance of such a contingency. The right to freedom of speech and expression, and the right to form associations and unions are also rights which guarantee religious speech and expression and the right to form religious associations and unions. But the Constituent Assembly was not satisfied with such provisions alone in its bid to infuse complete confidence in the religious minorities. It went a step further and adopted a separate group of articles dealing solely with the right to freedom of religion.

The freedoms provided under Articles 25, 26, 27 and 28 are conceived in most generous terms to the complete satisfaction of religious minorities. They were in fact the result of an agreement with the minorities, almost unanimously arrived at in the Minorities Committee constituted by the Constituent Assembly. Such unanimity created an atmosphere of harmony and confidence in the majority community. Further, these provisions embodied in detail one of the objectives of the Constitution declared in the Preamble: "to secure to all its citizens liberty of thought, expression, belief, faith and worship."

Freedom of Conscience, etc.: Article 25(1) enacts that all persons are equally entitled to freedom of conscience and the right freely to profess, practise and propagate religion. The wording of the article has been largely based upon the judicial interpretation of freedom of religion in the United States. Interpreting the scope of religious freedoms as guaranteed under the United States Constitution, the American Supreme Court held: "Freedom of religious belief and to act in the exercise of such belief cannot override the interests of peace, order or morals of the society and to that extent the freedom of religion is subject to the control of the state." This is in conformity with the modern idea that anything may not, in the name of religion, have the unrestricted right to practise or propagate itself.

The framers of the Indian Constitution accepted this idea and made it a part of Article 25(1) by placing three restrictions on the freedom of religion, namely, public order, morality and health. The full implications of these qualifications have not yet been discovered. Naturally, they will have to grow with the growing social and moral conscience of the people as well as authoritative judicial pronouncements. The state is also permitted to regulate economic, financial, political or other secular activities which may be associated with religious practice. Further, it may also provide for social welfare and reform or the throwing open of Hindu religious institutions of a public character to all classes and sections of Hindus.

The word "propagate" does not find a place in any other constitution where it deals with religious freedom. A few members

of the Constituent Assembly were vehemently opposed to the inclusion of this term as they thought that it might freely be used for the purpose of wholesale conversion. But the overwhelming majority of members did not agree with this view. That is how that expression found a place in the Constitution.

According to the authoritative ruling of the Supreme Court:

"Article 25 guarantees to every person, subject to public order, health and morality, a freedom not only to entertain such religious belief as may be approved of by his judgement and conscience, but also to exhibit his belief in such outward acts as he thinks proper and to propagate or disseminate his ideas for the edification of others..... The expression 'practice of religion' denotes that the Constitution not only projects the freedom of religious opinion but also acts done in pursuance of religion."

Article 26 is, in fact, a corollary to Article 25 and guarantees the freedom to manage religious affairs. According to this, every religious denomination is given the right (a) to establish and maintain institutions for religious and charitable purposes, (b) to manage its own affairs in matters of religion, (c) to own and acquire movable and immovable property, and (d) to administer such property in accordance with law. Article 27 provides an additional protection to religious activity by exempting funds appropriate towards the promotion or maintenance of any particular religion from the payment of taxes.

However, the right of a religious denomination to manage its own affairs in matters of religion is subject to any law protected by Article 25 (2) (b) throwing open a Hindu public temple to all classes and sections of Hindus. It is indeed a corollary to the abolition of untouchability.

A provision that is similar to the above is that which deals with social reform. A secular state which gives protection to all religions equally is by no means bound to protect every kind of human activity under the guise of religion. There are religions which bring under their own cloak every human activity and it would be absurd to suggest that a secular state should protect them all. Here again Indian conditions especially the degradation of certain social institutions such as caste has had their particular impact on the minds of the fathers of the Constitution. As Ambedkar explained in the Constituent Assembly, the conception of religion in India is so vast that it covers every aspect of life from birth to death. If the state were to accept this conception of religion, the country would come to a standstill in regard to reforms.

Religious Instructions in Schools: Article 28 prohibits religious instructions in any educational institution wholly maintained out of state funds whether such instruction is given by the state or by any other body. But this prohibition will not apply to any

educational institution which is established under any endowment or trust which requires that religious instructions should be imparted in such institution, even if it happens to be administered by the state. After having thus settled the question of religious instruction in state schools, the Constitution deals with the same in state-aided or state-recognised schools. No person attending such institutions can be compelled to take part in any religious instruction without the consent of the person concerned or, if the person is a minor, without the consent of his guardian. This again is a provision which seeks to accommodate the interests of religious minorities. Although educational institutions run by them may receive state aid, this does not prohibit their imparting religious instruction to those who are willing to attend. Thus, while the secular character of the state is demonstrated by all state educational institutions, private or denominational institutions, even when they receive state aid, are given freedom to maintain their religious character.



(Continued from page 31)

of expertise and will be able to concentrate on these without having to sit through lengthy periods when colleagues are asking questions about their own area of interest.

There are three minor drawbacks. The candidates themselves may have to commit more time to the interview selection process; the interviewers will have to ensure they leave enough time for discussion between themselves as well as making their own post-interview notes; time will have to be set aside for the interviewers to meet and finalise their decision.

If these points can be arranged satisfactorily then the sequential interview is by far the most streamlined and efficient way of allowing more than one person to be involved in selection.

Result of Memory Retention Contest

Test Of English Language (See page 65)

First Prize Winner (Rs. 1000/-)

Mr. Vinay Shool
11/93, Sector 3, Rajinder Nagar,
Sahibabad-201005

Second Prize Winner (Rs. 500/-)

Mr. Arun Kumar Panigrahi
Room No. 71, OUAT Hostel-2
At & P.O.: BBSR-3
Puri-751004

No other entry was found upto the mark.

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WHO'S WHO

Special
Feature

PERSONS-PAST

Abdullah, Sheikh Mohammad : He was the Chief Minister of Jammu and Kashmir. Popularly known as Sher-e-Kashmir (Lion of Kashmir), he dominated the political scene in the State for over five decades.

Abul Fazal (1561-1602) He was the Prime Minister of Akbar and was the author of *Ain-i-Akbari* and *Akbar Nama*.

Aesop (about 600 BC) He was a great slave who wrote fables each with a moral.

Albak : He was the first Muslim king of Delhi Sultanate and founder of the Slave dynasty.

Akbar (1556-1605) He was a great Mughal emperor of India. He brought about reforms in land revenue administration. He believed in intercommunal marriages. *Din-i-Elahi*, the new religion, was founded by him.

Akhtar, Begum : Known as the Gazal Queen of India, she was awarded Padma Bhushan in 1975 posthumously.

Akilandam, P. V. : The popular Tamil novelist and Jnanpith Award winner for his novel *Chittirappavai*. He also received the Sahitya Akademi Award in 1963 for his novel *Vengayin Mainthan*.

Alberuni : A famous historian who accompanied Mahmud of Ghazni during his invasion of India.

Albuquerque, Alfonso de : He is regarded as the actual founder of the Portuguese empire in the East. He conquered Goa in 1510 and established his capital there.

Alexander, the Great (356-323 BC) He was a mighty Greek conqueror. He invaded India in 327 BC. By defeating King Porus and many other tribes, Alexander advanced up to river Beas. There his soldiers mutinied and refused to proceed ahead. Alexander had, therefore, to retreat. He died during his return journey at Babylon (near Baghdad) in 323 BC at the age of thirty-three.

Amar Das, Guru : He was the third Guru of the Sikhs. His 500th birth anniversary was celebrated on May 11, 1979.

Ambedkar, B. R. (1893-1956) A well-known Indian jurist, statesman, social reformer and scheduled castes leader. He was the chairman of the Constitution drafting body and played a significant role in drafting the Indian Constitution after India attained independence.

Amundson, Capt. R. (1872-1928) A great Norwegian explorer who was the first to reach the South Pole. He explored the

North-West passage to reach the polar region in ship *Goya*. He reached South Pole in the vessel *Fram*.

Andrews, C. F. : A British missionary who lived in India from 1904. He devoted himself to India's struggle for freedom and worked with Indian leaders. Came to be known as *Deenabandhu*. He died in Calcutta in 1940.

Andropov, Yuri : The Soviet President and party chief died on February 9, 1984. A long time chief of the Soviet secret police—the committee of state security more widely known as the KGB—he had succeeded Brezhnev as General Secretary of the Soviet Communist Party.

Antony (83-30 BC) He was a supporter of Julius Caesar and fought Brutus after Caesar's death. He also fell in love with Cleopatra.

Aquino Jr., Benigno S. : The Philippines Opposition leader, who returned from voluntary exile against the wishes of the Ferdinand Marcos regime, was shot and killed the instant he touched the home ground on August 21, 1983.

Archimedes (287-212 BC) He was a Greek mathematician and scientist. He discovered the laws of floating bodies.

Aristotle (384-322 BC) He was a Greek philosopher, artist, poet and thinker. He was the founder of a famous school of philosophy. He was a disciple of Plato and taught Alexander the Great.

Arundale, Mrs. Rukmini Devi : The founder of Kalakshetra, the institution established by her to promote arts, music and drama. Born into a traditional Brahmin family in the temple town of Madurai, she had married Arundale, a foreigner and a leading member of the Theosophical Society.

Aryabhatta (476-520) A celebrated Indian astronomer and mathematician who adorned the court of Chandragupta Vikramaditya. India's first satellite was christened after him.

Ashoka : The great emperor of India was the grandson of Chandragupta. He believed in conquest by love or faith rather than by force of arms. After the Battle of Kalinga, he renounced war and embraced Buddhism.

Ataturk, Kemal (1881-1938) Reformer and builder of modern Turkey. He drove the Greeks out of Turkey in 1922 and made Turkey a republic and modernised it with

radical social reforms and western education.

Atma Ram, Dr. : The last of the pioneering team of Indian scientists that was formed in the early 1940's. He had been Director-General of the Council of Scientific and Industrial Research. As head of the Central Glass and Ceramic Research Institute, Calcutta, he developed the process for the manufacture of optical glass.

Attlee, Clement Richard (1883-1967) He was the Labour Prime Minister of England between 1945-51. He had also served as deputy to Winston Churchill during 1942-45. His works include an autobiography, *As It Happened* and *Empire into Commonwealth*.

Aurangzeb (1618-1707) The Mughal emperor of India, he was son of Shahjahan. He got power by acting against his father and brothers. When he died his authority was in dispute and Mughal empire broke up.

Austen, Jane (1775-1817) The famous British novelist, she was author of *Emma*, *Mansfield Park*, *Northanger Abbey*, *Persuasion*, *Pride and Prejudice*, and *Sense and Sensibility*.

Babar : He is known to posterity as founder of the Mughal dynasty which ruled the Indian empire for more than 150 years. After the first Battle of Panipat, he conquered the throne of Delhi in 1526 and ruled from 1526 to 1530.

Baden Powell (1857-1941) He was a soldier and defender of Melford in the Boer War. He founded the Boy Scouts in 1906, and Girl Guides in 1910.

Bahadur Shah II : The last king of Mughal empire who took part in First War of Indian Independence in 1857.

Balram Khan : He was Akbar's uncle, also served as his tutor and guardian. He also won the Delhi throne for Akbar.

Balasaraswathi, T. : The noted exponent of Bharatanatyam and choreographer, she was the first recipient of the Sangeet Natak Akademi award for Bharatanatyam in 1955.

Batboa, Vasco Nunez de (1475-1517) A Spanish explorer, first to discover the Pacific Ocean.

Balewa, Sir Abubakar Tafawa (1912-1966) The Prime Minister of Nigeria during 1960-66, he was murdered during the crisis of January 1966.

Banabhatta : The celebrated Indian

Sanskrit scholar and poet, who wrote *Kadambari* and *Harsha Charit* during the 7th century AD.

Banerjee, Surendranath (1848-1925) : A great Indian patriot of Bengal who held the presidentship of the Indian National Congress twice. He played a prominent part in opposing the partition of Bengal during the British period.

Bedi, Rajinder Singh : An outstanding Punjabi and Urdu writer, who was known the world over. A winner of Padma Shri, he was a producer-director of the popular films "Garam Coat", "Dastak" and "Phagun". He also made some films with Director Hrishikesh Mukherjee.

Beethoven, Ludwig Von (1770-1827) : A German, who is regarded as the world's greatest composer and musician. Although he became stone deaf at the age of 40, he wrote many memorable symphonies, songs, sonatas and concerts.

Bell, Alexander Graham (1847-1922) : Born in Edinburgh, he later became the American citizen. In 1876, he invented telephone. He also devoted his attention to the education of deaf-mutes.

Bendre, D. R. : The poet laureate of Karnataka and recipient of the Bharatiya Jnanpith Award.

Bentlnck, Lord William : The Governor-General of India from 1828 to 1835, is famous for his social reforms such as outlawing of Sati, suppression of the movement of thugs and human sacrifice. He also spread English education in India and carried many financial and administrative reforms of a lasting nature.

Benz, Karl (1844-1929) : The German engineer whose motor car produced in 1885 was one of the first to be driven by an internal combustion engine.

Bernier, Francois : A French traveller who served as physician to Aurangzeb during his long stay in India.

Bhabha, Homi J. (1909-1966) : The father of the Indian nuclear science was a many-sided personality. He was a distinguished physicist and an able administrator. But he also had a passion for painting and music. He was chiefly responsible for creating the atomic research establishment which is now named after him—Bhabha Atomic Research Centre. He died in a plane crash in 1966.

Besant, Annie (1846-1933) : An Irish woman by birth. She became a staunch supporter of India's freedom movement. She founded the Theosophical Society of India. She also served a term as President of the Indian National Congress.

Bhagat Singh : Known as Shahid-e-Azam, his name is synonymous with patriotism and revolution. He along with two other revolutionaries—Sukh Dev and Raj Guru—was hanged on March 23, 1931 for participation in the Lahore conspiracy.

Bharati, Subramania : A poet, journalist, patriot and philosopher, whose birth centenary year was observed in 1981. He had a dramatic impact on Tamil literature. He had spotlighted the unbroken evolution of

Indian culture from the ancient times to the twentieth century.

Bhaskara I : He was the astronomer of the 7th century and was a contemporary of Brahmagupta, another famous astronomer. India's second satellite for earth observation, Bhaskara, is associated with his name.

Bhaskaracharya II : A great Indian mathematician and astronomer of the 12th century AD. His famous *Sidhanta Shiromani* consists of two mathematical and two astronomical volumes. His name is associated with India's second satellite.

Bhatnagar, S. S. (1894-1955) : A leading light in the field, will be remembered for his outstanding work as a science administrator. The establishment of our chain of national laboratories is mainly the outcome of his vision and dynamism.

Bhatta, Kumarila : A well-known proachor of Hinduism during the eighth century.

Bhave, Acharya Vinoba : The Sarvodaya and Bhoodan movements leader. He was posthumously awarded Bharat Ratna, India's highest civilian award for 1983.

Bhindranwale, Jarnell Singh : He was the extremist Sikh leader and died on June 6, 1984 in Army action in the Golden Temple complex of Amritsar.

Bhutto, Z. A. : The former Prime Minister of Pakistan was executed in Rawalpindi on April 4, 1979. He was hanged under the military dictatorship of Gen. Zia-ul-Haq who had removed him from prime ministership in a military coup on July 4, 1977. His book *I am Assassinated*, was released before his execution.

Birla, G. D. : The doyen of Indian industry died on June 11, 1983 at the age of 86.

Bismark (1815-1898) : A prominent German statesman who was known for his *blood and iron policy*. He founded the German empire.

Banerjee, Womesh Chandra : He was the first President of the Indian National Congress, at its first session held in 1885.

Bose, J. C. (1858-1937) : He did original work in electricity. Independently of Marconi, he is believed to have achieved a measure of success in wireless transmission. He also made a special study of plant physiology. His remarkable finding fired the popular imagination to make such claims as that plants have souls, they laugh and cry, recognise enemies and friends. Among Bose's publications are *Response in the Living and Non-Living* and *Plant Response*.

Bose, Nand Lal : A famous Indian artist, was Director of Kala Bhavan, Shantiniketan. He died in 1966.

Bose Nitin : The noted film director was the winner of the Dada Saheb Phalke award in 1978. He had directed more than 50 films during his long career. He introduced playback singing in "Bhagyachakra".

Bose, Subhash Chandra (Netaji) : A fiery youth leader and one time President of the Indian National Congress. During World War II he escaped from British detention in India

and organised a freedom fight with Japanese help. The Indian National Army fought for India's freedom under his leadership and inspiration.

Braille, Louis : He was inventor of embossed dot system of reading and writing for the blind. His birth anniversary is celebrated on January 4.

Brezhnev, Leonid Ilyich : The Soviet President, he was a towering figure who commanded the loyalty and affection of millions for his soft approach in international affairs and his very real concern for world peace.

Brynnner, Yul : The actor who first created the role of the shaven-headed King of Siam in the Rodgers and Hammerstein musical "The King and I" and a record 4,625 performances on stage.

Buck, Pearl S. : Famous author on China and winner of the 1930 Nobel Prize and the 1932 Pulitzer Prize.

Burton, Richard : The flamboyant Welsh-born actor and former husband of actress Elizabeth Taylor.

Buddha, Gautam : The founder of Buddhism, was born as a Kshatriya prince to Sudhodana, king of Kapilvastu in Nepal. His birth place is stated to be Lumbini village. He renounced his royal heritage, and turned away from his pretty wife and infant son to ponder on the problems of birth, death and disease. He attained enlightenment under a Bodhi tree in Bodhi Gaya in Bihar.

Cabot, John (1455-1498) : An Italian explorer who settled in Bristol. He discovered New Foundland and Nova Scotia.

Caesar, Jullus (100-44 BC) : He was Roman general and invaded Gaul and Britain. Defeated Pompey in the Civil War. He fell in love with Cleopatra, Queen of Egypt, who followed him to Rome. In Rome he was offered the crown and was killed by his trusted friend Brutus.

Canning, Lord : A representative of the British power, was the last Governor General of East India Company during 1856-62. The Great Mutiny of 1857 broke out during his tenure of office.

Caxton, William (1422-1491) : After studying the new process in Flanders, he set up the first English printing press in London.

Chaitanya (1445-1533) : Born at Nadia in Bengal, he was a pioneer of *Bhakti* movement. He was devoted to Lord Krishna and preached the doctrine of love.

Chakravarty, Dr. Amla : The renowned poet, scholar and one-time literary secretary to Rabindranath Tagore.

Chanakya : He was the Prime Minister of Chandragupta Maurya who founded the Maurya dynasty. He is the author of *Artha Shastra*, an authentic book on statecraft. He is also known by the name Kautilya.

Chand Bibi : Daughter of the King of Ahmad Nagar. She was married to Ali Adil Shah, king of Bijapur. She bravely fought against the soldiers of Aurangzeb but lost

her life in the battle.

Chandragupta II (Vikramaditya) : He was a brave emperor of Gupta dynasty. In his time Hindustan was rejuvenated, and art and literature flourished unobstructed. Fahion, the first Chinese pilgrim, visited India during his reign.

Chaplin, Charlie : The British born comedian, whose silent films gave delight to millions.

Charan Singh : The Lok Dal leader, was also Prime Minister for a brief period in 1979 after the fall of Janata Government led by Morarji Desai. He was a popular leader of the peasants.

Chatterji, Bankim Chandra : A great patriot, poet and novelist of Bengal. He is the author of *Vande Mataram*, which has been adopted as the national song of India.

Chauhan, Prithviraj : The great Rajput king of Delhi who earned away Sanyogita, the pretty daughter of king Jai Chand of Kannauj. He lost the battle of Tarain in 1191 to Muhammed Ghori and was killed, since Jai Chand sided with the invader. This paved the way for the Muslim rule in India.

Chavan, Y. B. : The former Deputy Prime Minister died on November 25, 1985.

Chengiz Khan : He was Mongol conqueror who came to India during the reign of Iltutmish but retreated from Sindh.

Chernenko, Konstantin : The President of the Soviet Union, and General Secretary of Communist Party of the Soviet Union. The oldest person to hold the top party post, he was in office for the briefest period just under 13 months—compared to the 15 months during which his predecessor Yuri Andropov was in power.

Chiang Ching Kuo : The Taiwanese President, who was in power since 1978, died of a heart attack on January 13, 1988 at the age of 77. He was succeeded by the Vice-President, Mr. Lee Teng-Hui.

Chishti, Mo'in-ud-din : A great saint of the 8th century is buried in Ajmer. The *urs* in his honour is held there every year.

Chishti, Salim Shah : A sufi saint who blessed Akbar with a son. He is buried at Fatehpur Sikri.

Chola, Rajaraja : He was a mighty conqueror. He revived the power of the Cholas which had been completely shattered after the battle of Takkolam. He was an able administrator and made excellent reforms in the system of local self-government. The great Shiva temple of Thanjavur (Tanjore) was built by him. His 1000th coronation anniversary was observed in 1984.

Chola, Rajendra : He was the glorious king of the Chola dynasty in the 11th century. His reign lasted from 1018 to 1042 AD. He had a strong and efficient naval fleet as a result of which he added Ceylon, Pegu, Andaman and Nicobar to the Chola empire of his father, Rajarajadeva.

Chou En-lai (1898-1976) : The Chinese revolutionary administrator and diplomat was the Prime Minister of China since 1949. He was instrumental in bringing new China in

world diplomacy.

Churchill, Sir Winston (1874-1965) : He was a great British statesman. He took part in the Boer War. He entered Parliament in 1903. Was Prime Minister during most of the Second World War and proved a great leader of the nation. He wrote several books.

Cicero, Marcus Tullius (106-43 BC) : He was a great Roman speaker and writer.

Clark, Barney : The Seattle dentist and the world's first and only recipient of a permanent artificial heart died on his 112th day with the device. His plastic-and-metal Jarvik-7 heart kept him alive almost four months.

Cleopatra (69-30 BC) : A famous Egyptian Queen whose beauty fascinated Julius Caesar whom she accompanied to Rome. She is known for her romance with Antony dramatised by Shakespeare in his love tragedy *Antony and Cleopatra*.

Clive, Robert (1725-1774) : He was a clerk in the East India Company. He fought the French in India and finally led the British Army. After the battle of Plassey in 1757, he ruled India and was made Governor in 1765. He shot himself in 1774.

Columbus, Christopher (1451-1506) : He was an Italian navigator who begged the King and Queen of Spain for a ship to sail west to India. He left for his voyage in 1492 and in that year he discovered Bahamas, Cuba and the West Indies islands. In 1498 he landed in South America. In 1503 he sailed to Central America.

Confucius (about 551-478 BC) : Chinese philosopher who founded the religion of Confucianism. He taught kindness, love for others and reverence for ancestors. He was widely respected and followed in China.

Cook, Captain James (1736-1779) : He was an English sailor and explorer. He made several voyages of discovery in the South Seas around Australia and New Zealand. He was killed by natives in Hawaii. He is also well-known for his classic work *Voyages Round the World*.

Copernicus, Nicolas (1473-1543) : He was a Polish priest and astronomer. He made the great discovery that the earth is a planet moving round the sun, with other planets, and that the earth was not the centre of the universe.

Cornwallis, Lord (1738-1805) : An able administrator, he was Governor-General of India during the period 1786-1793. He got Pitt's India Act, 1784 amended to get more powers upon himself. He introduced permanent settlement on the Zamindars and the Ryots in Bengal in 1793.

Cromwell, Oliver (1599-1658) : A soldier-politician of England in whose period monarchy was abolished in England. He established a Commonwealth in Britain and became the head of the Commonwealth with the title Lord Protector.

Curie, Madame Marie (1867-1934) : This Polish physicist and chemist became famous for her discovery of radium used against diseases along with her husband,

Prof. Pierre (1859-1906). She shared the Nobel Prize in Physics in 1903 with her husband. Later in 1911 she was awarded the Nobel Prize in Chemistry.

Curzon, Lord (1859-1925) : A great administrator and statesman was Viceroy of India during 1899-1905. He was Foreign Secretary of Great Britain during 1919-1923.

Dalhouse, Lord : He was the Governor-General of India (1848-1856) under the rule of East India Company. He introduced the 'Doctrine of Lapse' and added enormous territories to the British kingdom. This led to the outbreak of mutiny. He did yeoman service by introducing railways and telegraphs in India.

Dampier, William (1652-1715) : He was an English seaman who explored the north and west Australian coast in 1688. Dampier Strait and Dampier Archipelago are named after him.

Dante, Alighieri (1265-1321) : A great Italian poet was author of *Divina Commedia*.

Dara Shikoh : He was the eldest son of Shahjahan. He was an exponent of religious toleration. It was unfortunate that in the war of succession he lost the throne to Aurangzeb.

Darwin, Charles Robert (1809-1882) : A scientist who, after studying animal life in the South Seas, wrote his book *The Origin of Species* on the theory of evolution. In his later book he relates how man is descended from animal-like ancestors.

Dassault, Marcel : The renowned plane designer and constructor of several prototypes of civil and military aircraft died in Paris on April 18, 1986 at the age of 94.

Dass, Chittaranjan (1870-1925) : A famous Indian patriot and freedom fighter who founded the Swarajist Party in the Central Assembly in 1923. He investigated into the Jallianwala Bagh tragedy with Jawaharlal Nehru as the Secretary.

Davy, Sir Humphry (1778-1829) : He was a scientist who made many discoveries, including sodium and laughing gas. He invented the miner's safety lamp.

Dayan, Moshe : The all-conquering Israeli general who wore a black eye patch and captured world headlines in three West Asian wars. He was the former Foreign Minister of Israel.

Dayanand Saraswati (Swami) (1824-1883) : A great Hindu social reformer and founder of the Arya Samaj school. In his book *Satyarth Prakash*, he critically examined and compared various religions. He fought for removal of untouchability, widow remarriage and for the abolition of other evils of the Hindu society.

Dhanvantari : A renowned Indian physician who adorned the court of Chandragupta Vikramaditya.

Dhyan Chand, Major : The grand old man of Indian Hockey.

Diaz, Bartholomew : He was a Portuguese navigator and the first European to go round the Cape of Good Hope.

Disney, Walt : American cartoonist, is

creator of *Mickey Mouse* and other cartoons shown on the screen and *True Life Adventures*.

Disraeli, Benjamin (1804-1881) : An Englishman of Jewish parents, was Prime Minister under Queen Victoria. He was a great speaker and opponent of Gladstone. He made several reforms. He made Britain the controller of the Suez Canal. He also wrote several books and novels.

Doloy, Dr. Edward Adelbert : A biochemist at St. Louis University who shared Nobel Prize in 1943 for isolating vitamin K. Vitamin K stimulates the production of prothrombin as a major element in blood clotting.

Dorjee, Ang : The Nepalese shorpa who climbed the 8848-metre high Mount Everest on May 23, 1984 with the first Indian woman, Miss Bachendri Pal, met with an icy death after being blown off the mountain in the Everest region in October 1984. He had first climbed Everest in the autumn of 1978 with a German expedition. On both occasions he had climbed Everest without oxygen.

Dorjee, Phu : The first Indian to climb Mount Everest without oxygen, a seasoned mountaineer and instructor at the Jonangyalso Mountaineering Institute of Gangtok was, along with two of his teammates, overtaken by a fierce blizzard on May 1987. He was 37. He scaled Lanchenjunga, world's third highest peak, along with two others on May 25 or 26 before being swept away by a blinding blizzard. He has scaled the Everest twice. He is a Padma Shri and Arjuna award winner.

Dufaux, Henry : The Swiss aviation pioneer and artist who had invented, with his elder brother Armand, the first successful helicopter in 1905.

Dupleix : He was the ablest Governor-General of the French possessions in India. He attempted to build an empire for France in India and won wonderful successes against the Britishers in the Second Carnatic War.

Dutt, Nargis : The First Lady of the Indian screen, nominated member of the Rajya Sabha, recipient of Padma Shri and social worker who devoted herself to the welfare of physically handicapped and spastic children.

Edison, Thomas Alva : A great American inventor. He began life as a newsboy and then served as a telegraph operator. He has more than 1,000 inventions to his credit including motion picture, gramophone, electric bulb, etc.

Einstein, Albert (1879-1955) : A world famous scientist of German-Swiss origin who settled down in the U.S.A. after he was driven out by the Nazis from Germany in 1933. He is the author of the *Theory of Relativity*.

Eisenhower, Dwight David (1890-1969) : He was Commander of the Allied Forces in Europe from 1940 to 1945. Afterwards he became the President of the United States.

Elizabeth I, Queen (1553-1603) : Daughter of King Henry VIII, she was Queen

of England between 1558-1603. She had succeeded her sister Mary to the throne. Politically and intellectually an able and firm ruler under whose rule England became a great power. Shakespeare lived during her time.

Epicurus (342-270 BC) : A Greek philosopher, who founded the school of Epicurean philosophy. He advised self-negation, subdued life and the practice of virtues.

Euclid : He was Greek mathematician who lived at Alexandria. He discovered much of what we know in geometry, about 303 BC.

Euripides (480-406 BC) : The noted Greek dramatist, he had written more than 80 plays, the famous among them being *Alcestis*, *Medea*, *Iphigenia* and *Orestes*.

Fabre, Henri : The man who invented and flew the first seaplane died on June 29, 1984, at the age of 101.

Fahien : He was the first Buddhist pilgrim from China to have visited India during the reign of Chandragupta Vikramaditya.

Faiz Ahmed 'Faiz' : A revolutionary Urdu poet, who dominated Urdu poetry for almost four decades.

Faraday, Michael (1791-1867) : He was an English scientist who made important discoveries in electricity and magnetism which laid the foundation of the modern electrical industry. At first, he was assistant to Sir Humphrey Davy at the Royal Institution.

Firaq Gorakhpuri, Raghupati Sahai : He was the renowned Urdu poet. Some of his prominent publications are *Andaze* (criticism, 1934), *Shola-o-Soz* (1944), *Ruh-e-Kayamat* (1944), *Rup* (Rubaiyat 1954), *Shabnamistan* (1946), *Dharti Ki Karwat* (1952), *Gul-e-Nagma* (honoured by Sahitya Akademi and Bharatiya Jnanpith in 1949), *Bazm-e-Zindagi* and *Range Shairi* (1970).

Firdausi : A Persian poet, who is celebrated for his epic poem the *Shahnama*.

Fitzgerald, Edward (1809-83) : The renowned English poet who translated the *Rubaiyat of Omar Khayyam* (1859).

Fleming, Alexander : The discoverer of penicillin received the 1945 Nobel Prize for Medicine jointly with Ernst Boris Chain and Sir Howard Florey.

Focke, Heinrich : The designer and father of helicopter died in Bremen (West Germany) on March 1, 1979.

Forster, E. M. : He was the most famous foreign writer about India. The literary world celebrated his centenary in 1979. His *A Passage To India*, published in 1924, had paved the way for a British acceptance of Indian independence 23 years later.

Frank, Rene : The President of the International Hockey Federation for 17 years died in Brussels on September 6, 1983 at the age of 85.

Franklin, Benjamin (1706-1790) : He was an American politician who helped to write the American Declaration of Independence. As a scientist he made discoveries in electricity and invented the lightning conductor.

Freud, Sigmund (1856-1939) : He is considered to be the father of modern psychological school. *The Interpretation of Dreams*, *Psychopathology of Everyday Life*, *The Ego and the Id* are some of his famous works.

Froebel, F. W. August (1782-1852) : A celebrated German who founded the kindergarten system of child education.

Fuller, R. Buckminster : The poet, architect, engineer, author, philosopher and inventor of the geodesic dome died on July 2, 1983 at the age of 87.

Gagarin, Major Yuri : This Russian cosmonaut was the first spaceman of the world at the age of 27. He launched into space on April 12, 1961 in Vostok I and returned to earth safely. He died in an air crash.

Galileo (1564-1642) : He was an Italian scientist and professor of mathematics. He invented the telescope and devoted his life to the study of astronomy.

Gandhi, Mahatma (1869-1948) : Indian leader who fought against the British rule. He believed in non-violence and led India to achieve independence. He was assassinated by Nathuram Godse.

Gandhi, Sanjay : The second son of Prime Minister, Mrs. Indira Gandhi, was killed in an air crash on June 23, 1980 at the young age of 33 years.

Gandhi, Mrs. Indira (1917-1984) : The daughter of former Prime Minister Jawaharlal Nehru was also the Prime Minister of India for 15 years with a 3-year break. She was shot dead by her own security men on October 31, 1984. She was cremated near Shantivana on the banks of Yamuna in Delhi. She became Prime Minister for the second time when her party—Congress (I)—got a thumping majority in the Lok Sabha in the 1980 general election. She was Prime Minister from January 1966 to March 1977 earlier. She is the recipient of the 1971 Bharat Ratna, the highest award in India, and the 1984 Jawaharlal Nehru Award for International Understanding which was posthumously conferred on her. She is the first woman and the first Asian to have been honoured with the Olympic Gold Order in March 1983. She is also the recipient of the UN Population Award for 1983. At the seventh non-aligned summit in March 1983, she assumed the chairmanship of NAM for three years.

Gama, Vasco Da : He was a Portuguese sailor and discovered the sea route to India via Cape of Good Hope in the 15th century (1498 AD) when he reached Calicut. His discovery made Portuguese as the first among the European nations to trade with India and make settlements along the Indian coast.

Ganguly, Dhirendranath : A contemporary of Dada Saheb Phalke was virtually the father of Bengali cinema. He had won Padma Bhushan in 1974 and Dada Saheb Phalke Award in 1976.

Garibaldi, G. (1807-1882) : A great Italian soldier and patriot and liberator of Italy. When accused of plotting to seize the

Government, he escaped to South America. Later he returned to Italy and organised a volunteer army known as the "red shirts". He is regarded as the father of modern Italy.

Ghori, Mohammad : He is known as the founder of the Muslim rule in India in the 12th century. In the first Battle of Tarain (Thanesar) in 1191, he was defeated by Prithviraj Chauhan, king of Delhi and Ajmer. But in the Second Battle of Tarain in 1192, he defeated Prithviraj. From then commenced the permanent Muslim rule in India.

Ghose, Atulya : The veteran Congress leader of Bengal died on April 18, 1986 at the age of 83.

Ghose, Aurobindo : A great revolutionary in his early days. He turned a yogi and a philosopher in his later life. He founded the famous ashram in Pondicherry. His famous philosophical works are *Life Divine* and *Essays on Gita*.

Gibbon, Edward (1737-94) : A celebrated English historian, he wrote the *Decline and Fall of the Roman Empire*.

Giri, V. V. : The fourth President of India died in Madras on June 24, 1980. He was Vice-President of India from 1967 to 1969. A recipient of the Bharat Ratna, he had distinguished himself as a pioneer in the field of organised labour, legislator, parliamentarian, diplomat and statesman.

Gladstone, William Ewart (1809-1898) : An English Liberal statesman, he was four times the Prime Minister of England. He was a classical scholar and writer on church matters.

Gobind Singh, Guru : The 10th and last Guru of Sikhs, is regarded as the real founder of Sikh power in India. He organised the Sikhs as a martial race and spent a major part of his life in fighting the Mughals.

Gokhale, Gopal Krishna (1866-1915) : An able Indian statesman whom Gandhi regarded as his political guru. He served as President of the Indian National Congress in 1907. Servants of India Society was founded by him.

Goldsmith, Oliver (1728-1774) : The distinguished Irish poet, novelist and dramatist, he is known for his novel *The Vicar of Wakefield*. His play *She Stoops to Conquer* was very popular.

Golwalkar, M.S. (1906-1973) : The Sarasangh Chalak of the Rashtriya Swayamsewak Sangh was held in great reverence by his followers and highly respected even by his opponents.

Grissom, Virgil : The first U.S. astronaut who enjoyed the distinction of flying twice in space. He was burnt to death in his capsule when rocketed into space from Cape Kennedy.

Guevara, Che : The communist guerilla revolutionary was formerly a comrade in arms with Castro, the President of Cuba. Later, he left Cuba and while attempting to organise revolts in Latin American countries was shot dead by Bolivian army in 1967.

Gurbachan Singh, Baba : He was head of

the Nirankari religious sect.

Hammaraskjoeld, Dag M. (1905-1961) : A Swedish statesman, became the Secretary-General of the United Nations in 1953. While flying to Congo in 1961 he was killed in aircrash. He was posthumously awarded the Nobel Prize for peace.

Harishena : He was the court poet of Samudragupta. He wrote the famous Allahabad inscription.

Harshvardhana (606-647) : Ruled northern India with pomp and glory during the 7th century AD. Pulakesin II of the Chalukyas and Narasimha Varma of the Pallavas were his contemporaries. He embraced Buddhism and entertained the Chinese traveller Huen Tsang in his court.

Hess, Rudolf : Adolf Hitler's former deputy, he had been held at Spandau War Crimes Prison since 1947. The last of the Nazi leaders he never renounced Hitler and the atrocities committed by the Nazis. During the Nuremberg trial, he was indicted and sentenced—after the plea of insanity put forth on his behalf—was dismissed in October 1946—to a life term at Spandau, where he lived as the world's most expensive prisoner for over 40 years.

Hitler, Adolf (1889-1945) : A German dictator who was born in Austria. He led the Nazi party and became German Chancellor in 1933. He ordered the invasion of Austria and Czechoslovakia. His invasion of Poland in 1939 started the Second World War. He committed suicide in Berlin in 1945. He was author of *Mein Kampf*.

Homer : A famous Greek poet, who wrote *The Illiad* and *The Odyssey*.

Hoxha, Enver : The Albanian leader, the communist world's longest-serving party chief, and one of its exceptional personalities.

Hume, Allan Octavian : He was the founder of Indian National Congress in 1885. He realised the true aspirations of Indians for achieving freedom.

Ibn Batuta : A South African scholar and traveller, who visited India during 1333 AD. He spent 8 years in India and has written about the reign of Muhammad Tughlaq.

Iyengar, Masti Venkatesh : The nonagenarian Jnanpith award winner died on June 6, 1986 at the age of 95. The grand old man of Kannada literature, popularly known as 'Masti' and also 'Srinivasa', he won the Jnanpith award in 1983 for his novel *Chikkaveera Rajendra*.

Izumi, Shigechiyo : The oldest man in the world, according to the *Guinness Book of World Records*, died on February 21, 1986 at the age of about 121.

Jagjivan Ram : The former Deputy Prime Minister during the Janata regime and Congress (J) President. He was among the tallest of the surviving members of the old guard and one of the country's ablest political administrators.

Jai Mall : He was the brave Rajput general who stubbornly resisted Akbar's attempts to capture the fort of Chittor.

Jayadeva : He wrote *Gita Govinda* in the

12th century. The book is a noble specimen of lyrical poetry and describes the love of Lord Krishna and his beloved Radha, their separation and final union.

Jha, L. K. : An eminent economist and a member of the Indian Civil Service, he headed the Economic Administrative Reforms Commission, set up for the first time after Independence. He served the country in various capacities. He was also a member of the Willy Brandt Commission on international economic relations.

Johar, I. S. : The noted producer, director, writer and actor, who captured the hearts of film fans in the country and abroad with his humour and ready wit.

Joan of Arc (1412-1431) : A French peasant girl, who is stated to have a vision for bringing glory to France. Her heroism inspired the French to drive the English out of Orleans. She came to be known as the Maid of Orleans. In the end she was caught by the British and burnt as a heretic at Rouen.

Josh, Shabir Hasan Khan : The well-known Urdu poet, Josh Malihabadi died in Islamabad, Pakistan, on February 22, 1982.

Kabirdas : Indian saint and poet of *Nirguna Bhakti* movement. He believed in the unity of God and equality of all religions. *Kabir Vachanamrit*, *Kabir Beejak* and *Sakti* are among his song collections.

Katalkar, Kaka : Philosopher, educationist and former Vice-Chancellor of Gujarat Vidyapith was one of the oldest disciples of Mahatma Gandhi. An authority on Rabindranath Tagore, he has written 12 books in Gujarati, Marathi, Hindi and English. His birth centenary was celebrated on December 1, 1985.

Kalhana : He was a Kashmiri poet of 11th century and author of *Rajatarangini*. The book gives history of Kashmir up to 10th century AD.

Kalidas, Mahakavi : India's greatest poet-dramatist, who is stated to have lived in Ujjain during the reign of Chandragupta Vikramaditya. *Shakuntala*, *Raghuvansh*, *Meghdoot* and *Kumara Sambhava* are some among his well-known works.

Kanishka : The third and the greatest of the Kushan monarchs who ruled north-western India. He was a great patron of art and literature. His territory extended over Central Asia. He was also a patron of Buddhism.

Karami, Rashid : The Prime Minister of Lebanon was killed on June 1, 1987 after a bomb exploded in a Lebanese arm helicopter at the age of 66.

Karve, Dr. D. K. (1858-1962) : A well-known Indian social worker, who established several institutions for the welfare of women. He was awarded India's highest award Bharat Ratna in 1958.

Kautliya : Also known as Vishnugupta or Chanakya—see under Chanakya.

Kaye, Danny : The Jewish-born American actor, whose real name was David Daniel Kaminsky. He had starred on stage, screen and television for more than 40 years. He

was a vaudevillian, a dancer, a singer and a comedian.

Keller, Helen : A blind and deaf American lady who, in spite of her handicaps, did great service to the cause of the world handicapped

Kennedy, John F. : He was the youngest and the first Catholic President of the United States. His campaign for giving equal rights to American Negroes is said to have cost his life. He was assassinated in Dallas, Texas on November 22, 1963

Kenyatta, Jomo : The President of Kenya died in his sleep on August 22, 1978 at the Indian Ocean port of Mombasa. He became the first President of the former British colony in December 1964, one year after it was granted independence and had ruled Kenya since then.

Khan Abdul Ghaffar Khan : A stalwart of India's freedom struggle who personified Gandhiji's ideals and ideas, died in Peshawar on January 20, 1988 at the age of 88 after battling for life for more than six months. He was buried as per his will in Jalalabad in Afghanistan, 96 km from the Pakistan border on January 22, 1988. A recipient of the Jawaharlal Nehru Award for International Understanding for 1967, he was honoured with India's highest civilian award, Bharat Ratna, in 1987.

Khilji, Alaaddin : The strongest ruler in the Khilji dynasty, ruled northern India from 1296 to 1316. During his rule, the Muslims were able to penetrate beyond Narmada into the Deccan.

Khosla, A. N. : An engineer of international fame and the main architect of the Bhakra Dam. He was also the Governor of Haryana.

Khrushchev, Nikita (1894-1971) : A Russian who followed Stalin as head of the Soviet Republic. He was more moderate than Stalin. His policy caused disagreement with China. He was removed from office in 1964.

Khusrau, Amir (1253-1325) : A renowned Indian poet, scholar, courtier, saint and master of music who adorned the courts of Alauddin Kaiqubad, Jalaluddin Khilji, Alauddin Khilji, Qutabuddin Mubarak Shah and Ghiyasuddin Tuglaq.

Khwaja Ahmed Abbas : The veteran film maker, journalist and writer. His foray into journalism began with the *Bombay Chronicle* and his association with film started in 1940.

King, Martin Luther : An American negro leader, who was awarded the 1964 Nobel Peace Prize. He led a non-violent movement to obtain full civil rights for the American negroes. He was assassinated on April 5, 1968.

Kishore Kumar : The king of melody who held sway over the music world for the past three decades died on October 13, 1987 at the age of 58. He is survived by his fourth wife, Leena Chandavarkar, and two sons.

Klatschowsky Dr. George B : The professor of chemistry at Harvard, who worked on developing the first atomic bomb and later became a leading advocate of

banning nuclear weapons.

Knapp, Ms. Florence : The oldest person in the world, she died in Philadelphia on January 12, 1988 at the age of 114, just two weeks after gaining recognition in the *Guinness Book of Records*.

Koestler, Arthur : The author of *Darkness at Noon*, the widely acclaimed novel of the Stalin purges.

Kosygin, Alexei : The former Prime Minister of U.S.S.R. died of heart attack on December 18, 1980. He had earlier bowed out of office on health grounds.

Kublai Khan (1216-1294) : He was a Mongolian emperor who conquered most of Asia. He was grandson of Chengiz Khan. He was a wise ruler and encouraged learning.

Kumar, Nand : He was a Bengali who, on charges of forgery, was sentenced to death by Warren Hastings.

Lajpatral, Lala (1865-1928) : He was the Congress leader of the United Punjab. He is well known for his contribution to freedom movement and social reforms. He died of injuries caused by lathi-charge by the police while he was leading a demonstration against the Simon Commission in 1928.

Lakshmi Bai, Rani of Jhansi : She was the queen of Jhansi. She was a very brave warrior who took active part in the first War of Indian Independence of 1857.

Lenin, Vladimir (1870-1924) : The founder of modern Communist Russia, who was responsible for the successful Soviet revolution of October-November 1917. He was distinguished by simplicity and devotion to the cause of workers' revolution.

Leonardo da Vinci (1452-1519) : He was an Italian painter, sculptor and inventor.

Lincoln, Abraham (1809-1865) : Son of a woodcutter, rose to be the 16th President of the United States who wanted to abolish slavery and on account of this there was civil war between the southern and northern states of America. He won the civil war and ended slavery.

Livingstone, Dr. David (1813-1873) : A Scottish missionary who is remembered for spreading Christianity and carrying out exploration in the continent of Africa. He explored the Zambesi river and discovered Lake Nyasa (now Lake Malawi) and the Victoria Falls.

Longowal, Harchand Singh : The President of the Akali Dal was shot dead on August 20, 1985 at the age of 53. It was only on July 24, 1985 that he had signed the Punjab accord with the Prime Minister, Mr. Rajiv Gandhi.

Luther, Martin (1483-1546) : A celebrated German reformer, who fought against the dogmas of the Catholic church and got himself excommunicated on that account. His movement of reformation eventually led to the emergence of Protestantism.

Macbride, Sean : A one-time Irish Republican Army chief and former Irish Foreign Minister. He won the Nobel Peace Prize in 1974 along with former Prime Minister of Japan, Mr. Eisaku Sato, for his

"untiring fight" for human rights. At that time he was UN Commissioner for South-West Africa, charged with bringing independence to the territory.

Machel, Samora : The President of Mozambique, who had led his country to independence from Portugal in 1975 after a 10-year guerilla war, was killed in a plane crash on October 20, 1986.

Machiavelli, Niccolo (1467-1527) : An Italian statesman, diplomat and historian who advocated that the ends justified the means. *The Prince* and *Discourses* are two of his political treatises.

Macmillan, Harold : The former British Prime Minister, who presided over the peaceful dismantling of Britain's "African empire". The Earl of Stockton, as he became after he accepted a peerage from Queen Elizabeth on his 90th birthday, was Britain's oldest surviving ex-Prime Minister. He was Conservative Prime Minister from January 1957 to October 1963.

Magellan, Ferdinand (1480-1521) : A Portuguese sailor who commanded the first expedition to sail round the world. He discovered the Magellan Strait and gave the Pacific Ocean its name. He died before the completion of the first voyage round the world.

Mahalingam, T. R. : The unmatched exponent of the Carnatic system on the flute, popularly known as 'Mali' to the world of music, was a recipient of Padma Bhushan.

Mahavira (599-528 BC) : An apostle of non-violence, he preached observance of chastity, penance, contemplation and self-mortification. Jainism was strengthened by him. He was called Jina, the conqueror, and his followers known as Jains. His place of birth is stated to be Kundagram (Vaishali near Muzaffarpur in Bihar).

Malaviya, Madan Mohan (1861-1946) : A well-known patriot and Congress leader, who was elected as President of the organisation three times. He was the founder of the Hindu Mahasabha and established Banaras Hindu University.

Malraux, Andre : He was a noted French scholar and thinker. He was the winner of Jawaharlal Nehru Award for International Understanding for 1972.

Man Singh : He fought against Rana Pratap and won in the battle of Gogunda in 1576. He died during the reign of Jahangir.

Manu : He was regarded as the ancient law-giver of India. *Manu Smriti* is the name of his famous work.

Mao Tse-tung : He was the Chairman of the Communist Party of the People's Republic of China. He raised China into a world power.

Marconi, Guglielmo (1874-1937) : Italian electrical engineer who invented wireless telegraphy and radio. He received Nobel Prize for Physics for 1909 jointly with Ferdinand Braun of Germany for development of wireless.

Marco Polo (1256-1323) : A celebrated Italian traveller, who travelled far and wide. He wrote an account of his journeys to

China and the Far East.

Marx, Karl (1818-1883) : A great German philosopher, who first gave a material interpretation of history. He propounded the doctrine of Communism, also known as Marxism, in close collaboration with his associate Engels. *Das Kapital* is the name of his monumental work.

Mathur, V. S. : The recipient of the Borlaug Prize and the Hari Om Trust Award. He had helped India's green revolution by breeding a record 33 high yielding wheat varieties.

Mauya, Chandragupta (321-298 BC) : He was the founder of the Maurya dynasty which became the first historical empire in India. He was militarily strong and had spread his empire beyond India's frontiers. Kautilya (also known as Chanakya) was his able minister.

Mazzini, G. (1805-1872) : Italian patriot who was banished from his country when he tried to liberate his motherland. He became dictator of Italy in 1844, but subsequently had to leave his country when he was defeated by the French. However, he lived to see Italy unified into a single nation.

McAuliffe, Sharon Christa : The first private American citizen -- a social studies teacher -- to go in space, she was member of the crew of the space shuttle Challenger which exploded shortly after lift-off on January 28, 1986.

Mead, Margaret : The famous American anthropologist and psychologist, she was awarded by the UNESCO the Kalinga award for popular science writing in 1971.

Megasthenes : He was a Greek ambassador in the court of Chandragupta Maurya, who was sent by Seleucus. He has left an elaborate account of administrative system of the Mauryas.

Merchant, Vijay : The legendary grand old man of the Indian cricket, he was one of the greatest cricketers India has produced. He was once rated as the best batsman in the world. In those days when Tests were not as many as today, he played in 10 Tests and 18 innings, producing 859 runs at an average of 47.72.

Michelangelo (1475-1564) : Italian painter and sculptor. His sculptural masterpieces are *Pieta*, *David*, *Moses*, and allegorical figures *Day*, *Night*, *Dawn* and *Twilight*. His finest painting is the *Last Judgement*. His most famous works are in the Vatican and Sistine Chapel.

Miller, Henry : The controversial author whose early novels were barred from the U.S.A. for nearly 30 years. His *Tropic of Cancer* shocked readers with their explicit sexuality. Among his earlier works were : *The Air Conditioned Nightmare*, *The Books of My Life*, *The Colossus of Maroussi*, *Remember to Remember*, etc.

Milton, John (1608-1674) : A well-known epic poet of England. His poetic works are *Paradise Lost* and *Paradise Regained*.

Mira Behn : The well-known disciple of Mahatma Gandhi who was given Padma Vibhushan award in 1982. Born as Madeline

Slade in England in 1892, Mahatma Gandhi gave her the name of Mira Behn in view of her complete dedication to India.

Mishra, Leela : The renowned character actress of Hindi cinema was described as the "grand old lady of the silver screen".

Modi, Sohrab : An exhibitor, actor, director, producer and studio owner was the recipient of 1978 Dada Saheb Phalke Award for outstanding contribution to the cause of Indian cinema. The grand old man of Indian cinema, he had made India's first technicolour film "Jhansi Ki Rani", historical movie in which he himself acted in the title role, in the early 1950's.

Mohammed, Prophet (570-632) : Born in Mecca, he was founder of Islam religion. He taught that there is only one God.

Molotov, Vyacheslav : The former Soviet Premier, who headed the Soviet Government in the years preceding World War II.

Montessori, Maria (1870-1952) : Founder of the Montessori system of child education, who hailed from Italy. Her system enables the child to learn naturally and easily.

Moro, Aldo : The former Italian Prime Minister was assassinated on May 9, 1978. He was five times the Prime Minister of his country.

Mountbatten, Lord Louis : Britain's Supreme Allied Commander in South-East Asia in World War II and last Viceroy of India was killed in an explosion on a boat while holidaying in the Irish Republic on August 27, 1979. He had handed over freedom to India and became independent India's first Governor-General.

Mozart, W. A. (1756-1791) : A celebrated Austrian composer, who is regarded as the world's great genius of music.

Mueller, Max : A German, he was a great Sanskrit scholar and a philosopher, and his writings served to interest Western philosophers in Indian philosophy and religion.

Munshi, K. M. : A great writer, educationist and expert on constitutional law. He played active role for the freedom of the country.

Mussolini, Benito (1883-1945) : He was a dictator and leader of the Italian Fascists. He seized Abyssinia and helped the Spanish Fascists in the Spanish Civil War. He fought with Germany in the Second World War from June 1940. Italy was invaded by an Anglo-American army and he surrendered in 1943. Mussolini was shot by his own countrymen.

Myrdal, Alva : The 1982 Nobel Peace Prize winner and an ardent advocate of world disarmament. She had shared the Nobel Prize with Mexican diplomat Alfonso Garcia Robles. Wife of Gunnar Myrdal, who shared the Nobel Prize in Economic Science in 1974, she was Sweden's chief disarmament negotiator in Geneva from 1962 until her retirement in 1973.

Myrdal, Gunnar : The renowned economist, who used his background in

Sweden's welfare state to write classic works about the poor in America and in developing countries. The author of *An American Dilemma*, he shared the 1974 Nobel Prize in economics. He was the widower of Alva Myrdal, a Nobel Peace Prize laureate.

Nabokov, Vladimir : The Russia-born writer whose controversial novels included *Lolita*.

Nagarjuna : He was the famous chemist during the Buddhist era. His works have been found in China and Tibet.

Naidu, Sarojini (1879-1948) : Gifted Indian poetess of English language who came to be known as the "Nightingale of India". She took part in India's freedom struggle and was President of Indian National Congress in 1925. In free India she became the first woman Governor of an Indian State (Uttar Pradesh).

Nanak, Guru (1469-1538) : Founder of the Sikh religion. The place of his birth is now called Nankana Sahib and it is located in Pakistan. He was a contemporary of Akbar.

Naipaul, Shiva : The prize-winning novelist and journalist, who was born in the West Indies of a family from India. He is the younger brother of writer Vidyadhar Surajprasad Naipaul. His best-known book was *Black and White*. The eight short stories in his *Beyond The Dragon's Mouth* offer sparkling vignettes from West Indian life.

Napoleon Bonaparte (1769-1821) : French military leader nicknamed "Little Corporal", became emperor of France from 1804 to 1815. Was victorious in various battles against England, Russia and Austria but was finally defeated at Waterloo in 1815 and was exiled to St. Helena where he died.

Narayan, Jayaprakash : The Sarvodaya leader was instrumental in the formation of Janata Party which defeated the Congress Party in the 1977 general elections to Lok Sabha. Popularly known as Loknayak, he was conferred the Rashtra Bhushan Award in April 1977.

Nehru, Jawaharlal (1889-1964) : The great Indian leader and maker of modern India. He was the first Prime Minister of free India from 1947 and remained in the office till his death. He pronounced the doctrine of Panchsheel, which advocated peaceful coexistence, non-alignment and non-interference in international relations. *The Discovery of India*, *Autobiography* and *Glimpses of World History* are some among his famous literary works.

Nehru, Motilal : A great patriot, famous lawyer and leader of the Swaraj Party, was father of Jawaharlal Nehru.

Neuroji, Dadabhai (1825-1917) : One of the founders of the Indian National Congress, he served as its President three times. He was the first Indian to be elected as a member of the British House of Commons from London county.

Neguib, Mohammed : The first President of Egypt. He was put under house arrest in November 1954 by Abdel Gamel Nasser (who became President) for 17 years before

the late President Anwar Sadat freed him in 1971.

Nelson, Horatio (1758-1805) : The celebrated British Admiral who annihilated Napoleon's French Fleet in the battle of Trafalgar, fell in battle but saved England from French invasion.

Newton, Sir Issac (1642-1727) : A well known physical scientist and mathematician. He discovered the laws of gravitation and a great deal about the nature of light. He made many discoveries in mathematics.

Nightingale, Florence (1820-1910) : A famous English nurse who organised the nursing service in aid of soldiers who were wounded in the Crimean War. She came to be called "The Lady with the Lamp".

Owens, Jesse : The Black American track star, who won four Gold medals at the 1936 Berlin Olympics and delivered a smashing blow to Hitler's views of white supremacy.

Padmini : She was the queen of Rana Ratan Singh of Mewar. She was so exquisitely beautiful that Alauddin was infatuated and invaded the Rajput kingdom to get her. However, he failed in his mission.

Palme, Olof : The Swedish Premier, an earnest crusader for world peace and disarmament, assassinated in February 1986 in Stockholm. He was posthumously conferred the Jawaharlal Nehru award for international understanding for 1985.

Paiskar, Nana : The renowned character film actor died in June 1984.

Panini : A celebrated Hindu sage and Sanskrit grammarian of Vedic era.

Pant, Govind Ballabh (1887-1961) : A great Congress leader from U.P. who earned fame as an able administrator. He served as Chief Minister of U.P. and Home Minister of the Union Government. He was awarded Bharat Ratna in 1958.

Paramahansa, Ramakrishna (1836-1886) : A great saint of India and guru of Swami Vivekananda. He hailed from Bengal and the Ramakrishna Mission has been founded after his name.

Pasternak, Boris (1890-1960) : The famous Russian poet and writer is the author of his great work *Dr. Zhivago*, which won him the Nobel prize for literature in 1958 but he had declined the offer. *Dr. Zhivago*, which describes the Russian revolution and is in the Russian narrative tradition, was published abroad, though banned in the Soviet Union.

Patel, Sardar Vallabhbhai (1875-1950) : One of the great leaders of Congress and a trusted lieutenant of Mahatma Gandhi. He was responsible for the integration of princely States into the Indian Union. He took police action against the Razakars of Hyderabad and has been termed as the Iron Man of India.

Peary, Rear-Admiral R. E. (1856-1920) : An American Arctic explorer, the first man to reach the North Pole in 1909.

Pericles (490-429 BC) : Athenian leader, celebrated orator and respected statesman. Athens reached the zenith of her glory

under his leadership.

Patil, Smt. J. : The noted film actress and daughter of former Maharashtra Minister Shivajirao Patil, she acted in more than 50 art and commercial films and bagged the national award thrice and one State award. She received the Padma Shri award in 1985.

Picasso (1881-1977) : A Spanish painter, pioneer of Cubist painting. His famous painting is *Guernica*.

Plato (427-347 BC) : Greek philosopher and thinker. He was student of Socrates. Aristotle was his student.

Podgorny, Nikolai V. : The former Soviet head of State from 1965 to 1977. He proved himself one of the Soviet Union's most durable leaders in his 38 years of public life.

Pope John Paul I : The humble "little man" elected pontiff of the Roman Catholic Church after the death of Pope Paul VI.

Pope Paul VI : He died after a heart attack in Vatican City on August 6, 1978. He was elected to the Papacy in June 1963 in succession to Pope John XXIII.

Porus : Also known as Purushottam, was the Hindu king of Punjab who nearly defeated Alexander when the latter invaded India. Alexander who admired his opponent's chivalry and gallantry returned the kingdom to Porus.

Pottekatt, S. K. : The renowned writer was the second Malayalam writer to get the 1981 Jnanpith Award, the first being the late Mahakavi G. Sankara Kurup. The award-winning novel *Oru Desathinte Katha* (The story of a village) is in essence his own biography.

Pratap, Maharana : He was the most illustrious Rajput ruler of Mewar. He was a great patriot who had refused to acknowledge Akbar's overlordship. He was defeated at Haldighati in 1576 by Akbar's forces headed by Raja Man Singh and Asaf Khan II; he took refuge in remote fortress.

Prebisch, Raúl : The Argentine economist, whose name was synonymous with the post-World War I industrialisation of Latin America. He was one of the founder of the UN Economic Commission for Latin America to which he was linked throughout his life.

Premchand, Munshi (1880-1937) : A well-known Indian writer and novelist. His Hindi novels and short stories have earned international recognition.

Presley, Elvis : He was the tall American rock singer with sleepy eyes, sideburns and slicked-back hair. He had earned the nickname, "Elvis the Pelvis" for the way he rocked his hips as he sang and played the guitar.

Prestley, J. B. : The British writer, who is known as one of the world's most prolific and socially-conscious writers, died in August 1984 at the age of 89. His works included *The Good Companions*, *Angel Pavement*, *An Inspector Calls* and the play *Dangerous Corner*.

Pulakesin II (608-624) : He was the famous Chalukya king who defeated Harshavardhana.

Pushyamitra : He was the Brahmin commander-in-chief of the last Mauryan king Brihadratha. He killed his master and founded the Sunga dynasty.

Pythagoras (582-500 BC) : He was a Greek philosopher and astronomer.

Quisling, Vidkun (1887-1945) : Fifth columnist of Norway, who acted as a spy of the Nazis in his country. He invited Hitler to invade Norway. All people who are anti-national and become spies for enemy countries are called as quislings.

Radhakrishnan, Dr. S. (1888-1975) : A great Indian scholar, thinker and second President of the Indian Republic. He was also the first Vice-President of India. His great works include *Bhagwat Gita*, *The Hindu View of Life*, *Indian Philosophy*. He was awarded Templeton Award for 1975 for special contribution to Hinduism.

Rajagopalachari, C. (1878-1972) : Popularly known as Rajaji, he was the first and last Indian Governor-General of India during 1948-50. Earlier, he was Chief Minister of Madras, a Union Minister and Governor of West Bengal. He was founder of the Swatantra Party.

Rajendra Prasad (1884-1963) : The famous Congress leader from Bihar was the Chairman of the Constituent Assembly. He became the first President of free Indian Republic.

Raj Narain : The veteran Socialist leader, who defeated Mrs. Indira Gandhi in her own constituency in Rae Bareilly in 1977. He played a crucial role in reducing the Janata Party to a minority two-and-half years later that ultimately led to the return of Mrs. Gandhi to power.

Ramachandran, M.G. : The late Tamil Nadu Chief Minister was on January 25, 1988 posthumously awarded Bharat Ratna, the highest civilian honour by the nation. He was the founder-leader of the All India Anna Dravida Munnetra Kazhagam.

Raman, C.V. (1888-1970) : He should be an inspiration to our young men and women who blame lack of equipment for their failures. He discovered the Raman effect which won him the Nobel Prize in Physics in 1930. His later years were devoted to a study of crystallography and lattice dynamics (he collected a large number of diamonds for this purpose).

Ramanuja, Acharya : A religious teacher who revived Hinduism and tried to restore its glory during the 11th century. He was founder of *Rama Bhakti* movement. He is regarded as one of the Vaishnavite gurus and given a place in temple worship in South India.

Ramanujan, Srinivasa (1887-1920) : He is regarded as one of the greatest mathematicians of modern times. His contribution was chiefly to the theory of numbers. Ramanujan's death at the young age of thirty-three was a great loss to Indian mathematics.

Ramgoolam, Seewoosagur : The Governor-General of Mauritius and Prime Minister of Mauritius.

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IMPRESSIONS THAT LINGER... JCT



National Film Awards : Breaking New Grounds

Mr. B. B. Nagpal
Eminent Film Journalist

The thirty-fifth National Film Awards which were presented by the President Mr. Venkataraman on May 2, 1988 were remembered as one of the most eventful ceremonies this year.

Not merely because the veteran actor-film-maker Raj Kapoor, who received the Dada Saheb Phalke award for 1987 for his contribution to Indian cinema, was in the throes of high drama following the sudden cardiac attack, but also because some of the awards given broke new grounds.

For Raj Kapoor, the event had special significance, not merely because he got the highest national honour for Indian cinema, but because the President came down the stairs where the great showman was seated to present him the award, which consists of an amount of Rs. 1 lakh, a scroll and a shawl. (Soon after, Raj Kapoor was taken to a hospital wearing an oxygen mask in the presidential ambulance, complaining of breathlessness).

Born in Peshawar in 1924, Raj Kapoor has to-date produced eight films, produced and directed ten films, and acted in sixty films. He was awarded the Padma Bhushan

COVER STORY

in 1971, a Certificate of Merit for "Shree 420" and three state national awards, in addition to a host of national private awards.

The triumph is the first second generation award of this award, since his father had also won the award for 1971. Known as the Charlie Chaplin of Indian cinema, Raj Kapoor's early fame for his film "Aash" (Roots of Love), "Junglee" (Jungle), "Aag", "Bhramar", "Awaraz", "Deewar", "Main Hoon Ganga", "Bhehna Hai", "Sangam", "Shree 420", "Mera Naam Daku", "Bobby", "Nayaam", "Shivam", "Sindoor", "Prem Rog" and "Ram Teri Ganga Maai".

The year's top award for acting, the Swarna Kamal, went to the versatile Kamalahassan for his role in the Tamil film "Nayakan". One other film in which he has acted, the country's first dialogueless film "Pushpak Viman", also won an award for providing the most popular and wholesome entertainment.

Acting since the age of four,



Kamalahassan

Kamalahassan has so far acted in over 150 Hindi, Tamil, Kannada, Malayalam and Telugu films. He is an exponent of Carnatic music, has learnt Bharatnatyam, is a choreographer, editor, script writer and has emerged as the superstar of the Tamil screen.

He won the Best Actor Award once before, for the Tamil film "Moondram Pirai" in 1982. His elder Charu Hassan and niece Suhasini have also won Best Acting awards in the last two years. Charu won it for acting in the Best Film of 1986, the Kannada "Tabarana Katha".

A relatively unknown actress in north India, Archana went on to win the Best Actress Award in her Tamil film "Veedu".

A twenty-year old graduate in the Institute of Film Technology run by the Tamil Nadu Government, Archana is an accomplished dancer having been trained for more than twelve years in Kuchipudi and Kathak.

She has acted in several Tamil, Malayalam, Telugu and Kannada films under well-known directors, like Balu Mahendra, P.N. Menon, and Shankar Nag.

A legend in films and film-making, Actor Gopalakrishnan has once again won an award: this time for Best Direction for his film "Anantaram" in Malayalam. A forty-seven year-old graduate of the Film and Television Institute of India, Pune, Adoor belongs to a family that patronised and



President Mr. R. Venkataraman conferring Dada Saheb Phalke Award on Raj Kapoor



Archana

practised the Kathakali dance-form. He wrote and produced several plays before turning his mind to films.

Adoor holds the unique distinction that all his feature films have won awards. These include "Swayamvaram", "Kodiyettam", "Elippathayam" and "Mukhamukham". He founded the Chitralakha Film Society in Trivandrum, which is still making films.

A charmer in the crowds this year was the young and ebullient Manjunath, who fascinated television audiences for eight weeks with his serial "Swamy", directed by Shankar Nag for producer T. S. Narasimhan, about the life of a village as seen through the eyes of an eight year old.

Born in Bangalore in 1977, Manju acted in his first film when he was barely three. He won the Karnataka State Best Child Actor Award for his cameo in "Parameshi Prem Prasanga" (Kannada) in 1984-85. He also won critical acclaim for the Shashi Kapoor produced and Girish Karnad directed "Utsav". "Swamy" has already won for Manjunath the Silver Elephant for the best performance at the Fifth International Childrens Film Festival at Bhubaneswar in November last year. He has acted in over 35 films and is studying in the sixth standard in Bangalore.

An outstanding stage performer, Surekha Sikri, has won the Best Supporting Actress Award for her role in the serial "Tamas". A graduate of the National School of Drama, she has worked in a number of films and a large number of plays. She was seen recently in "Parinati" by Prakash Jha.

A senior actor from Kerala, Thilakan wins the Best Supporting Actor Award for the Malayalam film "Hrithubhedam". His important films include "Kolungal", "Mela", "Irakkal", "Oridath", "Oru Yugasandhya", "Nakhakshathangal" and "Panchagni".

The most major surprise in the awards this year was the Best Film Award, which went for the first time to an Assamese film,

"Halodhia Choraye Baodhan Khai", the third feature film by Jahnu Barua (his other two films being "Aparoop" and "Papon"). The film has been produced by Salachar Barua.

The Indra Gandhi Award for the Best First film of a Director has gone to Raja Mitra, a documentary film-maker and lyricist-music director, for his film "Ekli Jiban" in Bengali, directed by him and produced by Chalachitra.

The country's first dialogueless film "Pushpaka Vimana" (entitled in Kannada) and starring Kamalahassan and Amala wins the award for the best film providing popular and wholesome entertainment. Produced by Sringar Nagaraj, it has been produced by Singeetam Srinivas 1987.

The Nargis Dutt Award for the Best Film on National Integration has gone to the serial "Tamas" by Gyanat Nandan for portraying the holocaust that followed the partition of the country.

Two Tamil films "Oru Oru Pranthay" directed by K. Jyothipandian and "Vedham Puthithu" directed by P. Bhargava and produced by S. Rangarajan and Meera Janani Art Creations respectively, won jointly the award for the Best Film on Other Social Issues.



Manjunath

"Swamy" also won the Best Children's Film. It has been directed by Shankar Nag for producer T. S. Narasimhan.

While K. J. Jesudas gets the Best Male Playback Singer Award for the Malayalam film "Unnikale Oru Katha Parayam", the well-known Asha Bhonsle gets the award for her songs in the film "Ijaazat" by Gulzaar.

Some of the other awards are cinematography - P. C. Sreeram (Tamil film "Nayakan"), screenplay - Adoor Gopalakrishnan ("Anantaram"), best audiography - P. Devadas, T. Krishnanunni and N. Harkumar for "Anantaram"; editing - P. Mohanraj (Tamil film "Vedham Puthithu"), art direction - Thotta Tharini ("Nayakan"), costume design - Ramilla Patel and Mani Rabadi; music direction - Vanraj Bhatia ("Tamas"); and best lyricist - Gulzaar for his



K. J. Jesudas

own film "Ijaazat". A special jury award has gone to the late music maestro M. B. Subramanian.

The regional language awards are: Assamese - "Prathan Ragini" (Dhiru Bhuyan), Bengali - "Antarjali Yatra" (Gautam Ghose), Hindi - "Pestonjee" (Vijaya Mehta), Kannada - "Kadina Benki" (Suresh), Kothlika, Malayalam - "Purushathen" (K. H. Mohanan), Marathi - "Jaya" (Rajputh Onya), "Nisidha Swapna" (Anumohan Mahapatra), and Tamil - "Vedhi" (Balu Mahendrar).

The controversial film "Bhopal Beyond Ghazda" by Ms. Suhasingh Mulla, Tapen Bose and Gulam Shaikh has won the best non feature film award for 1987.

Some of the other short film awarded are anthropological - "Raaste bund hai sub" (Manjula Datta), biographical - "Basheer the man" (M.R. Rahman), arts/culture - "The



Asha Bhonsle

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CHINA

(Continued from page 46)

Minister for most of the country's years of Independence.

Rana Kumbha : He was a brave ruler of Mewar during the fifteenth century. He carried on incessant war against the Sultans of Malwa and Gujarat and built the *Vijaya Stambha* (Tower of Victory) at Chittor in commemoration of his victory against the ruler of Malwa. He was a great scholar and patronised the learned.

Ranjit Singh : The celebrated Sikh ruler of Punjab, whom even the British respected. His empire included Punjab, Kashmir and even extended to the base of Afghan hills.

Rayas, Krishnadeva : He was the most famous ruler of Tuluva dynasty of Vijayanagar kingdom in Southern India. The glory of Vijayanagar spread far and wide during his reign (1509-29 AD). Besides being a great warrior, he was a patron of the arts and letters.

Razia Begum : Daughter of Sultan Altmash, she was the first and only Muslim lady ever to rule from the throne of Delhi.

Robespierre, Maximilien (1758-1794) : He was a leader of the French Revolution. He sent thousands to the guillotine but was himself guillotined in 1794.

Rockefeller, John Davison (1839-1937) : The great American industrialist who was regarded as the world's richest man. He established the Rockefeller Foundation to promote educational, cultural and social welfare in various countries of the world.

Rommel, Field Marshal Erwin (1891-1944) : A great German General of World War II, who distinguished himself in North American wars. His mastery in the art of desert warfare earned him the title of "Desert Fox". However, he lost the battle at El Alamein to Field Marshal Montgomery.

Romulo, Carlos : The Filipino statesman, who was known as a tough survivor and founding father of the UN and the Association of South Asian Nations (ASEAN) died on December 15, 1985 at the age of 86.

Roop Kanwar : The 18-year-old pretty educated Rajasthan girl committed 'sati' at Deorala village in Sikar district of Rajasthan on September 4, 1987. She is the fourth woman to have committed sati in the village in its 150-year history. It was in 1829 that Lord Bentinck had banned sati.

Roosevelt, F.D. (1882-1945) : The only American to be elected four times to the highest office in the United States. During his presidency, America entered World War II and tilted the scales in favour of the allies. He is also remembered for his New Deal reform in America.

Rousseau, Jean-Jacques (1712-1778) : A great political philosopher and thinker of France, who became famous for his Social Contract Theory. His teachings and writings led to the French Revolution and the establishment of republics in different parts of the world.

Roy, Acharya P.C. (1861-1944) : He combined enthusiasm for science with

patriotic fervour. A teacher of distinction, he enriched chemistry with his experiments on nitrates. The Acharya was a pioneer of our chemical industry.

Roy, Raja Rammohan (1772-1833) : A well-known social reformer of India who dedicated his life for eradicating evils like Sati, child marriage and Purdah. He championed widow remarriage and women's education. He was also the founder of Brahmo Samaj. He favoured English system of education in India.

Russell, Bertrand (1872-1970) : A distinguished English philosopher and mathematician, who won the Nobel Prize for Literature in 1950. He advocated world peace and human approach to international problems. His books cover diverse subjects and some among them are *Marriage and Morals*, *The Principles of Mathematics* and *Problems of Philosophy*.

Saha, Meghnad (1893-1956) : He was one of the four front rank scientists. He did research in astrophysics. His theory of thermal ionization brought him world fame. Prominent among his publications is *History of Hindu Science*.

Sahni, Birbal (1891-1949) : He is perhaps the only palaeobotanist of eminence India has produced. He was head of the Botany Department of Lucknow University. The *Gondwana Flora* and the problem of the age of the *Saline Series of the Salt Range* were among his more important studies.

Sallin Ali : The eminent ornithologist known as "The birdman of India", who watched birds for most of his life, is a winner of several international and national honours, including Padma Vibhushan in 1976.

Samudragupta (330-380) : A valiant conqueror, he brought into his control the whole of northern and central India and later led a successful expedition of Deccan defeating many kings. Himself a poet and a musician, he also patronised men of letters.

Sanga, Rana : Rajput king of Mewar, who although had lost one eye, one hand and one leg, distinguished himself as a great and brave warrior. In spite of his valiant fight, he was overcome by Babar in 1537 at the battle of Khanwa.

Sapru, Sir Tej Bahadur (1875-1945) : An accomplished Indian lawyer, he became a law member of the Viceroy's executive council. He pleaded for dominion status to be accorded to India.

Sarabhai, Vikram (1919-1971) : He succeeded Dr. Bhabha as Chairman of the Atomic Energy Commission. He was the first Chairman of the Indian National Committee for Space Research, responsible for the Equatorial Rocket Launching Station, Thumba.

Sarla Behn : (Real name Katherine Mary Heilman) She was the famous European disciple of Mahatma Gandhi and a social worker. She had set up her ashram at Kausani in the Kumaon hills in U.P. She is the author of the well-known book entitled *Reviving Our Dying Planet*.

Sartre, Jean-Paul (1905-1980) : He was a famous French writer and existentialist philosopher. He was awarded the 1964 Nobel Prize for Literature which he turned down.

Satkarai, Gautamiputra : He was the most important king of Satvahana dynasty which rose into prominence in the Deccan after the downfall of the Mauryas.

Savarkar, Vinayak Damodar : He was an eminent revolutionary freedom fighter, historian and President of the Hindi Mahasabha.

Scott, Captain Robert F. (1868-1912) : He was a British explorer. He reached the South Pole in 1912, just after the Norwegian Amundsen. All Scott's party died while returning.

Seleucus Nicator : One of Alexander's great generals, who became the king of Syria after Alexander's death. Seleucus suffered defeat at the hands of Chandragupta Maurya and sent Megasthenes to the Indian Monarch's court as ambassador.

Shahjehan (1607-1658) : A great Mughal emperor. His period is described as the golden age of the Mughals. He built Taj Mahal at Agra in memory of his wife Mumtaz Mahal. Lal Quila and Jama Masjid in Delhi were also built in his time.

Shakespeare (1564-1616) : The greatest English poet and dramatist.

Shankaracharya (b. 788 AD) : He was one of the world's greatest scholars and philosophers. He revived the Hindu religion and successfully threw back the tide of Buddhism and Jainism. He was the founder and proponent of the Advaitic philosophy and received the veneration and respect of all Hindus. He founded Maths all over India during his short life in the 8th century AD.

Shastri, Lal Bahadur (1904-1966) : The Prime Minister of India had succeeded Jawaharlal Nehru in 1964. His courageous decision to meet Pakistani invasion in Kashmir by Indian armed forces put an end to Pakistani aggression and taught them a lesson. He concluded the Tashkent agreement and after signing the declaration he died in Tashkent itself on January 10, 1966.

Sher Shah Suri : A muslim ruler of Afghan origin who drove out Mughal emperor Humayun and established himself as master of India. He built the Grand Trunk Road.

Shivaji (1627-1680) : The great Maratha leader who fought the Mughal emperor Aurangzeb tooth and nail. Shivaji drew his inspiration from his mother Jijabai and Guru Ramdas. He vanquished the general sent by Aurangzeb and succeeded in establishing a Hindu State in Deccan.

Sholokhov, Mikhail : The Nobel Prize winning author of *Quiet Flows the Don* and one of the most revered men of Soviet literature died on February 21, 1984 at the age of 78.

Smith, Adam : He was an economist and wrote the famous book *An Enquiry into the Causes of Poverty and Wealth of Nations*.

Socrates (470-399 BC) : The great Greek

philosopher, who discarded metaphysical speculation and went in favour of practical virtues in men. He had great influence on Plato and others. He was accused of poisoning the minds of young men and was condemned to death by drinking poison.

Solomon (947-907 BC) : Son of David and Bathsheba, he was king of Israel. Solomon is famous for wisdom and jurisprudence.

Stalin, Joseph (1879-1953) : He was a leader of the 1917 Russian Revolution. He became head of the government in 1924 after the death of Lenin. He helped to make Russia a great power.

Stephenson, George (1781-1848) : He made the first steam locomotive for the Stockton-Darlington railway in 1825. He made other locomotives including the *Rocket* for the Manchester-Liverpool line in 1829.

Sun Yat-sen : The founder and first President of Chinese Republic played a prominent part in the 1911 Revolution of China.

Surdas : A blind poet who worshipped Krishna and spread Krishna Bhakti cult. *Sur Sagar* and *Sahitya Lahari* are the collection of his poems.

Syed Ahmed Khan, Sir : He was a great Muslim educationalist and reformer of the 19th century. He founded Aligarh Muslim University. He was an exponent of Hindu-Muslim accord.

Tagore, Rabindranath : The famous Indian poet, patriot, novelist and philosopher, who founded Shantiniketan in Bengal. He was awarded Nobel Prize for his work *Gitanjali* in 1913. He is the first Asian to receive this honour.

Tansen (1506-1589) : Celebrated musician and one of the *Nav Ratnas* in the court of Akbar. He was a great exponent of Indian classical music.

Tata, Jamshedji (1850-1940) : This Indian industrialist founded the Tata Iron and Steel Co. in Bihar and thus started the industrial progress of India.

Teg Bahadur, Guru : He was the ninth guru of the Sikhs. He was seized by Aurangzeb and put to death for refusing to become a Muslim. His real name was Tyagmal.

Tennyson, Lord Alfred (1809-1892) : He was an English poet and author of *In Memoriam*.

Tenzing Norgay : Nicknamed the "Tiger of Snows", the ace mountaineer, who with Sir Edmund Hillary was the first to climb Mount Everest (8,848-metre-high), the world's highest mountain, in 1953. He was awarded Padma Bhushan in 1959.

Thyagaraja : He was saint of South India and a great composer of South Indian music and devotional songs.

Tilak, Bal Gangadhar (Lokmanya) : A renowned Indian patriot and statesman. He thundered that freedom is our birthright. He was the founder and editor of the journal *Kesari*.

Timur : A notorious Muslim warrior from Central Asia. He is remembered for his

invasion and sack of Delhi where he ordered indiscriminate massacre and plunder. His invasion had caused the end of Tughlaq dynasty.

Tipu Sultan : Ruler of Mysore, who succeeded his father Hyder Ali. He allied himself with the French and declared war on the English. When the Marathas and the Nizam combined together, he was defeated and killed in the battle of Srirangapatnam.

Titu, Josip Broz : The communist ruler of Yugoslavia, he was one of the twentieth century's boldest revolutionaries and one of its most enduring leaders. He, along with Nehru and Nasser, was the founder of the non-aligned movement.

Todar Mal : He was Akbar's Revenue Minister and one of the nine gems (*Nav Ratnas*) of Akbar's court. He was famous for his land revenue reforms.

Tolstoy, Leo (1828-1910) : The great novelist and dramatist of Russia. His famous novels are *War and Peace*, *Anna Karenina*, *Resurrection*. Mahatma Gandhi had great admiration for him and drew inspiration from his writings.

Tope, Tanya (1814-1859) : A Maratha patriot, who joined with Nana Sahib and Rani Jhansi in the first war of India's independence in 1857. He was captured by the British and hanged in 1859.

Tucci, Prof. Giuseppe : The world famous Oriental scholar and recipient of the Jawaharlal Nehru Award for International Understanding in 1976 died in his home near Rome on April 5, 1984 at the age of 90.

Tughlaq, Mohammed Bin (1325-1351) : A learned Sultan of Delhi, who had good ideas but poor executive ability. He tried to shift his capital from Delhi to Devagiri in Deccan. Later when he found that his subjects did not approve of Devagiri, he had to reshift his capital back to Delhi.

Tulsidas : He was a great Hindu religious preacher and wrote famous *Ramacharitamans* in which he has described the life story of Lord Rama.

Uday Shankar : He was the famous artist and exponent of Indian dance. He was the elder brother of the famed sitarist, Ravi Shankar.

Vatsyayan "Agyeya", S.H. : The eminent Hindi litterateur and Jnanpith award winner, he won the Bharatiya Jnanpith award for his book of poems *Kitni Navon Mein Kitni Baar*.

Verma, Mahadevi : A noted Hindi poetess and winner of the Jnanpith Award in 1982, she was one of the last pillars of *Chhayavad* (romantic) poetry.

Valmiki : A celebrated Sanskrit poet of ancient India. He wrote the *Ramayana*.

Varahmihir : A distinguished astronomer, mathematician and philosopher of early India. He was one of the nine gems who adorned the court of king Vikramaditya (Chandragupta II).

Valdy, Gen. A. S. : The former Chief of the Army Staff, at the time of 'Operation Bluestar' in June 1984 was assassinated in Pune on August 10, 1986.

Vidyasagar, Ishwar Chandra (1820-

1898). A social reformer and educationist of Bengal, who is remembered for his pioneering work in the field of primary education and widow remarriage.

Vikramaditya : He was the greatest emperor of the Gupta dynasty. His reign constitutes the most glorious chapter of Indian history. In his times, Hindustan was rejuvenated. Art and literature also flourished unobstructed.

Vinci, Leonardo da (1452-1519) : The greatest all-round genius that Italy has produced. He was a great painter, architect, sculptor, scientist, engineer and musician rolled into one. *Last Supper* and *Mona Lisa* are two of his most famous paintings.

Vivekavaraya, M. (1861-1962) : A great engineer of Mysore who distinguished himself by building the dam across Cauvery in Mysore. He was also a recipient of the Bharat Ratna award.

Vivekanand, Swami (1863-1902) : A disciple of Ramakrishna Paramahansa. He championed the greatness of Vedantic philosophy. His talk at the Chicago Conference of World Religions in 1893 made the Westerners realise the greatness of the Hindustan for the first time.

Ved Vyas : A great Sanskrit scholar, who wrote the *Mahabharata*, *Bhagwat Gita*, the great religious and moral code of the Hindus, forms its part.

Walpole, Robert : He was opposed to war and his policy of peace gave England a much needed rest from war and led the country to economic prosperity during his 21 years of office as Prime Minister of England.

Wankhede, S. K. : The famous sports administrator and politician died of massive heart attack in Bombay on January 30, 1988 at the age of 75. He has a living memorial in his name in Bombay's well-renowned Wankhede Stadium.

Washington, George (1732-1799) : An American general who led the revolt against the British and declared American Independence. He became the first President of the United States.

Watt, James (1736-1819) : A Scottish instrument maker who turned to making high pressure steam engines.

Wilson, Woodrow (1856-1924) : He was American President during World War I. He became famous for his 14 points and played a notable part in the setting up of the League of Nations.

Zafar, Bahadur Shah (1807-1862) : He was the last ruler of the Mughal dynasty. He fought against the British in the first war of Indian independence in 1857. After his defeat, the British exiled him to Rangoon.

Zakir Hussain : He was President of India and died in office on May 3, 1969. He was also India's second Vice-President from 1962 to 1967.

Zoroaster : The celebrated Persian prophet and religious teacher, who lived in the 7th century B.C. He found Zoroastrianism. The Parsees of India are his followers.

Facing The Interview Board

(Right Approach)

The Candidate

Miss Malathi Agnihotri is a very fair and beautiful young lady with a cheerful disposition and pleasant countenance. Though she happens to be the only lady candidate for interview this morning, she seems to be fully at home, relaxed and composed in the company of three or four male candidates gathered at the UPSC library which serves as the candidates' waiting room. With her large and lively dark eyes, well-formed, shapely curves, sharp features and elegant but simple dress she is a real feast to the eyes and the cynosuro of all present. Blessed with long, abundant, flowing black hair, well proportioned and shapely build and natural grace, she has a natural charm of her own which could be the envy of our leading and popular cine stars. The pleasant smile playing on her lips, the lively dimples forming on her rosy cheeks and the sparkle in her almond eyes enhance her beauty and radiance. She has selected a multi-colour printed nylon chiffon material saree with matching colour blouse. Her hair style has been chosen with care and the make-up is light but effective to create the right impact on others and register her as an attractive and irresistible personality. She displays all-round awareness, fairly deep and extensive knowledge and good understanding of people. She listens to others with concentrated and flattering attention and speaks with confidence and conviction during her informal discussions with the other candidates gathered around her.

Inter-face with other Candidates

Anand: Miss Malathi, I fully endorse your views that while facing the Interview Board, the candidate should be his natural self, stay calm, confident and cool. But the problem would arise when the Chairman or other Members repeatedly keep asking questions which you cannot answer. Sometimes they even deliberately provoke you and ask you some awkward or funny or even sarcastic questions.

Malathi: (Smiling) Let us say their intention is to provoke you and upset your equilibrium. Are you supposed to oblige them? Let us say you do get excited, emotional, angry or upset. Pray, tell me how it is going to help you? Will it promote the attainment of your objective, which is doing well at the interview?

Anand: Now, you told me yourself that

one should be his or her natural self. To get upset under such circumstances is natural. You see, one has to be a natural human being and not a saint.

Malathi: I am sorry, I think I have not made myself understood. When I said one should be his natural self, I meant that he should not put on artificial or affected airs. For example, speaking in a phoney, affected accent or drawl or using of slangs and so on. On the other hand, self-control is very important and it is better to be patient and tactful. Absolutely no point in getting rattled, upset or worked up.

Bali: Sister, you said something about objective and its promotion. I do not quite catch it. Would you mind clarifying it?

Chand: (Showing some irritation) I say, when you decide to appear for the IAS interview, you can have only one objective. That is to get the maximum marks in the interview and make the grade. What else could be there?

Bali: Now, Mr. Chand, may I remind you that you are getting emotional and excited. Please watch out as Miss Malathi is positive that it won't help but definitely harm you at the interview. (He smiles and others also join him).

Malathi: Now to allay the fears. So far as I could gather, the Chairman and Members of the Board are most considerate and helpful towards the candidates. Their aim is not to confuse the candidate or play upon his nerves. On the other hand, they take pains to put him at ease, make him relax and help him to establish good rapport.

Bali: My conversation with some of the candidates who recently appeared in this interview confirms what you said just now. In most cases, atleast one question each was asked on the optional subject, native State and current national or international events.

Chand: My friend, Bali pointed out that I was getting excited and upset. Now, I will take care of that. Likewise, can you give us some tips on the dos and don'ts for the interview. You see, Miss Malathi, it will help us a lot.

Malathi: Thank you very much for the compliment, Mr. Chand, I would love to be of help. However, as you could see, they are summoning me for the interview now. All the same here is the latest copy of the *Competition Success Review*, where you will find the IAS toppers talking to you and sharing their success, secrets and experiences with you. You will find them most useful. Now let me take leave of you all. Best of luck to all of you. (She bids them good-bye and proceeds towards the

interview room)

Comments: We observe that our candidate, Miss Malathi has come with adequate advance preparations for the interview which give her confidence and assurance. She has paid the required attention to her dress, general appearance and bearing. The first impact she creates on others is most favourable. She remains cheerful and cordial and speaks to others with sincere interest and consideration. There is enthusiasm, urge and optimism in her attitude. She is really keen and serious about the interview and her aim or objective is well-defined. She has made it a point to study and learn as much as possible about the interview. Her knowledge is sound, up-to-date and authentic. Socially, we find her warm, adaptable and well-adjusted. She is flexible, co-operative and helps others spontaneously. Her self-confidence and cheerful disposition are also her major assets. She proves enterprising, seeks out opportunities, utilises them to advantage and accepts new and greater responsibilities readily and willingly.

The Interview

Malathi: (Facing the Chairman and Members of the Interview Board, greeting them with a radiant smile and folded hands with a well-executed namaste) Good morning to you all, Sirs.

Chairman: Good morning to you Malathi. Please sit down.

Malathi: Thank you, Sir. (She occupies the chair smartly and gracefully).

Chairman: You have indicated in the Board questionnaire that you are fond of travelling. I am sure you must have travelled quite a bit. Can you tell us the important places you have visited?

Malathi: (Smiling) To begin with, I have been to all the four metropolitan centres of Delhi, Calcutta, Bombay and Madras. I have also visited quite a few State capitals like Ahmedabad, Lucknow, Patna, Hyderabad, Trivandrum, etc. I was also fortunate to be in some of the hill stations like Srinagar, Simla, Shillong, Ooty, etc.

Chairman: How did you manage to visit all these places?

Malathi: I happened to be in the university basketball team as well as in the NCC. On both counts, I was required to travel quite a bit.

Chairman: Can you tell me the place which impressed you most and the reasons for the same?

Malathi: Well, Sir, it is difficult to choose as each place has its own charm. All the

same I would say that I was most impressed with Kanyakumari where Bay of Bengal, Indian Ocean and the Arabian Sea join together. The sun-rise is a treat to remember for life. Besides, this is the place which Swami Vivekananda chose for his meditation before he set out on his American tour to deliver the many great spiritual discourses. I was told that Swami swam some distance into the sea, sat on a rock and meditated there, looking into the sea for several days. They call it the Vivekananda Rock and a beautiful memorial has been erected there now. I have read Swami's exhortations to the youth of India and Kanyakumari is a place of beauty as well as inspiration, Sir.

Comments: This candidate displays a positive as well as optimistic outlook. She makes excellent use of the opportunity given to her to indicate her strong points and achievements in a natural and tactful manner. Thus we learn that she has been proficient in sports besides taking active part in NCC. We also learn that she had done selective reading of the writings of the great sons of India. When asked to choose and make up her mind in a difficult situation, she reveals her swift decision-making ability. The fact that she is good in sports and enjoys NCC background confirms her social adaptability and team work. She is an extrovert who mixes readily with others and proves adaptable.

1st Member: I see your home State is Uttar Pradesh. Do you agree with the view that Uttar Pradesh is too large and unwieldy a state with its large area and dense population and it should be divided at least into three states for effective administration and economic development?

Malathi: (Smiling) Yes Sir, I agree that Uttar Pradesh is a very large state both in area and in population. I also agree that effective administration and economic development are very important. However, I wonder whether dividing a State into three or more sub-States, would help in achieving this aim, especially of economic development. For economic growth, a State, as far as possible, should be self-contained in terms of natural and other resources. When you divide a big State into small units, each unit may not have adequate resources so essential for economic development. Effective administration in my view, will automatically come about if poverty is eradicated and education is provided to all the people in the State. Removal of poverty, providing full employment and giving education to the entire population leading to complete eradication of illiteracy will all depend on financial resources which can be got only through economic growth and industrial development. On the other hand, having three States will also prove very expensive since we have to cater for three governors, three legislatures, three High Courts, three sets of ministries with separate chief ministers and so on. In my thinking a poor country like ours can ill-afford such

luxuries. I should therefore, approach this aspect with certain amount of reservation and dividing a State into smaller units will be the final alternative after due consideration has been given to all the implications I mentioned.

1st Member: Can you explain the reasons for the recurring communal clashes and caste conflicts in your home State?

Malathi: (Smiles again) Well Sir, I would not say that recurring communal clashes and caste conflicts are peculiar to Uttar Pradesh. We have already seen that Uttar Pradesh is densely populated and at the same time remains economically backward. In Uttar Pradesh we also have a sizeable Muslim population. Roughly they constitute 1/3 of the population. Another 1/3 of the population is represented by the Harijans. Since there is wide spread illiteracy, people easily fall a prey to false propaganda and also are led astray by foreign money and false promises. A large amount of Petro-dollars is poured into Uttar Pradesh to foment communal trouble by vested foreign interests. Secondly, the politicians also keep the communal and caste differences alive so that they can get votes during the elections. These factors result in frequent communal uprisings and caste fights in Uttar Pradesh as well as in other States like Bihar, Madhya Pradesh, Gujarat and Maharashtra. When we remove poverty and illiteracy, we would be putting an end to these social and political evils.

Comments: The Candidate displays originality and the courage to express her candid views frankly without fear or favour. She is not self-opinionated or rigid but firmly states her considered views, supporting them with facts, logic and rationale. She proves resourceful and imaginative and is able to think of workable solutions to complex problems.

2nd Member: Recently a suggestion was made that marriages within the same caste should be banned by law for achieving the goal of casteless society. Are you in favour of it?

Malathi: Marriage is entirely a private affair where one adult member of a sex seeks union with a member of opposite sex for setting up a home, family and married life. It is totally a private affair where one should be able to seek and find his or her life's partner on the basis of mutual love and agreement. I would, therefore, say marriage is above caste, race, religion, nationality, etc. For the sake of short term political expediency we cannot saddle individuals for life with partners whom they neither like nor love. I feel it is not correct to infringe the fundamental right of a citizen to choose his or her life's partner in this authoritarian manner. Education, persuasion and example should be used to achieve the goal and not compulsion. Above all if politicians do not exploit caste, communities, religion, language etc. for self aggrandisement and for winning elections, they might have disappeared by now.

3rd Member: Do you feel that the status of women in India has not improved much despite the fundamental rights and right to equality guaranteed to them in our Constitution?

Malathi: I would say that the lot of Indian women is improving but very, very slowly. It is good that we have the necessary legal safeguards. But women lack education and economic support. Secondly, social habits die hard. Where women are educated and economically self-reliant, they do enjoy fair measure of freedom and independence. But the women in our villages still continue to suffer under the same disabilities as they have been suffering for centuries. With the spread of education, better communication and exposure, things will improve. However, it will take a long time for women to have equal rights in reality with men. (She smiles) Well, all said and done, for centuries it has been a man's world. And things cannot change overnight. We have the same problems in America, England, France, Russia or Italy despite all their westernisation, industrialisation, technological and scientific marvels.

Comments: The candidate shows excellent awareness of the social problems in India and her approach to solve them is practical and constructive. She believes in planned and organised methods to deal with complex issues and prefers long-term reliable measures instead of short-term hasty steps. She has also the wisdom to appreciate the realities of the situation and limit her activities within defined boundaries to avoid frustration.

4th Member: As a member of the fairer sex, what is your reaction to the steep hike in prices and mounting inflation? How far consumer resistance can be generated and harnessed to control price hike?

Malathi: Price hike is caused by various factors. It can be deliberately engineered to a predetermined extent to increase production by resorting to deficit financing by the Government or its planners and policy makers. In that case the price hike will not be steep and sudden but gradual and planned. Soon production will catch up and the additional money pumped into circulation will be absorbed by more employment opportunities and economic growth. On the other hand, price hike can come about due to wastage, pursuit of wrong policies, drop in production, breakdown of law and order, transport system, etc. Here the root causes must be identified and eliminated. Further, price hikes could also be due to international factors like increase in oil price, wars, vagaries of weather like monsoon failure, drought and so forth. The answer to such contingencies is to have sufficient reserves, become self-reliant and observe self-discipline in consumption.

4th Member: What about consumer resistance? Under what circumstances will it work?

Malathi: Consumer resistance can be

COMPETITION SURVEY.

effective to counter cartels, monopolies, hoarding as well as marketing of poor quality products. The advantage of consumer resistance is that consumers can plan joint action to overcome specific problems as and when they arise. But it cannot accomplish much when price hike is caused by external, international factors. Again, if inflation is due to deficit financing, consumer resistance can only help in reduced consumption and equitable distribution. For instance, if the Government increases the price of coal, electricity, train fares, postal and telephone facilities, consumer resistance can respond only through the ballot box.

Comments: The candidate displays good grasp over her optional subject. She is able to answer the searching questions of the Board extensively and in depth in a sensible and meaningful way. The answers and comments indicate that the candidate has grasped the essentials and can give practical application to the theories learnt. A well-read individual who is able to digest what she reads.

5th Member: Do you think we should sign a 'no-war' pact with Pakistan? Will it help to improve the relations between the two countries?

Malathi: I see, no harm in signing a 'no-war' pact with Pakistan or even with China. The reason for this is that we have embraced Panchsheel as the sheet anchor of our foreign policy and Panchsheel

prohibits the use of force to settle international disputes. We have border disputes both with Pakistan and China. But we are not going to resolve them by use of force. Hence, in my view, there is no harm in restating our accepted policy in a concrete manner. However, signing of 'no-war' pact does not mean and should not result in any let up in our defence preparedness, in any manner. As the great Napoleon said we must trust in God but also make sure that the powder remains dry. In other words, we should not allow the no-war pact to lull us to a false sense of security and abandon our defence efforts in any way. We can keep the enemy out only by remaining strong. So long our defence preparedness remains what it should be, no-war pacts will do no harm. May be they could help to some extent. We can have better contact with the people across the border and many of the false propaganda myth might disappear.

6th Member: As a result of President Reagan's new policy towards China, sophisticated American defence and nuclear technology is being transferred to the Asian Communist giant. Since this would have adverse impact on our security, what should India do to meet the new threat?

Malathi: China has already acquired nuclear capability and even now boasts of a huge army capable of coping with the Russian Red Army. We have seen that all of American technology and weaponry had no effect in Vietnam or Lebanon. In reality

the Americans want to capture the Chinese market for dumping all their outdated equipment. It is more so in regard to nuclear power generation. American aid would definitely help China to industrialise better and faster. But more than India, Japan, Taiwan, South Korea and the ASEAN countries have to worry more about China's industrial growth. Another important factor to ponder is that despite all the might of China, Vietnam is able to match it on its own. We can thus learn a lesson from Vietnam. The Super Powers will also not like to see the emergence of a third Super Power in the shape of Communist China. If China is able to take over or annex or effectively control South East and South Asia, it will definitely acquire the status of a Super Power. Therefore, instead of worrying about U.S. aid to China too much, we must concentrate on strengthening our unity and building up our strength.

Comments: The candidate is well versed with international developments. She is fully posted with all the latest happenings. She approaches the issues without bias or haste in a cool and collected manner. She has studied the impact of U.S. aid to China in depth and is able to present her views with authenticity. She is able to think, visualise and arrive at valid conclusions in a matured and dispassionate manner.

Final Comments: A brilliant and gifted candidate outstanding in all spheres. Selected with distinction.

RADEUS:PF/L/3 88



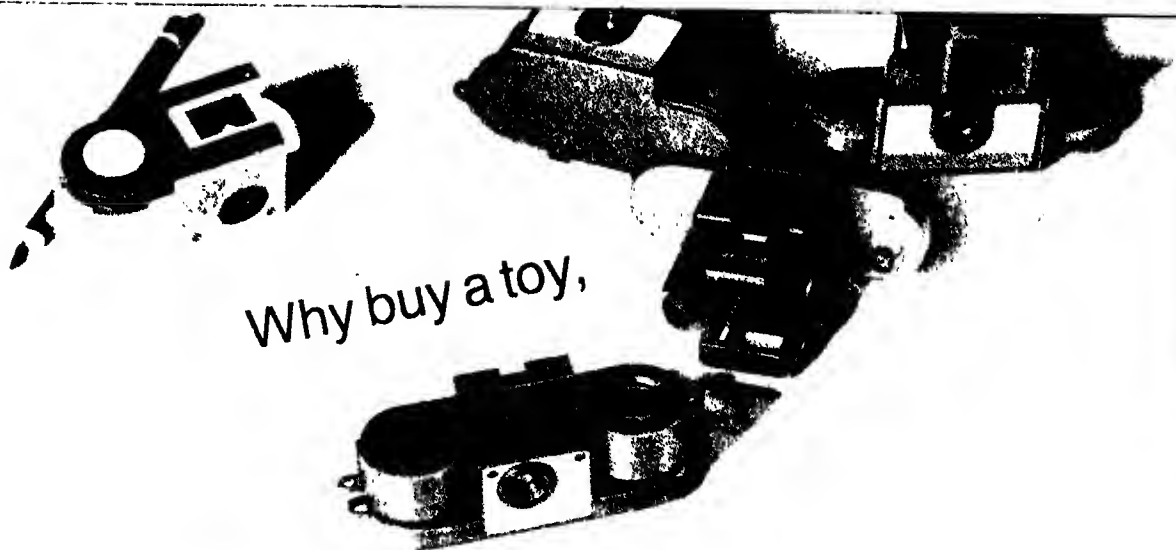
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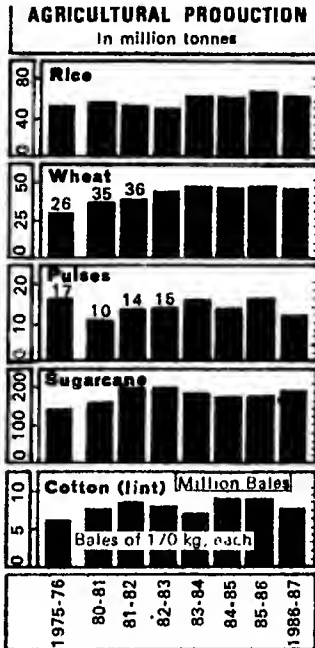
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ULKA-A-M-88

DATA ANALYSIS AND ANALYTICAL REASONING

Directions : The bar charts given below give the agricultural production of different commodities in the country for the years 1975-76 to 1986-87. Answer questions 1 to 5 based on the information supplied in the bar charts :



Q. 1. The agricultural production increased every year for which of the following commodities?

- (a) Sugarcane (b) Wheat (c) Rice (d) None of the above

Q. 2. The agricultural production for which crop(s) did not show a decrease over the previous year in 1986-87?

- (a) Wheat (b) Sugarcane (c) Rice (d) The agricultural production showed a decrease in 1986-87 for all the commodities over the previous year

Q. 3. For which of the following crops, the agricultural production was maximum in 1985-86?

- (a) Wheat (b) Cotton (c) Rice (d) Sugarcane

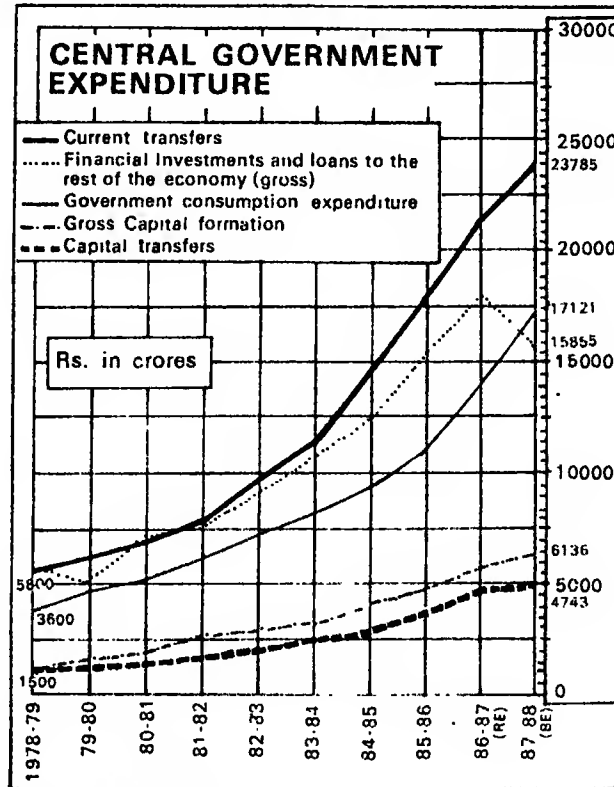
Q. 4. The production of pulses in 1980-81 is approximately per cent of the production of wheat in that year

- (a) 29% (b) 35% (c) 350% (d) 3.5%

Q. 5. Which of the following correctly gives the descending order of production of various commodities in 1986-87?

- (a) Sugarcane, wheat, rice, pulses, cotton (b) Sugarcane, rice, wheat, pulses, cotton (c) Sugarcane, rice, wheat, cotton, pulses (d) Cotton, sugarcane, pulses, rice, wheat

Directions : Answer questions 6-10 on the basis of the following graph which gives the Central Government Expenditure on various heads :



Q. 6. Which of the following statements is true?

- (a) The expenditure on current transfers was maximum during all those years (b) The expenditure on financial investments and loans decreased over the previous years' figure once (c) The expenditure on current transfers is nearly equal to the sum of expenditures on Government consumption and Gross capital formation in 1987-88 (d) The expenditure on financial investments and loans in 1987-88 is 3000% higher than the expenditure on capital transfers

Q. 7. In 1981-82, the expenditure on Gross capital formation is nearly 33% of

- (a) Current transfers (b) Capital transfers (c) Financial investments and loans (d) Government consumption expenditure

Q. 8. The total expenditure on financial investments and loans and Government consumption expenditure in 1987-88 is more than the total expenditure on gross capital formation and capital transfers by nearly

- (a) 22227 crore (b) 22097 crore (c) 21987 crore (d) None of the above

Q. 9. The expenditure on which head has undergone maximum per cent increase from

1978-79 to 1987-88?

- (a) Current transfers (b) Financial investments (c) Government consumption (d) Capital transfers

Q. 10. The expenditure on capital transfers is nearly what per cent of the total Central Government expenditure in 1987-88?

- (a) 11% (b) 9% (c) 8% (d) 7%

Directions : The following questions are based on the table given on next page which gives selected data on Salt industry for the period 1975-76 to 1983-84. Answer questions 11-15 on the basis of information given :

Q. 11. Which of the following did not show a decrease in any year during this period over the previous year?

- (a) Depreciation (b) All employees (c) Factories (d) None of these

Q. 12. The total emoluments per employee in 1983-84 were more than those in 1975-76 by nearly

- (a) Rs. 970 (b) Rs. 1,245 (c) Rs. 1,508 (d) Rs. 1,977

Q. 13. The maximum per cent increase in the net income occurred in the year

SELECTED DATA ON SALT INDUSTRY

(Rs. In Lakhs)

	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79	1979-80	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84
Factories (Number)	282	325	345	358	373	371	348	317	408
Fixed capital	457	427	860	1008	1090	1313	1358	1452	1438
All workers (Number)	23114	23086	25429	30850	33615	34807	27718	30558	25647
All employees (Number)	26730	27025	30678	34628	38206	38915	31083	34218	29288
Wages to workers	302	296	396	523	603	622	594	728	797
Total emoluments	425	409	527	651	760	807	786	934	1044
Employee mandays	59.5	50	62	69	73.18	73.40	62.28	70.42	65.85
Total input	457	544	723	790	987	1218	1492	1417	1278
Gross output	1135	1054	1554	2122	2689	2887	3257	2775	2979
Depreciation	44	74	74	99	127	115	322	129	208
Value added	634	437	756	1243	1575	1518	1443	1228	1483
Net Income	585	391	699	1131	1453	1344	1290	993	1248

(a) 1978-79 (b) 1977-78 (c) 1983-84 (d) None of these

Q. 14. Which of the following showed the maximum per cent increase in 1983-84 over the previous year's figures?

(a) Factories (b) Wages to workers (c) Total emoluments (d) Depreciation

Q. 15. The net income per factory was maximum in

(a) 1979-80 (b) 1980-81 (c) 1983-84 (d) 1981-82

Directions : Questions 16-20 are based on the following paragraph. Read it carefully and answer the questions that follow :

The outlay for the 1987-88 Annual Plan has been fixed at Rs. 44,699 crore, an increase of 12.3% over the previous year's outlay. The outlay comprises Rs. 25,042 crore for the centre, Rs. 699 crore for the Union Territories and Rs. 18,958 crore for the States. It is expected that domestic resources would finance 79% of the plan outlay, the inflow from abroad would take care of 8.3% and 12.7% of the outlay would be met through deficit financing. The revised estimates of the Plan for 1986-87 at Rs. 40,261 crore consisted of Rs. 23,625 crore for the centre and Rs. 16,636 crore for the States and Union Territories. As compared to the original outlay, the revised estimates are higher by Rs. 1,325 crore for the centre and lower by Rs. 116 crore for States and Union Territories.

Q. 16. The original plan outlay for 1986-87 was nearly

(a) Rs. 40,260 crore (b) Rs. 39,800 crore (c) Rs. 43,374 crore (d) Rs. 41,400 crore

Q. 17. The plan outlay for the centre for 1987-88 is per cent higher than the corresponding original plan outlay for 1986-87.

(a) 12.3% (b) 11.6% (c) 11.0% (d) 10.7%

Q. 18. The plan outlay for the States only in 1987-88 increased by nearly

(a) Rs. 2,322 crore (b) Rs. 2,438 crore (c) Rs. 2,206 crore (d) cannot be determined using the given information

Q. 19. If the total plan outlay for 1987-88 is revised at the same rate as was done in 1986-87, the total revised outlay for 1987-88 would have been

(a) Rs. 46,160 crore (b) Rs. 46,300 crore (c) Rs. 46,080 crore (d) None of the above

Q. 20. The amount of plan outlay which

will be met by deficit financing is more than the amount which will be met by inflow from abroad by nearly

(a) Rs. 3,934 crore (b) Rs. 2,466 crore (c) Rs. 2,122 crore (d) Rs. 1,966 crore

ANSWERS

1. (d) 2. (b) 3. (d)

4. (a) : Suppose $10 = x\%$ of 35

$$\therefore x = 29 \text{ approx.}$$

5. (b) 6. (c) 7. (c)

8. (b) : Total expenditure on financial investments & loans as well as on Government consumption expenditure in 1987-88 = 15855 + 17121 = Rs. 32976 crore

Total expenditure on Gross capital formation as well as on capital transfers = 6136 + 4743 = Rs. 10879 crore

(c) : Per cent increase from 1978-79 to 1987-88 in current transfers

$$= \frac{17985}{5800} \times 100 = 310$$

Financial investment and loans

$$= \frac{10055}{5800} \times 100 = 173$$

Government consumption expenditure

$$= \frac{13521}{3600} \times 100 = 376$$

Gross capital formation

$$= \frac{4636}{1500} \times 100 = 309$$

$$\text{Capital transfers} = \frac{3243}{1500} \times 100 = 216$$

10. (d) : Total central government expenditure in 1987-88 = 23785 + 15855 + 17121 + 6136 + 4743 = Rs. 67640 crore

The expenditure on capital transfers

$$= \text{Rs. } 4743 \text{ crore}$$

Suppose $4743 = x\%$ of 67640

$$\therefore x = \frac{4743 \times 100}{67640} = 7 \text{ approx.}$$

11. (d)

12. (d) : Total emoluments per employee in 1983-84 = $\frac{104400000}{29268} = 3567.03$

Total emoluments per employee in

$$1975-76 = \frac{42500000}{26730} = 1589.97$$

13. (b) : Per cent Increase in the net income in 1977-78 over 1976-77

$$= \frac{308}{391} \times 100 = 78.77$$

1978-79 over 1977-78

$$= \frac{492}{699} \times 100 = 70.38$$

1979-80 over 1978-79

$$= \frac{262}{1191} \times 100 = 22$$

1983-84 over 1982-83

$$= \frac{255}{993} \times 100 = 25.67$$

14. (d) : Per cent Increase in 1983-84 over 1982-83 in Factories

$$= \frac{69}{317} \times 100 = 28.07$$

$$\text{Wages to workers} = \frac{69}{728} \times 100 = 9.47$$

$$\text{Total emoluments} = \frac{110}{934} \times 100 = 11.78$$

$$\text{Depreciation} = \frac{79}{129} \times 100 = 61.24$$

$$\text{Net income} = \frac{255}{993} \times 100 = 25.68$$

$$\text{Gross output} = \frac{204}{2775} \times 100 = 7.35$$

$$\text{Value added} = \frac{265}{1228} \times 100 = 21.58$$

15. (a) : The net income per factory in

$$1975-76 = \frac{585}{282} = \text{Rs. } 2.07 \text{ crore}$$

$$1976-77 = \frac{391}{325} = \text{Rs. } 1.2 \text{ crore}$$

$$1977-78 = \frac{699}{345} = \text{Rs. } 2.02 \text{ crore}$$

$$1978-79 = \frac{1191}{356} = \text{Rs. } 3.35 \text{ crore}$$

$$1979-80 = \frac{1453}{373} = \text{Rs. } 3.90 \text{ crore}$$

$$1980-81 = \frac{1344}{371} = \text{Rs. } 3.62 \text{ crore}$$

$$1981-82 = \frac{1290}{348} = \text{Rs. } 3.71 \text{ crore}$$

$$1982-83 = \frac{993}{317} = \text{Rs. } 3.13 \text{ crore}$$

$$1983-84 = \frac{1248}{406} = \text{Rs. } 3.07 \text{ crore}$$

16. (b) : The original plan outlay for 1986-87 = Rs. X crore (say)

$$\therefore X + 12.3\% \text{ of } X = \text{Rs. } 44699 \text{ crore}$$

$$\text{i.e. } X = \frac{44699000}{1123} = 39800$$

$$17. (a) : \frac{2742}{22300} \times 100 = 12.3\%$$

18. (d)

19. (c) : Original plan outlay for 1986-87 = 40261 - (1325 - 116) = Rs. 39052

\therefore Increase on Rs. 39050 crore

$$= \text{Rs. } 1209 \text{ crore}$$

Increase on Rs. 44699

$$= \frac{1209}{39052} \times 44699 = 1392$$

\therefore revised outlay for 1987-88 should be

$$\text{Rs. } 46080 \text{ crore}$$

20. (d) : The amount of plan outlay met by deficit financing

$$= 12.7\% \text{ of } 44699 = 5676$$

The amount of plan outlay met by the

$$\text{inflow from abroad} = 8.3\% \text{ of } 44699 = 3710$$

\therefore The amount of plan outlay met by

deficit financing is more than the

amount met by inflow from abroad by

Rs. 1966 crore approximately

Some Simple But Effective Electoral Reforms Will Enable Us To Retain The Present Parliamentary System And Ensure The Preservation Of Democracy In India

Nature and Scope

The GD test is founded on the rationale that a group of human beings, asked collectively as a team to accomplish a task will not be able to deliver the goods without a leader or some leaders directing and co-ordinating the group activity. When a leader is not officially appointed, those within the group possessing natural leadership abilities will compete and automatically emerge as leaders according to their levels and capabilities. The limited time factor and the fact that they are all competing against each other for selection, will act as pressures to make each candidate react spontaneously to the changing situations and developments in the group. Thus, the examiners will be able to receive each candidate in his true colours to ensure correct assessment.

Presentation and Progress

We present here a tape-recorded version of the GD Test conducted at our Competition Success Institute. The comments of expert examiners have been provided at appropriate intervals in the proceedings so that the readers as well as the aspirants can appreciate the salient points of the exercise which contribute to success.

When the examiner, after briefing the group and announcing the subject to be discussed, retires from the scene, the candidates who are left on their own to deliberate and complete the discussion feel free and the tension lifted. They tend to over-relax and start talking among themselves, either in asides or in cross-talks. Some talk in whispers and others audibly while a few remain as mere on-lookers. Soon the tempo increases, the momentum picks-up and the volume of the noise grows. Within a short time the noise and confusion reach such a stage when no one is able to hear or follow what the other or others are saying. At this stage candidate No. 5 reveals initiative and enterprise, raises his voice above the din and addresses the group as a whole.

No. 5: (*Displaying friendly smile, warmth and good self-confidence*) Friends I request the kind attention of you all for one minute please. I have something important to tell you. Would you mind stop talking for a second and pay attention to what I have to

submit? (The confident, assured and friendly manner in which No. 5 spoke motivates others to stop their asides and cross-talks. He has also kindled their interest by stating that he had something important to announce.)

Comments: It can be observed that No. 5 is displaying high sense of responsibility, keenness and good initiative. He is also bold, adventurous, and willing to take risks. He is not satisfied simply talking to his neighbours or to a few in the group. He has realised that the group is not proceeding on its task and decides to set things right in order to motivate his group-mates and secure their instant and willing attention. He uses charm, tact, friendliness and warmth. There is a friendly smile playing on his lips. He announces that he has something of importance to say to his audience. The curiosity and interest of the group is thus aroused and his listeners get motivated. Thus we can see that No. 5 is displaying natural leadership qualities such as initiative, sense of responsibility, courage, readiness to take risks, self-confidence, tact, motivating ability and so on.

GROUP DISCUSSION

No. 2: Yes, No. 5. You said that you had something important to tell us. Please go ahead. Naturally, we are all rather keen to know what it is about.

No. 7: Yes, yes, what is it? Please hurry up (*Turning to others*) And, no interruptions please.

Comments: Nos. 2 and 7, although did not take the plunge themselves in the first instance, nevertheless rally around No. 5 and give him good support. This indicates their interest and sense of involvement in group's activities. It can be concluded that they also possess certain leadership qualities and are making their presence felt in the group, in a positive manner.

No. 5: Thank you friends for acceding to my request and favouring me with your kind attention. As you all know, we have been given a task in this test. The task is to discuss or in other words express our views on the subject assigned to us. Our success in this task or test will depend on whether we could complete our discussion covering various aspects of the topic within the time allowed, which is 30 minutes. May be five minutes have already been spent in our preliminary parleys with our neighbours and

friends. Hence, if we are to complete our task, we must not waste any more time but proceed with the discussion right away.

No. 1: I am sorry No. 5. I don't quite follow you. If you don't mind I want to be quite frank about it. Before you interrupted demanding our instant attention I was actually engaged on the very task you spoke about. I was discussing with my neighbour No. 8 sitting on my left the very topic given by the examiner. I presume others were also doing the same, since to the best of my knowledge most if not all in this group were discussing something with some one or the other. Well, I can't vouchsafe for others but I can assure you and you can take my word that No. 8 and myself spoke only about the topic given for discussion and not about the weather, politics, pictures, girl friends, cricket or anything else. Why do you then say that we were not doing what we were supposed to do?

No. 8: Well, No. 5, I must say that I entirely agree with No. 1 to be honest, I do not know much about the subject. For your information I happen to be a science graduate and I had no interest or time for politics, practical or theoretical. In fact I subscribe to the dictum that politics is the last refuge of a scoundrel. This topic unfortunately is out and out politics. I, therefore, requested No. 1 to educate me on the subject and he was just doing that. Well, I don't claim that I have become a lot wiser but certainly No. 1 was trying to drill the basics into my head. It is at this juncture you intervened.

No. 3: Hey, I am in the same predicament as No. 8. May be worse. I can't make head or tail of this topic and it is all Greek and Latin to me. You see, I am a student of mathematics and my interest is confined to maths only. At best I can dabble a bit on sports but certainly not on politics. To me politics is poison.

No. 2: Please hold on gentlemen, and don't jump the guns. You should know that talking to your neighbours alone in a group is not Group Discussion. I am quite surprised that you chaps don't realise and appreciate this elementary factor.

No. 3: Hey, my wise neighbour, what may seem quite elementary to you, might prove to be very complex, complicated and confusing for simple folks like No. 8 and myself. It was already made abundantly clear that neither of us had studied political science or history or even economics in our college. If I talk about algebra and No. 8 about chemistry, I wonder whether it would

make much sense to you.

No. 2: What is wrong with you No. 3? If you cannot grasp and understand what someone says, the best you can do is to keep your mouth shut and do not broadcast your utter ignorance by uttering some irrelevant nonsense. Now did I talk about the subject be it politics, constitution or anything else. All I did was to try and explain what a Group Discussion implies. In a Group Discussion you can discuss any topic under the sun, be it art, science, philosophy, sex, sports or something else. Besides it is not necessary that one should have studied the subject though it could be of help. If you listen to others, you will automatically get ideas.

No. 8: We are all talking about the Group Discussion only, aren't we?

No. 2: (*Showing annoyance and impatience*) Well I give up I can never imagine that people could be so dumb.

No. 8: Look here No. 2! That is enough and don't act too smart. I won't take anymore nonsense from you. You told No. 3 to shut up. Now you are dubbing me as dull and dumb. Who the hell you think yourself to be, any way? You better watch your steps and control your tongue if you don't want to come to grief. Afterwards don't say I have not warned you.

No. 2: I say, you, you, you (*He is choking with anger and emotion and it looks as though he might physically attack No. 8 at any moment. Sensing serious trouble No. 5 immediately intervenes in a tactful but firm manner.*)

No. 5: Hello friends and dear No. 2. Please calm down and allow me to say a few words just to clarify matters and remove the confusion, for the benefit of us all. First please accept my apology. (*The humility shown by No. 5 and his friendly approach restores calm in the group.*) I am afraid the fault is mine and I feel I did not explain things correctly when I spoke about our task. Kindly bear with me for a few more seconds and I shall make things clearer. You see, in a Group Discussion each member of the group should share his thoughts and ideas with the group as a whole. It is not enough if we confine our talk or discussion to our neighbours or to a few others alone. In other words, each of us in turn must address the group as a whole. This automatically implies that when one member is addressing the group all others should listen attentively and there should not be any asides etc. Also, the speaker should not be interrupted while he is on his feet.

No. 1: That is right. But, what happens if I have some doubt or I disagree with the views expressed by the speaker. Perhaps he is saying something factually incorrect. Don't you think it is necessary that mistakes should be corrected and one who has the knowledge should enlighten others about the true facts?

No. 5: (*Smiling*). I agree that you have a strong point there No. 1 and it is necessary

that true facts should be highlighted. Not only that, one may not agree with the views expressed or the course of action recommended by a speaker and he or she would like to express his or her views. But to avoid confusion and hard feelings this should be done in an agreed, pre-arranged, systematic way. If everyone starts interrupting a speaker, he will not be able to complete his speech in the allotted time. There will be arguments and counter-arguments leading to confusion if not conflict. Besides, in a group task of this nature each should get equal opportunity and enough freedom to express one's ideas without fear or favour.

No. 1: Definitely and I am with you. Then what do you suggest we should do?

No. 5: I submit that in the first instance each one of us present his views on the topic to the group, uninterrupted for two minutes. What one says during those two minutes is his business. He may express his own views, he may support the views expressed by those who might have spoken before him or he might oppose them. Secondly we will have a second round in which each one might get half a minute or so. Thus every one will also get an opportunity to point out major errors if any found in the presentation of others. If required the second round could be exclusively used to clarify matters to clear doubts or to advance counter-arguments.

No. 7: (*Speaking for the first time*). That is absolutely fair and correct No. 5. I fully support you. As you know the time is running out and we will be barely able to complete the task on the lines outlined by you if we begin at once. I suggest we start our discussion with No. 1 as the first speaker and move on to Nos. 2, 3, 4 and so on, in that order till the round is completed with No. 8. Then the second round can begin and conclude in the same fashion.

No. 8: Just a minute, if you don't mind. As you know No. 3 and myself are not familiar with the subject. There might be others also like us in the group. Don't you think that some one should first explain briefly the nature and scope of the subject.

No. 8: I have no objection at all though you are bound to get your own ideas by listening to another's views and ideas on the subject. If necessary, those who want to listen first can talk their turn to speak last. What do you say No. 5?

No. 5: (*Smiles*). We already have a solution. No. 1 seems to have a good knowledge of the subject as he was explaining its implications earlier to No. 8. He can first introduce the subject and subsequently express his views on the proposition. If necessary we can request him to take an extra minute for this purpose.

No. 7: Excellent. Now, come on No. 1. Please proceed.

No. 1: I am sorry to disappoint you. I am afraid No. 8's reference to me has misled you to some extent. I am afraid I don't know that much about the subject to explain its

nature and scope. Sorry, it has to be some one else.

No. 5: All right, let us see if there are any volunteers. All those keen on introducing the topic, kindly raise your hands. (*No one comes forward*)

No. 7: Why not you start the ball rolling No. 5? I am sure you will do full justice as the opening speaker.

No. 5: Thank you, I am always ready to serve the group in whatever way it commands me. However, if some else is keen to open the discussion, I would rather like him to get the chance.

No. 1: I thought No. 7 was volunteering when you asked for volunteers No. 5. It looked as though he was going to raise his hand. But he seems to have changed his mind.

No. 5: Come on No. 7. Don't be too modest and be a sport. We all will be happy if you lead the discussion.

No. 7: Well, if you all order me, it is my duty to obey.

No. 5: Very good. Please start.

Comments: No. 8 who has not clearly grasped the nature and scope of the GD causes some confusion. No. 3 who sails in the same boat aggravates it. No. 2, following the footsteps of No. 5 is very eager to launch the group on its task and he is annoyed and irked by the limitations of Nos. 8 and 3. Instead of approaching the issue with patience and tact, he is rather harsh on them. In turn No. 8 is provoked to challenge No. 2 and when things seem set to take a violent turn No. 5 steps in boldly and takes control of the situation. By taking the blame on himself he enables all concerned to save their faces and succeeds in heading the group towards the direction. At this stage he receives strong and positive support from No. 7 who ultimately also volunteers to open the discussion as the first speaker. We find Nos. 5 and 7 placing group interests over their own. In particular No. 5 proves very resourceful and accommodating to win the acclaim of all in the group.

No. 7: Friends! Thank you all very much for honouring me to be the opening speaker and introduce the topic to the group. The subject given to us for discussion is topical and most of you must have seen in the newspapers some top political leaders not only from the ruling Congress (I) but also from the front ranks of major Opposition Parties recommending the introduction of the American or French Model Presidential System in India in place of the existing British model Parliamentary Executive. In this context our subject reads: "Some simple but effective electoral reforms will enable us to retain the Parliamentary system and ensure the preservation of democracy in India." This proposition, thus, does not favour the introduction of the Presidential model of Executive at the centre in our country. The proposition *inter alia* also implies that Presidential model may pose a threat to democracy in India.

According to our proposition some simple but effective electoral reforms will enable us to retain the present Parliamentary System which in turn would ensure the preservation of democracy. In other words, there is an admission, that, at this moment the Parliamentary model has encountered certain difficulties or has revealed some defects. Nevertheless Parliamentary System should be retained. It can be made to work well by carrying out certain effective electoral reforms. Thus, the need of the hour is poll reform and not Presidential Type Executive. Whether we should opt for the Presidential model or not and which model will be more conducive for the preservation and growth of democracy are debatable issues. Personally I am of the view that both can contribute to democracy. Similarly both systems can be manipulated to bring about authoritarianism. What matters is not the model which is only tool but how we operate it. At the same time, I also feel that some important electoral reforms are essential as our present system has given rise to corruption, blackmoney, regionalism, communalism, linguism and violence in our body politic and social life. Now, I request you all to express your opinions on the proposition before us.

Comments: No. 7 has accepted the responsibility to open the discussion on his own initiative, which reveals urge, interest and involvement on his part. He has made good use of the opportunity to display his knowledge and ability to speak well. This is in contrast to No. 1 and No. 3 who spurned the opportunity offered to them on a platter. Thus No. 7 proves to be enterprising, enthusiastic and confident of his ability to perform well. He has evinced keen interest in group activity and gave sustained support to No. 5 to launch the group on its task. With his active participation in group deliberations and his able performance as the opening speaker No. 7 has created a very strong and favourable impression on his groupmates. With good grasp and adequate range of ideas, he could present his case convincingly. Selected with high marks.

No. 5: Who would like to speak next? Any more volunteers please? Now that the ice is broken, I am sure some among you would like to present your views to the group.

No. 7: I see there are no volunteers. Therefore I suggest that counting me as the first speaker we can proceed clockwise as decided originally. It will mean No. 8 will speak after me and he in turn will be followed by No. 1, 2, 3 and so on in that order upto No. 6 when the round would be completed.

No. 8: No, no, not me at this stage. I would like to wait and hear more from others before offering any views of my own.

No. 5: Should we then proceed anti-clockwise. In that case No. 6 would be the second speaker and No. 8 last. Come on No. 6, let the group hear your ideas on the subject.

No. 6: (Speaking for the first time as he

had remained a mere spectator till now) I am sorry. I think I also should wait and hear a few others first. In any case I want to hear your views first before I venture to air my own. Hence you can skip me and you (No. 5) can take the floor. If you permit I can speak last after No. 8 completes his turn.

No. 5: Thank you, I am ready to do duty as the second speaker. However, I feel the chain should not be broken like this every now and then and we should not be moving back and forth which would only mean avoidable waste of time.

No. 4: That is correct and I agree with you in toto. I feel we should now start with No. 1 and proceed clockwise as originally decided. I am sure No. 1 won't have any objection as No. 7 has already introduced the subject.

No. 5: Good, come on No. 1. If anyone in the chain is still not ready, he may have to forego his first chance and speak in his turn during the second round.

Comments: Nos. 8 and 6 have wasted their chances. They are hesitant and cautious and do not wish to take a plunge. In contrast No. 5 is always ready to shoulder any responsibility but he is keen that a system should be established and followed to save time and avoid confusion. At this stage No. 4 comes to the forefront and supporting No. 5 puts forward his suggestion which is acceptable to the group.

No. 1: Friends, although our friend No. 7 explained the nature and scope of the subject very well, I feel he did not explain one important aspect. That is, why this debate to switch over to the Presidential system of Executive has surfaced. You will agree there must be a reason, unless we feel that some leaders have thought of a change just for the fun of having a change. Personally, I feel there is a valid reason which is ensuring a stable government. It is true that we have had stable governments most of the time till now at the Centre. But the days of one party dominance enjoyed by the Congress are practically over. Unfortunately we do not have two balanced parties as in the U.K. so that the voters can vote the other party to power which in turn can form a stable government. In England the Conservative Party and the Labour Party have been forming stable governments in this manner. But in India we find multiplicity of parties and most of them are regional, confined to a single State like Tamil Nadu, Andhra Pradesh, Assam, J & K, etc. The Janata Party which came into being with the merger of several opposition parties after the emergency and captured power at the Centre in 1977, disintegrated very soon and could not last the full term of 5 years even. We do not have any provision to have President's rule at the Centre on the lines of President or Governor's rule in a State. Hence in order to ensure that we do have always a stable government at the Centre, the idea to switch over to the Presidential Type Executive has been

mooted. I wonder whether electoral reforms could solve this specific problem. If there is no stable and strong government at the Centre, our unity and freedom would be in danger besides democracy. Hence it is better to go in for the Presidential model. Thank you.

Comments: No. 1 has fair range of ideas and his grasp of the subject is adequate. He has been able to hold the attention of the group and presented some original views. He has also been bold enough to differ from No. 7 and take a stand against the proposition. However, consistently he has indicated his awareness to take risks and accept responsibilities. He threw away the opportunities offered to him to establish his command and leadership and ultimately he has to be coaxed to assume responsibility as the second speaker. As he is lacking in self-confidence and enterprise he cannot be regarded as dynamic with high leadership potential. He may fumble and fail in unfamiliar grounds or when confronted with opposition or obstacles. As a good follower he can be treated as a border line case on the minus side since his improvement with training seems doubtful.

No. 2: Gentlemen, I feel our friends No. 1 and No. 7 seem to have forgotten one very important factor which is that Democracy is alien to us and it is an imported concept. Dr. Ambedkar correctly described that democracy in India is nothing but top dressing in alien soil. It, therefore, has no roots in our native soil. We were happy with any strong ruler, be it Ashoka, Aurangzeb or Queen Victoria no matter how they ruled. What we wanted was mere law and order. With our experiment democracy law and order have taken to the wings. Everywhere there is chaos, confusion, violence, terrorism, strikes, agitations, insurgency etc. We must realise that democracy is not suited for illiterate, ignorant, poverty-stricken multitude. For an ignorant and hungry man food is God and physical security is the best form of Government. But our friends, going by the proposition are debating whether the Parliamentary model or the Presidential model will protect democracy. I tell you nothing will. What we have been having so far is not democracy but sheer personality. Nehru, Mrs. Indira Gandhi and Mr. Rajiv Gandhi got the votes because of their sheer personal popularity. Since then so many regional popular figures have emerged. The regional voters have been worshipping cine actors like MGR and Mr. Rama Rao as Gods. Believe me we are wasting time talking about preserving democracy which never existed in this country. The sooner we realise it the better it is. I don't care whether you agree with me or not. But I want to call a spade a spade. That is all.

Comments: No. 2 speaks with feeling and emotion and proves successful in creating a strong impact on his audience. But this impact cannot be regarded as favourable and beneficial. His views are one-sided.

rigid and biased. His arguments are not supported by logic or proven facts. He is rash, authoritative and jumps to conclusions. He attempts to bulldoze his way rather than convince and carry the people with him. His self-opinionated and pre-determined approach will create divisions and conflicts resulting in non-realisation of organisation goals and objectives. Rejected.

No. 3: Please, I request you all to excuse me. You see, I already stated that I am maths student and not at all familiar with politics, Constitutions etc. What is more I do not have any interest or aptitude for that subject. What I have heard the previous speakers say on the subject, I could see it is nothing but politics and mere politics. Even during the college days I never liked all those student union affairs, elections and politics. May be No 2 is right as many like me want only peace, law and order and non-interference in the pursuit of my choice subject, maths. Before these Assembly, Parliament elections we were free from strikes, bandhs, gharaos and what not. No terrorism, no train blasts, no hi-jackings and no brutal killings of innocent lives. Now we waste so much money and time in politics but reap poverty and misery. Inflation, black-money, corruption, nepotism etc. are rampant. It does not matter who rules—Ram or Ravan—and how he rules. What matters is whether the people who are ruled are happy. It matters little and I care two hoots whether we have the Parliamentary model or the Presidential model with or without electoral reforms. I feel politics today is the first refuge and not the last of scoundrels. What we need urgently is peace, prosperity and happiness. Unfortunately politics can not deliver them. Let us, therefore, not talk about politics

Comments: *An evasive but rather intelligent and shrewd candidate who does not wish to exert himself. His arguments beg the question and he aspires for results without efforts. An easy-going individual who expects others to toil for his benefit. He is not willing to face realities and shoulder responsibilities. He displays the ability to speak fluently but he is unable to convince his listeners as much of what he says remains irrelevant. Lacking in substance, dynamism and motivation he will only be a burden to his team. Rejected.*

No. 4: Friends, I generally agree with the proposition and feel effective electoral reforms will remove certain lacunae observed in the functioning of the existing Parliamentary model and ensure the promotion of democracy in our country. For one thing, even the Presidential model will not succeed unless we carry out the required electoral reforms. Next, today, the problem is not merely multiplicity of parties but also the splitting of parties into several splinter groups and sub-groups without end. There is yet another aspect which should be kept in view as well. The Supreme court has laid down that the basic structure of the

Constitution cannot be changed. Since what constitutes the basic structure remains a million dollar mystery, no one can say at this stage whether a switch-over from the Parliamentary model to the Presidential type would be accepted or rejected by the court. In my view a simple electoral reform like the one stipulating that no individual should hold a political or elective office for more than one term at a stretch and there should be a break of at least one term if not two, before he or she offers for re-election will go a long way in improving matters. Secondly we must ban all communal parties and those who exploit religion, caste, community, language etc. during elections should be punished and barred from standing for elections. Next, the electorate should be given the right to recall a representative it had elected. This provision will make a MP or MLA more responsible and accountable. Lastly the persons contesting elections must possess certain minimum educational qualifications and also have some stake such as property, profession or business given a laid down income. Such reforms will ensure the election of right kind of individuals with no scope for mischief for political offices. I hope you will agree with my suggestions. Thank you.

Comments: *Though rather a late starter, No. 4 asserted himself firmly and helped No. 5 to launch the group on its task, after overcoming the obstacles and hurdles created by some. In his speech, No. 4 has come out with quite a few original ideas and his approach is constructive, positive and practical. He remains firm and resolute and accepts responsibilities with optimism and enthusiasm. He is able to impress, motivate and influence his listeners. Recommended for selection.*

No. 5: Friends, as you are all quite aware, our country at this juncture is passing through very difficult times. The unity of the nation and the survival of the country as an integrated and independent state are verily at stake. The extremists in Punjab with hostile foreign collaboration and collusion are terrorising the people for winning support to breakaway from the country. The insurgents in Tripura, Manipur, Mizoram and Nagaland have similarly taken to violence, anti-social activities and destruction of public property to accomplish their goal of separatism. The Gorkhas in West Bengal are clamouring for a separate State and they have also resorted to violence, terrorism and coercion to gain their objectives. In several States there are non-Congress governments which are insisting on greater and greater State autonomy. All divisive forces like religious fundamentalists, communal die-hards, linguistic fanatics, ethnic isolationists, caste chauvinists and regional intolerants are working over time to misguide the masses and make them serve their parochial and selfish ends. The regional parties which have captured power in many States keep stirring-up regional animosities, boundary

disputes, linguistic feelings, communal and caste factors to perpetuate themselves in power for ever. The Centre is growing weaker and weaker and it has become evident that even a strong leader with a steam-roller majority in Parliament will not be able to reunite and meet the conflicting demands of the States. Every political party is also riddled with indiscipline, infightings, groupisms, rivalries and dissensions. The Congress Party despite the majority it enjoys in the Parliament is unable to deliver the goods in the face of the determined bid of the Opposition Parties to discredit it at any cost. Thus, even if a party is voted to power with substantial majority, a stable government at the centre which can initiate bold measures and take tough action to preserve the unity and integrity of the country, could not be had. What is more we have no alternative to the Congress and the Janata experiment proved to be a failure. This major problem and increasing difficulty can be overcome by the Presidential model where the Chief Executive is elected for a fixed term and cannot be removed from office by the legislature except through the difficult process of impeachment. At the same, if we follow the present French model we need not have to give up the Parliamentary system altogether. In addition, we can also have certain electoral reforms as suggested by No. 4. The electoral reforms will ensure that democracy is preserved and strengthened and authoritarianism does not rear its head. In view of the rot that has set in our body-politics mere electoral reforms alone would not do. We need an independent and strong executive at the Centre who enjoys the majority support from the national electorate as a whole. If we do not consciously switch over now to the Presidential system, event will soon overtake us and authoritarianism or military rule may become the only alternative to preserve our unity, integrity and independence.

Comments: *From the very beginning No. 5 has been consistently displaying keen interest, initiative, involvement, determination and urge in promoting group activity and accomplishing the group task. He has been directing and co-ordinating group efforts with imagination, tact, and resourcefulness. He has established himself as a strong and favourable leader. He is successful in enlisting the support of other aspiring leaders in the group and winning the co-operation of all group-mates by his persuasive ability, examples and conduct. He is seen to be alert to spot opportunities and dynamic to utilise them fully. He seeks out additional responsibilities willingly and faces challenges with courage and optimism. He is easily the most out-standing candidate in the group with clearly identifiable and positive leadership qualities. Selected with top rank rating.*

(Continued on page 66)

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Know Your Facts

*** Why do we need exercise ?**

—Arun Selwatkar, Chanda

Our body is a kind of machine. And like any other machine it needs looking after to keep it working properly. Exercise keeps our muscles working well. And general fitness helps us to be healthy.

An unfit person, who takes no exercise, converts only a small amount of food into energy and may become overweight. At the same time his muscles become weak and his blood circulation may become slow.

Exercise helps to make muscles stronger and improves their tone, or readiness for action. Well-toned muscles help to keep the bones properly placed in relation to each other. So a fit person has a better posture than an unfit person and is less likely to have backache.

Muscle movement helps to speed up blood circulation. At the same time exercise helps to increase a person's depth of breathing, making it easier to take in oxygen.

*** Which is the longest railway platform in the world ?**

—Anil Kumar Singh, Bombay

Kharagpur platform in West Bengal (India), which measures 833 metres in length, is the longest railway platform in the world.

However, the State Street Centre subway platform staging on 'The Loop' in Chicago (Illinois) measures 1,066 metres in length.

*** Is it a fact that cow milk is important for healthy living ?**

—Ravi Kant, Bakhtiarpur (Patna)

The cow provides the invisible micro organisms in the environment, which are necessary for good health of humans. Everybody knows that air around us contains many micro organisms, some good and some harmful for health. When we breathe we take in some of these micro organisms. Vitamin B-12 producing micro organisms are more concentrated around the cows.

It is often said that vegetarians are found lacking in Vitamin B-12 (Cyanocobalamin). Vitamin B-12 alone among all the nutrients is not manufactured by plants. It is produced by certain micro organisms which live in the digestive tract of many animals such as cows. Vitamin B-12 is present in large quantities in most animal foods and a small number of plant foods.

The fact that Vitamin B-12 is hard to get "for pure vegetarians and vegans (who even do not take milk) has caused some wailing and gnashing of teeth. An all-plant food diet, so natural and wholesome in every other way, would seem to have this one small flaw. Now the question arises how could primitive man have survived on an all-plant diet if it lacks Vitamin B-12? Here too the answer lies with the cows. When the cows breathe out they discharge some of the useful micro organism in the air and also its dung.

The cow's milk contains the right amount of B-12. It also has low fat contents. The effects of radiation too are minimal on cow's milk. As such it is invaluable for the health.

*** Which is the largest airport in the world ?**

—V. Manoharan, Mudukulathur (Tamil Nadu)

—Sk. Abdul Mannan, Yellandu (A.P.)

King Khalid International Airport, outside Riyadh in Saudi Arabia, covering an area of 221 square kilometres, is the world's largest airport. Built at a cost of £ 2,100-million, it was opened on November 14, 1983. It also has the world's largest control tower, which is 74 metres high.

*** In India which State is the largest producer of ginger ?**

—Umesh Srivastava, Nanded

Ginger is an important commercial crop of South India. Kerala, where this crop is grown extensively, accounts for about 32 per cent of the total ginger production in the country. Tamil Nadu, Karnataka and Andhra Pradesh grow this profitable crop in isolated pockets.

The crop prefers a warm and humid condition and is grown on a

variety of soils. It can be raised as an irrigated crop or under dry conditions in plains and in higher elevations of up to 1,500 metres from sea level. For excellent results, it should be cultivated in sandy loam soils endowed with good drainage facilities. In regions of evenly distributed rainfall, the crop is known to do very well.

In the west coast, the crop is planted in the first week of May when the pre-monsoon showers arrive and the irrigated crop is generally taken up in February or early March. An early crop that receives a good summer shower has been found to give the best yield. The land has to be worked thoroughly and the finely tilled fields are to be thrown into raised beds leaving irrigation and drainage channels in between. Beds of one metre width and 15 cm height are ideal. For irrigated crops ridges and furrows with an interspace of 40 cm seems to be good.

*** Where is New Moore Island situated ? Why is it the cause of controversy between India and Pakistan ?**

—Rajeshwar Pd. Sharma, Allahabad

New Moore Island is located south of West Bengal in the Bay of Bengal. It is called Purbasha by the West Bengal Government and South Talpatty by Bangladesh. Bangladesh appears to be under the impression that New Moore Island and Purbasha are two separate islands. India has explained its position to Bangladesh that the New Moore Island belongs to this country.

*** On whose murder is T. S. Eliot's book "Murder In The Cathedral" based ?**

—Faroukh Jung, Najibabad (U.P.)

T. S. Eliot's *Murder In The Cathedral* is based on the murder of Sir Thomas Beckett which took place on December 29, 1170.

*** What is the difference between 'vacation' and 'holiday' ?**

—Rajiv Parikh, Gandhinagar

Both refer to a period when a person has a break from his routine work. In British English, 'holiday' is generally used. In American English, 'vacation' is used for any long holiday.

*** Who restored the Olympic Games ?**

—Gowri V., Malappuram (Kerala)

Pierre De Coubertin, born in an Italian family that moved to Paris in the 15th century, was the father of modern Olympic Games and President of the International Olympic Committee (1896-1925). At the age of 30, the young man, while taking part in a discussion on the role of sports in ancient, medieval and modern times in a conference about the history of physical exercise at Sorbonne in Paris on November 25, 1892, forcefully pleaded for the restoration of the Olympic Games. This young man, a historian and an educationist by his own rights, was, however, not taken seriously by those present in the conference. Disappointed but not discouraged he felt the necessity of educating the people about his revolutionary ideas and began his work with right earnest. His efforts bore fruit a couple of years later.

The first modern Olympic Games were held in Athens in 1896, about 1,500 years after the abolition of the Games by the Roman Emperor Theodosius I in 394. Three hundred and eleven participants from 13 countries attended the Games, including 230 competitors from the host country. Compared to the present Games, the 1896 Games were indeed very modest. But it was the beginning of a noble cause.

*** Why is air removed from inside of an electric bulb ?**

—V. S. Mahajan, Dhule

The temperature of the filament of an electric lamp is about 2700°C when it glows. The filament will be burnt up in the presence of air (or oxygen) at such a high temperature. In order to avoid that possibility the air is removed from the inside of an electric bulb. In order to check the volatilisation or evaporation of the metal filament at high temperature, bulb is generally filled with an inert gas like helium or argon.

Test Of English Language

Management Trainees'/Probationary Officers' Examination for Punjab National Bank, November 1987

Directions : Read each sentence to find out whether there is any error in it. The error, if any, will be in one part of the sentence. The number of that part is the answer. If there is no error, the answer is 5 (Ignore the errors of punctuation, if any).

Q. 1. (A) Sorry for the inconvenience (B) caused due to our delayed delivery (C) but the dispatcher is already (D) reprimanded for this lapse.

Q. 2. (A) The patient admitted yesterday (B) did not responded (C) to the treatment prescribed (D) by the doctor for him.

Q. 3. (A) Both the alternatives (B) have their merits and demerits (C) when it comes to (D) their actual implementation

Q. 4. (A) No slogan was so popular (B) in the poorer population (C) as Garibi-Hatao (D) which reflected the Government policies.

Q. 5. (A) The discourse reflects the speaker's insight (B) in the subject (C) which stems out from (D) the experience and original thinking.

Q. 6. (A) All the girls of the school (B) stayed away the entertainment programme (C) arranged on the eve of (D) the independence day

Q. 7. (A) It was in the context of (B) this policy and also as a follow-up (C) of the recommendations of the committee (D) that this workshop was organised

Q. 8. (A) The accelerating pace of life (B) in our metropolitan city (C) has had the tremendous effect (D) on the culture and lifestyle of the people.

Q. 9. (A) The old woman has had (B) the best medical facilities available (C) but she will not be cured (D) unless she does not have strong desire to live.

Q. 10. (A) I was just going (B) to start my car (C) when I found that (D) there is no petrol in it.

Q. 11. (A) The young boy, who was travelling alone (B) did not have a ticket (C) so the ticket checker asked him (D) where you are going?

Q. 12. (A) The dacoit alongwith (B) his notorious gang was (C) killed in an encounter (D) with the patrol party.

Directions : In the following passage there are blanks, each of which has been numbered. These numbers are printed below the passage and against each, five words are suggested, one of which fits the blank appropriately. Find out the appropriate words:

History is an interesting subject but that which

Q. 13. History, properly so called, is in

great part

(A) considered (B) constitutes (C) regards (D) assumes (E) creates

Q. 14. From works on the subject. Only of late years have historians

(A) withdrawn (B) departed (C) refuted (D) concealed (E) omitted

Q. 15. Giving us, in any considerable quantity, the truly valuable information. As in past ages the

(A) introduced (B) embarked (C) commenced (D) instituted (E) launched

Q. 16. Was everything and the people nothing; so, in past histories the

(A) king (B) queen (C) representative (D) religion (E) leader

Q. 17. Of the king fill the entire picture, to which the national life forms but an

(A) thinking (B) pitfalls (C) autobiographies (D) doings (E) sayings

Q. 18. Background. While only now, when the

(A) active (B) obscure (C) obstinate (D) interesting (E) entire

Q. 19. Of nations rather than the rulers is becoming the

(A) development (B) goodwill (C) concern (D) relevance (E) welfare

Q. 20. Idea, are historians beginning to

(A) potent (B) impressive (C) rampant (D) dominant (E) recurrent

Q. 21. Themselves to the phenomena of social progress. What we are

(A) occupy (B) abide (C) dwell (D) address (E) contend

Q. 22. About, is the natural history of society. We want all facts which help us to understand how a nation has grown.

(A) related (B) interested (C) concerned (D) involved (E) anxious

Directions : Read the following passage carefully and answer the questions given below it in the context of the passage. Certain words in the passage are underlined to help you locate them while answering some of the questions.

In this age, when the popular involvement in day-to-day matters is mounting, it is the electronic systems that offer us a potential service infrastructure which could, with careful programming, probably take care of a very large element of what we describe as mechanical, procedural governance without all the distortions, corruptions and harassments which constitute the daily misery of the average citizen. Of course, the electronic systems will only behave to the extent that they are properly programmed. But this is no impossible task today.

Once we move our minds beyond the mere use of the electronic revolution for business efficiency and higher profitabilities and apply it to the task of reducing the routine, repetitive activities of governance, we will conserve time and energy for more important and creative tasks. In other words, the electronic revolution can make for better and more effective handling of real everyday problems, additionally to providing the basic service of computerised information banks. Even in less developed conditions, the potential of the electronic network to take over a great deal of what is called bureaucratic "paper work" has been vividly demonstrated. Licensing system involving endless form filling in endless copies, tax matters which baffle millions of citizens, particularly those who have nothing to hide, election systems which require massive supervisory mobilisations or referendums based on miniscule "samples" which seldom reflect the reality at the social base. At all these points, the electronic advantage is seen and recognized. However, we must proceed further.

It is possible to foresee a situation where the citizen, with his personalised computer entry card, his "number", is able to enter the electronic network for a variety of needs now serviced by regiments of officials, high and low. Indeed, this is already happening in a number of countries. From simple needs, we will move to more complex servicing, and, ultimately, into creativity or what is called "artificial intelligence".

Q. 23. What is meant by artificial intelligence in the passage?

(A) Ability to think new ideas (B) Intelligence of computer (C) Intelligence of human brain (D) Manmade intellectual capacity (E) Information gathered through electronic devices

Q. 24. The author's main objective in writing the passage seems to be to—

(A) make a strong case for the electronic system (B) defend the administrative structure (C) visualise the future uses of electronic devices (D) point out pitfalls in the administrative system (E) describe plight of people due to faulty administration

Q. 25. What is the limitation of the electronic system according to the passage?

(A) It is a very costly technology (B) It needs trained personnel to operate (C) It will act only as it is programmed (D) It cannot replace human brain (E) Maintenance of this system is a big problem

Q. 26. According to the passage, which of the following is the basic service provided by electronic systems ?

- (A) Taking care of routine governance (B) Providing store of information (C) Reducing the repetitive activities in administration (D) Increasing profit in business (E) None of these

Q. 27. Which of the following statements is TRUE in the context of the passage ?

- (A) In future, everyone will not have access to computers (B) Computers will be providing various services which bureaucracy provides (C) The Electronic systems should be used only in business (D) Computers are less efficient in less developed conditions (E) Use of computers in governance is hazardous.

Q. 28. In his presentation, the author seems to be—

- (A) optimistic (B) pessimistic (C) worried (D) contented (E) critical

Q. 29. Which of the following statements is NOT TRUE in the context of the passage ?

- (A) Computers will not work unless properly programmed (B) Computers can reduce the routine paperwork (C) efficiency of the electronic system has already been established in many areas (D) In future computers are going to replace bureaucracy (E) Procedural governance is torturous to people because of corruption

Directions : Pick out the word that is most nearly the OPPOSITE in meaning of the word given in *Italics* as used in the passage:

Q. 30. *Entry*

- (A) withdrawal (B) departure (C) exit (D) vestibule (E) outlet

Q. 31. *Vividly*

- (A) dimly (B) strikingly (C) plainly (D) graphically (E) vaguely

Q. 32. *Advantage*

- (A) detriment (B) handicap (C) inferiority (D) impediment (E) obstruction

Directions: Pick out the word that is most nearly the SAME in meaning as the word given in *Italics* as used in the passage :

Q. 33. *Foresee*

- (A) contemplate (B) visualise (C) assume (D) hypothesise (E) futuristic

Q. 34. *Misery*

- (A) disaster (B) agony (C) torment (D) discontent (E) annoyance

Q. 35. *Extent*

- (A) amount (B) measure (C) encompass (D) degree (E) expanse

Directions : Rearrange the following five sentences A, B, C, D, E in the proper sequence so as to form a meaningful paragraph, then answer the questions given below :

- (A) Therefore large scale construction programme has to be launched (B) Construction has not kept pace with it and the shortage of accommodation has been accentuated (C) But high cost of materials and labour makes housing an unprofitable proposition (D) The census figures show that the population of our cities has increased immensely in the recent years (E)

This shortage must be overcome in a reasonably short time.

Q. 36. Which of the following should be the fourth sentence ?

- (A) A (B) B (C) C (D) D (E) E

Q. 37. Which of the following should be the third sentence ?

- (A) A (B) B (C) C (D) D (E) E

Q. 38. Which of the following should be the last sentence ?

- (A) A (B) B (C) C (D) D (E) E

Q. 39. Which of the following should be the second sentence ?

- (A) A (B) B (C) C (D) D (E) E

Q. 40. Which of the following should be the first sentence ?

- (A) A (B) B (C) C (D) D (E) E

Directions : Pick out the most effective word/phrase from the words/phrases to fill in the blanks to make the sentence meaningfully complete :

Q. 41. The Director pointed out in favour of the manager that the profitability of the plant had since he has taken over.

- (A) added (B) arisen (C) increased (D) declined (E) developed

Q. 42. The inspector may proceed to the village and enquire the complaint.

- (A) in (B) into (C) of (D) at (E) to

Q. 43. The patient died the correct diagnosis.

- (A) despite (B) besides (C) in place of (D) instead of (E) due to

Q. 44. Indigenous products are now comparable imported goods in quality.

- (A) against (B) to (C) than (D) from (E) for

Q. 45. It is delightful to do something that skill and patience.

- (A) depicts (B) despises (C) applies (D) demands (E) invites

Q. 46. Any successful manager should establish a feeling of confidence his clients.

- (A) between (B) in (C) from (D) for (E) with

Q. 47. The President will be provided all the facilities he is entitled to.

- (A) by (B) for (C) with (D) of (E) to

Q. 48. The older generation is in its outlook and hence cannot tolerate independent ideas of the youngsters

- (A) liberal (B) paradox (C) orthodox (D) progressive (E) restricted

Q. 49. If this interpretation is held valid, then the States are of power to plan, implement and monitor their schemes.

- (A) relieved (B) awarded (C) delegated (D) invested (E) divested

Q. 50. In of the recommendations the Board has established a counter to entertain the complaints from consumers.

- (A) adherence (B) pursuance (C) accordance (D) relevance (E) relation

ANSWERS

1. (C) : but the dispatcher has already been 2. (B) : did not respond 3. (C) : when they come to 4. (A) : No slogan was as popular 5. (D) : experience and original thinking. *Note :* The definite article "the" should be removed 6. (B) : stayed away

- from the entertainment programme 7. (E) 8. (C) : has had a tremendous effect 9. (D) : unless she has a strong desire to live 10. (D) : there was no petrol in it 11. (D) : where he was going. *Note :* The question mark should be replaced with a period since the sentence is in reported speech. 12. (E) : *Note :* had there been "and" instead of "along with" then "was" would have to be changed to "were" 13. (B) 14. (E) 15. (C) 16. (A) 17. (D) 18. (B) 19. (A) 20. (D) 21. (D) 22. (C) 23. (A) 24. (A) 25. (C) 26. (B) 27. (B) 28. (A) 29. (E) 30. (C) 31. (E) 32. (B) 33. (B) 34. (C) 35. (D) 36. (A) 37. (E) 38. (C) 39. (B) 40. (D) 41. (C) 42. (B) 43. (A) 44. (B) 45. (D) 46. (B) 47. (C) 48. (C) 49. (E) 50. (B)

(Continued from page 62)

No.6: Gentlemen, I am afraid, I mean rather confused and really do not know what I should say or whom I should choose or support. When I listened to each one of you, I found everyone very convincing. Therefore, I agree with you all. If you decide to take a vote I want to be neutral. However if No. 5 orders me I am ready to vote according to his direction. Thank you.

Comments: No. 6 lacks originality and ideas. His contribution being negligible the group has not felt his presence at all. He is reluctant to take risks and wishes to play safe. He is not suited for the leadership role. *Rejected.*

No.8 : Friends, first of all I want to thank the group as a whole and No. 5 in particular for agreeing to my request and allowing me to speak last. Listening to your excellent speeches, I have learnt a lot. But I want to ask one thing. We already have a President. Why it cannot then be called the Presidential model especially if as No. 5 says, in France they have a President as well as a Prime Minister. Since we have thus the Presidential system as well as Parliamentary system, all we need now is only electoral reforms. I feel the President and Prime Minister should introduce the required electoral reforms so that democracy is preserved. I hope what I said makes sense and you all agree with me. Thank you.

Comments: This candidate is lazy and dull. He is lacking in grasp and his ideas are severely limited. He is averse to exerting himself and accepting responsibilities. He invents excuses to remain idle and stay as an onlooker. *Rejected.*

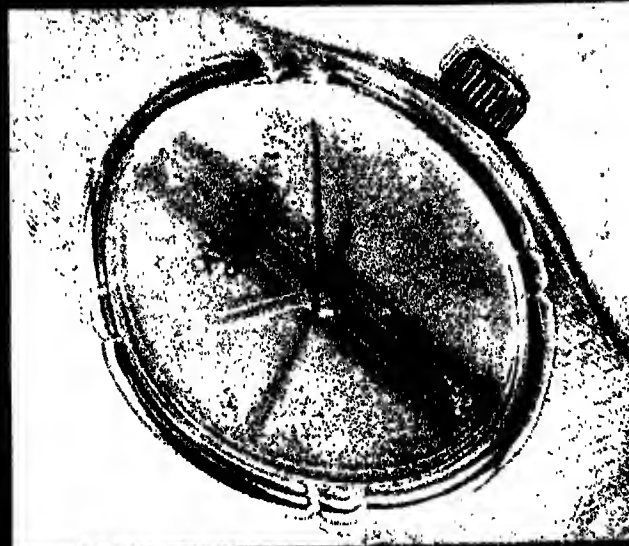
Final Observations: This Group Discussion exercise demonstrates how candidates like Nos. 5, 7 and 4 with positive leadership qualities and adequate ideas can assert themselves as natural leaders in a group situation. To be successful as a leader one requires besides ideas and power of expression, the ability to motivate and win over others as willing supporters for the realisation of the common goal. The leadership qualities can be enhanced and strengthened and defects rectified by proper training. This 'live' exercise with expert comments will help the aspirants to know and lead and succeed.

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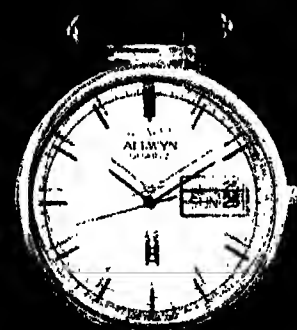


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BREAK FROM THE COMMO



ins no fruit juice or fruit pulp

**AWAY
PLACE**



SPRINT. CLEARLY ABOVE THE ORDINARY!

I'm too old for mini-skirts
too young to be a grandma

But I think you're just
right for Amul Chocolates

Amul Chocolates

Six delicious varieties...

Amul Milk Chocolate, Amul Crisp, Amul Coffee,
Amul Fruit & Nut, Amul Bitter, Amul Orange.

Marketed by
Anand Cooperative
Milk Marketing
Station Ltd. Anand



Latest In General Knowledge

Abbreviations

BIT : Birla Institute of Technology
 IFAD : International Fund for Agricultural Development
 IIIT : Indian Institute of Information Technology
 MIGA : Multilateral Investment Guarantee Agency
 NCB : Narcotics Control Board
 NIC : National Informatics Centre
 NSD : National School of Drama
 SADCC : South African Development Coordination Conference
 UNCHS : United Nations Commission on Human Settlements
 VCRC : Vector Control Research Centre

Anniversaries

May Day : May Day, also known as International Labour Day and Workers Day, was celebrated the world over on May 1, 1988 as a day of solidarity of the working classes.

World Heritage Day : The World Heritage Day was observed on April 18, 1988.

Adi Sankara's Birth Anniversary : The five-day 1200th birth anniversary celebrations of Adi Sankara began at the Sankar Math at his birthplace on the banks of the holy river Purna, about 50 km from Kaladi in Kerala.

Ambedkar's Birth Anniversary : The 97th birth anniversary of Dr. B. R. Ambedkar, one of the founding fathers of the Constitution, was celebrated on April 14, 1988.

Maharashtra Day : The 28th anniversary of the formation of Maharashtra State was celebrated on May 1, 1988.

Himachal Day : The 40th anniversary of Himachal Pradesh was celebrated on April 15, 1988.

Fire Service Day : The Fire Service Day was observed throughout the country on April 14, 1988.

No-smoking Day : April 7, 1988, the 40th anniversary of the World Health Organisation, was observed as world's first 'No Smoking Day'. This day was also observed as World Health Day whose theme this year was "Health For All—All For Health".

National Maritime Day : The 25th anniversary of the National Maritime Day was observed on April 5, 1988. It was on this day in 1919 when the first Indian-owned ship "Loyalty" belonging to the Scindias set out on its maiden voyage to the United Kingdom.

The theme chosen for this year's National Maritime Day is "Indian shipping—present and future".

Appointments

Chief of Army Staff : Gen. V. N. Sharma assumed formal charge as the Chief of the Army Staff on May 2, 1988, succeeding Gen. Krishnaswamy Sundarji who retired on April 30.

Cameroon President : Mr. Paul Biya, President of Cameroon, was officially re-elected to a second five-year term in the elections, the results of which were announced on April 30, 1988.

Czech PM : The Czechoslovak President, Mr. Gustav Husak, sat up a new Government on April 21, 1988, renaming Mr. Lubomir Strougal as the country's Prime Minister.

Chinese President : Gen. Yang Shangkun (80), who was Permanent Vice-Chairman of the Party Military Commission, was on April 8, 1988 elected China's fourth State President in the first of a series of elections at the National People's Congress, the nation's Parliament. He replaced Mr. Li Xiannian.

Chinese PM : Mr. Li Peng was officially confirmed as China's new Prime Minister on April 9, 1988. He succeeds Mr. Zhao Ziyang who became the leader of the Communist Party last year.

Italian PM : Mr. Ciriaco De Mita, the 60-year-old Christian Democrat leader, has been appointed Italy's Prime Minister. He has succeeded Mr. Giovanni Coria, who had resigned.

China elected ADB Chief : China has been unanimously elected the new Chairman of the Asian Development Bank (ADB). China is hosting the next annual meeting of the ADB Board of Governors in Beijing in 1989. The United Kingdom and the Maldives will be the new Vice-Chairmen. India will continue to be on the Board of Directors of the Bank. China takes over from Western Samoa.

Cabinet Secretary : The Punjab Chief Secretary, Mr. P. N. Vaishnav, has been appointed as Secretary in the Cabinet Secretariat.

Defence

Gomati completes sea trials : Gomati, the third of the Godavari class of guided missile frigates, has completed her sea-trials and is to be commissioned into the Navy.

Designed totally by Indian naval architects and engineers, the ship has been built at the Mazagon Docks. The first of this series of vessels, the INS Godavari—after which the class of ships has been named—was commissioned in December 1983.

With the displacement of about 4,000 tonnes, the Godavari class frigates are fitted with surface-to-surface and surface-to-air missiles. The unique feature of this class of ships is that they embark two large Sea King helicopters for enhancing anti-submarine capabilities. No other ship in the world of this displacement carries two large helicopters. This has been lauded internationally.

The Godavari class of ships is considered to be one of the most modern sonars in the world and is a tribute to the underwater acoustics research carried out at the Naval Physical and Oceanographic Laboratory, Cochin, where the Apsara was designed.

Defence spending : South Asia, led by Pakistan and India, had the highest rate of growth in military expenditure of any region, according to a report published by the U.S. Government's Arms Control and Disarmament Agency. In its annual report, called *World Military Expenditures*, the agency said that this was true in the 1975-1985 decade.

The most rapid growth occurred between 1980 and 1983, although the upturn "is expected to continue through 1986" (the last year for which figures are available for all the countries), it added.

Giving details about the military spending and defence establishments of South Asian countries for 1985 (the last available figures in these categories), the agency said that India spent 7,493 billion dollars, Pakistan 2,378 billion dollars, Bangladesh 253 million dollars, Sri Lanka 167 million dollars and Nepal 32 million dollars.

The tally of South Asian countries' armed forces, according to the agency, was : India 1.515 million (ranking fourth behind 4.5 million for the Soviet armed forces, 4.1 million for China and 2.289 million for the U.S.). Vietnam comes next with one million men under arms. Pakistan ranks ninth with 644,000, Bangladesh's armed forces numbered 91,000, Nepal's 25,000 and Sri Lanka's 21,000.

Arms exports by Pakistan totalled 30 million dollars against India's only 5 million. Bangladesh, Sri Lanka and Nepal exported no arms.

Military expenditure as a percentage of the Gross National Product : Pakistan 6.36, India 3.81, Sri Lanka 2.66, Bangladesh 1.69 and Nepal 1.22.

Military expenditure per soldier : Sri Lanka 7,702 dollars, India 4,793 dollars, Pakistan 3,579 dollars, Bangladesh 2,693 dollars, Nepal 1,257 dollars.

Military expenditure per capita : Pakistan 23 dollars, Sri Lanka 10 dollars, India 9 dollars, Bangladesh 2 dollars, Nepal 2

dollars.

Armed forces per 1,000 people : Pakistan 6.51, India 1.97, Nepal 1.47, Sri Lanka 1.31 and Bangladesh 0.9.

Economic

Industrial growth rate up : During the first eight months of 1987-88 (April-November 1987), the industrial growth has been of the order of 10.2 per cent as against 7.5 per cent during the corresponding period last year.

During this period, the manufacturing sector recorded a growth of 11.6 per cent, mining sector 6.4 per cent and electricity generation 8.2 per cent, according to the annual report of the Department of Industrial Development for 1987-88.

Since 1984-85 the industrial sector has witnessed a consistently good performance. The growth rates achieved in the industrial sector as a whole were 8.6 per cent in 1984-85, 8.7 per cent in 1985-86 and 9.1 per cent in 1986-87.

The report says that the effects of the severe drought of 1987 may have some adverse impact on industrial growth during the latter part of 1987-88. However, it should be noted that the Indian industry has achieved considerable resilience and has undergone structural transformation from a sellers' market to buyers' market.

According to the report, in the manufacturing sector, 10 out of 17 industry groups recorded positive rates of growth. The overall rate of industrial growth is dependent to a considerable extent on the rate of growth of infrastructure industries. The composite index of six infrastructure industries comprising electricity, coal, saleable steel, petroleum refinery products, crude, petroleum and cement recorded a rise of 6.3 per cent during April-January 1987-88 over the corresponding period a year ago.

Export performance : The performance on the export front has been fairly impressive in the past two years, with the target of Rs. 13,800 crore for 1987-88 being surpassed and the total touching Rs. 15,000 crore. Even in the 11 months ending with February 1988, exports had risen to Rs. 13,939 crore, registering a rise of 24 per cent over the corresponding period of 1986-87.

The increase in exports, however, has not been reflected in a significant contraction in the trade gap as imports too have risen to Rs. 19,880 crore from Rs. 17,905 crore. The deficit has thus narrowed by Rs. 720.51 crore to Rs. 5,940.82 crore. If the trend of March 1987 holds for March of this year also, the total deficit can be brought down to Rs. 6,700-6,800 crore. This would represent a drop by Rs. 2,000 crore from the peak of Rs. 8,763 crore in 1985-86.

Double digit inflation in 1987-88 : Belying hopes expressed in the Economic Survey, fiscal 1987-88 registered double-digit inflation with the official wholesale price index (WPI) reaching 417.7 in the last week

of March 1988, 10.4 per cent higher than its level of 378.2 a year ago. This is almost twice the 1986-87 inflation rate of 5.3 per cent and nearly three times the inflation of 3.8 per cent in 1985-86.

The cumulative rise in the first three years of the Seventh Plan thus worked out to 20.6 per cent or 6.4 per cent per annum compounded.

The price rise in 1987-88 was significantly higher than in the previous years for all the major groups of commodities, namely, primary articles, fuel, power, light and lubricants and manufactured products.

The difference was most marked in primary articles, whose price jumped by 13.4 per cent in 1987-88 as against 4.9 per cent in 1986-87 and 2.8 per cent in 1985-86.

Manufactured products became dearer by 9.2 per cent in 1987-88 against 6.3 per cent in 1986-87 and 3.1 per cent in 1985-86.

Among primary articles, non-food articles registered the highest rise of 22 per cent, over and above the 15.4 per cent rise in the previous year, while food articles became costlier by 11.5 per cent against 6.5 per cent in 1986-87. Minerals, the other component on primary articles, witnessed a marginal increase in prices of 1.5 per cent. This, however, was a reversal of the trend in 1986-87, when prices plummeted by 30.9 per cent.

Among manufacturing items, unlike previous years, non-food products contributed just as much to price rise as food products. The two categories registered price rises of 9.1 per cent and 9.6 per cent respectively in 1987-88. This was true of food and non-food items as a whole too.

Agriculture based primary articles as a whole became costlier by 14.2 per cent in 1987-88, while their prices had gone up by 8.6 per cent in 1986-87 and 3.1 per cent in 1985-86.

Industrial raw materials as a whole became dearer by 17.8 per cent in 1987-88 against a marginal increase of 1.3 per cent the previous year and a decline of 6.8 per cent the year before that.

Education and Employment

Grades in exam system likely : Steps are being taken to replace the numbers by grades in the school-level examination system, the Minister of State for Education in the Ministry of Human Resource Development, Mr. L. P. Sahi, said in the Lok Sabha on April 4, 1988.

He told the Lok Sabha that the examination reform would consist of the semester system and credit learning in which an overall assessment would be made of the students' achievements. Participation in the NCC, social service and other extra-curricular activities would carry weight in the award of grades to be given to the students, the Minister said.

The Minister said so far the

Government's emphasis had been on universalisation of the primary education. Now stress was being laid on improving the quality of education at the primary and secondary school levels. He said, by 1990, ten per cent of the high schools would be vocationalised. Bodies on the guidance of the vocational school courses now on the anvil would be set up at the national and State levels.

IIITs to be set up : The Government has decided to set up Indian Institutes of Information and Technology (IIITs) at Bhubaneswar, Delhi, Hyderabad and Pune in the four regions of the country, the Minister of State for Science and Technology, Mr. K. R. Narayanan, informed the Lok Sabha on April 20, 1988.

Insurance scheme for Indians working in Gulf : The Government has proposed insurance and welfare fund schemes for the Indian emigrants working particularly in the Gulf region. The idea is to provide an insurance cover against occupation and non-occupation hazards to those who require emigration clearance which means practically all the skilled, semi-skilled and unskilled workers. The benefit will be available on the payment of a premium of Rs. 150 per annum for the duration of the contract as signed at the time of the worker's departure from India. The assured sum will be Rs. 25,000 with a provision for a double accident benefit.

Jobless doctors : A total of 28,966 medical graduates and post-graduates are on the live registers of employment exchanges in various States, the Minister of State for Health and Family Welfare, Ms. Saroj Khaparde, told the Lok Sabha on April 21, 1988. Of these, 4,455 are from Maharashtra and 4,265 from Delhi.

New scheme for vocational training : The vocational training for the industry related vocations will be imparted generally by Industrial Training Institutes (ITIs) and other specialised institutions whereas vocational education in schools will be imparted mostly in service sector related trades/vocations, the Minister of State for Education, Mr. L. P. Sahi, told the Lok Sabha on April 21, 1988.

Under the scheme of vocationalisation of secondary education, vocational courses will be formulated keeping in view the manpower requirements in various professions, including emerging vocations in the new technology areas. Skills required for a vocational area are taken into consideration by the NCERT while preparing the curricula for vocational courses in schools. These curricula will be reviewed from time to time with reference to changing requirements, Mr. Sahi said.

Honours and Awards

Nehru Literacy Award : Prof. N. G. Ranga, octogenarian parliamentarian and freedom-fighter, received the Nehru Literacy Award

for 1987 from the Vice-President, Dr S D Sharma, in New Delhi on April 23, 1988 for his contribution towards the removal of illiteracy among the adult men and women of this country

The award, instituted by the Indian Adult Education Association, is given to outstanding social workers, intellectuals and statesmen for their service in promoting education among the masses

Arjuna Awards presented: The President, Mr R Venkataraman, on April 19, 1988 honoured 15 sportspersons and a university for their outstanding achievements in the field of sports during the year 1986

He gave away Arjuna awards to 13 sportspersons, Dronacharya awards to two coaches and the Maulana Abul Kalam Azad Trophy to Guru Nanak Dev University for all-round excellence in sports

The following received the Arjuna award which carries a cash prize of Rs 5,000, apart from a bronze statuette of Arjuna and a scroll: Suman Rawat (athletics), Jaipal Singh (boxing), Sandhya Agarwal (women's cricket), Joachim Carvalho (hockey), Rama Serkar (kabaddi), Cyril Valloor (volleyball), Bhagirath Samal (shooting), Prem Chand (bodybuilding), Lt K S Rao (adventure sports), Jegmohan Sapra (weightlifting) and Arti Predhan (swimming). Two awardees—Mohammad Azheruddin (cricket) and Lt Dhruv Bhandari (yachting)—were not present

The Dronacharya award, given to coaches in recognition of their services to sport, went to Desh Prem Azad (cricket) and R V Gokhale (chess)

Nine Oscars for 'Last Emperor': "The Last Emperor", Bernardo Bertolucci's epic tale of the bizarre reign of China's last imperial ruler, swept 60th annual Academy Awards, winning nine Oscars—including **best picture** and **best director**—in Los Angeles on April 11, 1988

Michael Douglas, whose reptilian portrayal of a ruthless broker mirrored the greedy Wall Street ethic in "Wall Street", won the **best actor** Oscar

Ex-pop star Cher won the **best actress** award for her performance as an ugly-ducking widow whose love affair with her fiancé's brother transforms her into a swan in "Moonstruck", which won three major awards

Sean Connery won for the **best supporting actor** as an Al Capone-era cop in "The Untouchables" and Olympia Dukakis won for **best supporting actress** for her role as Cher's Italian mother in "Moonstruck", ending her acceptance speech with a political plug for her cousin, presidential candidate Michael Dukakis, saying, "Ok Michael, let's go"

"Last Emperor" also won for best art direction, sound, editing, cinematography, original score, costumes, adapted screenplay, in addition to direction and best picture

Marconi Award: Mr Muthiah Periasamy, the senior group leader in

the Centre for Development of Telematics, has been selected by the Third World Academy of Sciences to receive the ninth Marconi young scientist award

Inventions and Discoveries

Yoga can prevent asthma: "Breathing exercise in which lower chest, particularly the diaphragm moved, were helpful to the asthmatic patients and yoga exercises regularly could prevent such an attack from occurring," said Prof O P Jeggi, on April 5, 1988. He said asthma was more common a disease than generally thought of

Music helps treat diseases: The sound of Indian classical music may play an important role in revitalising health and reducing risk of several diseases, said Dr A Jabbar Khan, an eminent Pakistani medical scientist who was on a goodwill mission to India

He said Indian classical music fully harmonises with the bi-rhythm of the human body as most ragas are composed for a particular time of the day and season. This distinction of time or season is lacking in western music as a result of which it cannot fully harmonise with the bio-rhythm of the human body

Paper thin batteries: A Japanese private firm has developed "a plant electric battery" that is thinner than paper. The new battery is expected to revolutionise future electronic equipment

The new battery uses no liquid, is completely solid, eliminates leakages and can be made into various shapes. The batteries, being smaller and lighter than the large lead storage batteries widely used in cars, will possibly be installed on the roof of the car or on the lid or base of a personal computer

The ultra thin batteries can be also used for charging or giving energy to artificial organs and for use in space, where vacuum conditions prevent the use of liquid batteries

Miscellany

'Kamini' reactor: A small 30-kw research reactor called 'Kamini' is under construction at the Indira Gandhi Centre for Atomic Research (IGCAR) at Kalpakkam, which is expected to be commissioned towards the end of this year, the Minister of State for Science and Technology, Mr K R Narayanan, informed the Lok Sabha on April 20, 1988

Highest bridge: The highest bridge in the world connects the Nubra valley with the Indus valley across the 5604-metre high Khardungla pass in the Ladakh region, according to the Guinness Book of Records. It was built by the Border Roads Organisation

India's population growth exceeds China's: India could surpass China as the world's most populous nation in the not distant future, the U.S. Census Bureau has said

China has long been the world's most heavily populated nation and now is home to about one fifth of the earth's people. But, "the time is now foreseeable when India will take over the number one spot, reflecting a population growth rate that is nearly twice as high as China's," the bureau reported

"The last projections suggest that India's population may surpass China's in less than 60 years, or before today's youngsters in both countries reach old age," the bureau said in its new *World Population Profile 1987*, released in early April 1988

The bureau estimates China now has 1,088,169,000 people, compared with India's 816,828,000. But India has a birth rate of 32 per 1,000 people, compared with just 20 per 1,000 in China, which has conducted an intensive birth control campaign in recent years. Subtracting deaths, India's population is growing by 2.1 per cent annually, China's by only 1.3 per cent, the bureau reported

The population projections for the year 2050 show India as the world's most populated country, with an anticipated 1,591,204,000 people. At the same time, China would have a population of 1,554,875,000

Varuna completes epic voyage: India's sail training ship "Varuna" completed an epic voyage of 15,000 nautical miles to Australia and back on April 15, 1988 after participating in the prestigious "tall ships" event of the Australia bicentennial celebration in January. The event was held to commemorate the landing of the first European settlers in Australia who embarked on 11 "tall ships" from England in 1787 in a similar voyage lasting over eight months

Navigating by the stars, the 84-tonne sail training ship "Varuna", which sailed from Bombay on September 14, 1987, completed the voyage in exactly seven months and one day on April 15 after an eventful 28,000 km long round trip to Sydney—the longest voyage undertaken so far by a square rigged sail boat of this size belonging to the Indian Navy

The crew of thirty, including officers, cadets and sailors mainly amateurs below the age of 20, took up the challenge with no modern aid to guide them all that way from Bombay to Sydney. The 16 teenage sails of "Varuna" gave them a maximum speed of about 1.5 knots. The young crew relied on the tinned food and for months they remained together conquering every challenge the sea offered them

Irrigated area: According to the latest statistics available (1984-85—provisional), the gross irrigated area in the country increased by 31.50 million hectares between 1950-51 and 1984-85 while the corresponding increase in the gross

(Continued on page 76)

35th National Film Awards

The 35th National Film Awards presentation ceremony was held at the Siri Fort Auditorium in New Delhi on May 2 1988 when the President Mr R Venkataraman, gave away the prizes to the recipients. In a tribute to the art and the artists the President set aside protocol and stepped down from the podium to present the prestigious Dada Saheb Phalke Award for 1987 to Raj Kapoor as the movie mogul, suffering from asthma was afflicted with breathlessness and had to be given first aid by doctors at the function. Raj Kapoor was given *Swarna Kamal*, a cash prize of Rs 1,00,000 and a shawl. He was later admitted to the All India Institute of Medical Sciences in New Delhi.

The following are the recipients of the National Film Awards which were announced on April 11, 1988.

Dada Saheb Phalke Award - Raj Kapoor *Swarna Kamal*, a cash prize of Rs 1,00,000 and a shawl.

Best Feature Film of 1987 : "Halodhia Choraye Baodhan Khai" (Assamese) *Swarna Kamal* and a cash prize of Rs 50,000 to the producers Sailadhar Barua and Jahnu Barua, *Swarna Kamal* and a cash prize of Rs 25,000 to the director, Jahnu Barua.

Indira Gandhi Award for the Best First Film of a Director : "Ekti Jiban" (Bengali) *Swarna Kamal* and a cash prize of Rs 25,000 to the producer Chalachitra, *Swarna Kamal* and a cash prize of Rs 25,000 to the director, Raja Mitra.

Award for the Best Film providing popular and wholesome entertainment : "Pushpaka Vimana" (Kannada) *Swarna Kamal* and a cash prize of Rs 40,000 to the producers, Srinagar Nagaraj and Singeetam Srinivasa Rao, *Swarna Kamal* and a cash prize of Rs 20,000 to the director, Singeetam Srinivasa Rao.

Nargis Dutt Award for the Best Feature Film on National Integration : "Tamas" (Hindi) *Rajat Kamal* and a cash prize of Rs 30,000 to the producer, Blaze Entertainment Private Limited, *Rajat Kamal* and a cash prize of Rs 15,000 to the director, Govind Nihalani.

Award for the Best Children's Film : "Swamy" (Hindi) *Swarna Kamal* and a cash prize of Rs 30,000 to the producer, T S Narasimhan, *Rajat Kamal* and a cash prize of Rs 15,000 to the director, Shankar Nag.

Award for the Best Direction : Adoor Gopalakrishnan (for his work in Malayalam film "Anantaram") *Swarna Kamal* and a cash prize of Rs 25,000.

Award for the Best Actor : Kamalahassan (for his work in Tamil film "Nayakan") *Rajat Kamal* and a cash prize of Rs 10,000.

Award for the Best Actress : Archana (for

her work in Tamil film "Veedu") *Rajat Kamal* and a cash prize of Rs 10,000.

Award for the Best Supporting Actor : Thilakan (for his work in Malayalam film "Hrithubhedam") *Rajat Kamal* and a cash prize of Rs 10,000.

Award for the Best Supporting Actress : Surekha Sikri (for her work in Hindi film "Tamas") *Rajat Kamal* and a cash prize of Rs 10,000.

Award for the Best Child Artist : Manjunath (for his work in Hindi film "Swamy") *Rajat Kamal* and a cash prize of Rs 5,000.

Award for the Best Male Playback Singer : K J Yesudas (for his work in Malayalam film "Unnikale Oru Katha Parayam") *Rajat Kamal* and a cash prize of Rs 10,000.

Recipients of the Dada Saheb Phalke Award

Devika Rani Roerich (1969), B. N. Sircar (1970), Prithviraj Kapoor (1971), Pankaj Mullick (1972), Sulochana (Ruby Myers) (1973), B. N. Reddy (1974), Dhiren Ganguly (1975), Kanan Devi, (1976), Nitin Bose (1977), R. C. Boral (1978), Sohrab Modi (1979), P. Prasad (1982), Durga Khote (1983), Satyajit Ray (1984), V. Shantaram (1985), B. N. Reddy (1986) and Raj Kapoor (1987).

Award for the Best Female Playback Singer : Asha Bhonsle (for her work in Hindi film "Jazbat") *Rajat Kamal* and a cash prize of Rs 10,000.

Award for the Best Cinematography : P C Srinam (for his work in Tamil film "Nayakan") *Rajat Kamal* and a cash prize of Rs 10,000.

Award for the Best Screenplay : Adoor Gopalakrishnan (for his work in Malayalam film "Anantaram") *Rajat Kamal* and a cash prize of Rs 10,000.

Award for Best Non-Feature Film : "Bhopal Beyond Genocide" (English) *Swarna Kamal* and a cash prize of Rs 15,000 to the producer, Cinemart Foundation, *Swarna Kamal* and a cash prize of Rs 15,000 to the directors, Tapan K Bose, Ms. Suhassini Mulay and Salim Shaikh.

Special Jury Award : Rajiv Mehrotra for his sensitive handling of the problem of iodine deficiency in the flood-prone areas of western India. *Rajat Kamal* and a cash prize of Rs 8,000.

Best Book on Cinema : Kazhchayude Asanthi (Malayalam) *Rajat Kamal* and a cash prize of Rs 10,000 to the author, Dr V Rajakrishnan.

Best Film Journalist : Brajeshwar Madan *Rajat Kamal* and a cash prize of Rs 5,000.

Besides, awards were presented for the best audiography, best editing, best art direction, best costume design, best music director, best lyrics, best feature films in regional languages, best non-feature films which included anthropological/ethnographic film, biographical film, arts/cultural film, science film, industrial film, agricultural film, historical/reconstruction/compilation film, film on social issues, educational/motivational film, best exploration/adventure film, news film, animation film, short fiction, etc.

The National Film Awards given every year, aim at encouraging the production of films of aesthetic excellence and social relevance contributing to the understanding and appreciation of the film cultures of different regions of the country and promoting national integration and the unity of the country.

There were 115 entries for feature and 110 entries for non-feature films, while there were 13 entries each for the best book on cinema and best film journalist. Mr. Shyam Benegal headed the feature film jury while Mr. Buddhadeb Dasgupta headed the jury on non feature films. The book jury was headed by Mr. Sunil Ganguly.

The President urged film-makers to embark upon educating the masses through entertainment. "While entertainment is the foremost consideration in film production, some interludes of history, philosophy or science could be woven into the theme so that there may be education through entertainment," he said.

Mr. Venkataraman paid rich tributes to Raj Kapoor and said "I am happy that the highest award has been conferred on the film-maker who has managed to combine art, entertainment and social purpose in his films."

The veteran director and producer of films, the recipient of the Dada Saheb Phalke Award this year for his contribution to Indian cinema, Raj Kapoor (family name Ranbirraj) is king of the silver screen and the mainstay of mainstream cinema. His illustrious father, late Prithviraj Kapoor, was the third recipient after the award was first given to the first lady of the Indian screen, Devika Rani, and the second to B. N. Sircar.

The Dada Saheb Phalke Award is given by the Government to a film personality for his/her outstanding contribution to the growth and development of Indian cinema. It is a unique one in that it symbolises the state's recognition of the talent and foresight of a man or a woman who made outstanding contribution to the development and enrichment of Indian cinema.

Sports Round-Up

ATHLETICS

Boston Marathon : Ibrahim Hussein of Kenya became the first African winner of the Boston marathon in Boston on April 18, 1988 when he cruised home in 2 hours 8 minutes 43 seconds in the 92nd running of the event.

London Marathon : Henryk Jorgensen of Denmark and Ingrid Kristiansen of Norway won the men's and women's divisions of the London marathon on April 17, 1988.

BASKETBALL

Federation Cup : Western Railway and FACT won the men's and women's titles, respectively, in the fifth Federation Cup basketball championship which concluded in Cochin on April 3, 1988.

In the men's final, Western Railway defeated Punjab Police 82-66. In the women's section, FACT won the title winning all their three league matches. In their last league match, FACT defeated Central Railway 64-54.

BOXING

Federation Cup : Madras Engineering Group, Bangalore, lifted the team championship of the third Federation Cup boxing championship, annexing eight of the 11 golds at the finals held at Lal Bahadur Stadium in Quilon on May 2, 1988. Karnataka and Southern Railway shared the second position with 12 points each.

WBA Junior Lightweight Title : Defending World Boxing Association junior lightweight champion Brian Mitchell staggered back from a second-round fall to retain his title over challenger Jose Rivera in Madrid on April 26, 1988.

WBA Lightweight Title : Julio Cesar Chavez of Mexico stopped Panama's Rodolfo Aguilar with a right cross to the head at one minute 13 seconds of the sixth round to retain his World Boxing Association lightweight title in Las Vegas on April 16, 1988.

WBA Light Heavyweight Title : American Virgil Hill outboxed Cameroon-born Frenchman Jean-Marie Emebe for 10 rounds, then stopped him in the 11th to retain his World Boxing Association light heavyweight title in Bismarck on April 3, 1988.

CHESS

Swift World Cup : Former world champion Anatoly Karpov won the Swift World Cup chess tournament with a draw against Ulf Andersson of Sweden in 62 moves.

Karpov won the \$ 20,000 first prize by scoring 11 points out of a possible 16, a point ahead of fellow Soviet Valery Salov.

The third place was shared by John Nunn

of England, Yugoslav Grandmaster Ljubomir Ljubojevic and Alexander Beliavsky of the Soviet Union each with 9.5 points.

CRICKET

Pakistan-West Indies Tests : West Indies defeated Pakistan by two wickets in the third and final cricket Test in Bridgetown on April 27, 1988 and drew the series 1-1. The score was Pakistan 309 and 262; West Indies 306 and 268 for eight.

Winston Benjamin, playing in only his fourth Test, and Jeff Dujon shared a ninth-wicket stand of 61 that fired West Indies to a two-wicket win over Pakistan. Set to score 266 to win, West Indies finished at 268 for eight.

Captains : Pakistan—Imran Khan; West Indies—Viv Richards.

Man of the Series : Imran Khan.

Man of the Match : Malcolm Marshall (Third Test); Viv Richards (Second Test); Imran Khan (First Test).

Pakistan had beat West Indies by nine wickets in the first cricket Test in Georgetown (Guyana) on April 4. The second Test at Queen's Park Oval in Port of Spain (Trinidad) had ended in a draw.

Sheesh Mahal Cricket Tournament : Sahara India retained the 38th All-India Sheesh Mahal cricket tournament defeating United Bank of India, Calcutta, by 74 runs in the final at the K. D. Singh Babu Stadium in Lucknow on April 23, 1988.

Sri Lanka-Zimbabwe One-Day Series : The Sri Lanka 'B' cricket team rounded off their month-long tour of Zimbabwe on April 10, 1988 with a five-run victory over the Zimbabwe national team.

The Sri Lankans took the limited overs series 3-2. They also had the better of each of the three first-class matches played in Harare.

Asia Youth Cup : Pakistan will be the venue of the inaugural Asia Youth (under-19) Cup cricket championship. The tournament, the date of which is to be decided later, would be played between the member countries of the Asian Cricket Conference—India, Pakistan, Sri Lanka and Bangladesh.

Asia Cup : Bangladesh will stage the third Asia Cup cricket championship at Dhaka from October 27 to November 4 this year.

The fourth Asia Cup in 1990 has been allotted to Pakistan.

FOOTBALL

Santosh Trophy : Punjab took home the Santosh Trophy for the sixth time from their ninth entry, beating Kerala by five goals to four, in the final at the Lal Bahadur Stadium in Quilon on April 21, 1988. The match ended goalless after 90 minutes of play and

30 minutes of extra-time, taking it to a tie-breaker and then to "sudden death".

A total of 145 goals were scored from 56 matches during the 31-day long 44th National football championship. Of this 90 were netted during the six clusters of 33 league matches, while the quarter-final league accounted for 44 from 20 matches. The two semi-finals saw two goals being scored and the final nine. This compares badly to last year's scores of 164 goals from 55 matches.

HOCKEY

Beighton Cup : Indian Farmers Fertilisers Cooperatives (IFFCO) of Delhi lifted the coveted Beighton Cup in their maiden appearance when they made a splendid rally to beat Southern Railway 2-1 in the 93rd hockey championship final at the Mohun Bagan Ground in Calcutta on April 23, 1988.

SWIMMING

Asian Swimming Championship : Hosts China topped the medal tally with a haul of 52, 29 of them gold and 18 silver, followed by Japan with a total of 37, but only six golds, at the Asian swimming championship which ended in the southern Chinese city of Guangzhou on April 11, 1988. Singapore took one gold to finish third with three medals.

With a solitary bronze India finished at the bottom of the medal tally. India's only medal was won by Khazan Singh who finished third in men's 200-metre butterfly with a time of two minutes, 4.81 seconds behind Hiroshi Sato (2:02.56) and Yukinori Tanaka (2:03.04), both of Japan.

TENNIS

International Junior Asian Tennis Tournament : Asif Ismail of India won the International Junior Asian tennis tournament, which concluded in Manila on April 29, 1988. He defeated Eso Arasa of Japan 6-4, 3-6, 6-4 to claim the boys' singles title.

Monte Carlo Open Title : Ivan Lendl, the world's No. 1 tennis player, playing his first tournament in two months, won the Monte Carlo Open title when he defeated seventh seed Martin Jaite of Argentina, 5-7, 6-4, 7-5, 6-3 in Monte Carlo on April 24, 1988.

Lendl won \$ 67,500. Jaite collected \$ 33,750.

Japan Grand Prix Tennis Tournament : The former world number one John McEnroe of the United States thrashed Sweden's Stefan Edberg, the world number three seed, to win the \$ 617,500 Japan Grand Prix tennis tournament 6-2, 6-2 in Tokyo on April 17, 1988. It was McEnroe's first tournament victory since 1986.

Countdown Begins For Seoul Olympics

The countdown for the 24th Olympic Games has begun. Seoul is to play host to participants in the 24th Olympiad 1988—the greatest sports show in the world—from September 17 to October 2 this year.

In the 92 years of the Olympic Games, this year will witness a record attendance of 161 nations vying for 237 gold medals in 23 disciplines.

Over 13,000 athletes will compete, a far cry from the first modern Olympic Games held in Athens in 1896 with a total of 295 athletes participating in track and field sports and a few other events.

It was Baron Pierre de Coubertin of France who envisioned world sports events in 1892, inspired by the ancient Olympic ideals of a fair and uncorrupted games.

The first Games were a huge success. The United States led the tally with a total of 11 gold medals. The 1900 Games held in Paris proved to be a failure, owing to lack of organisation. The competitions were spread over five months.

The 1904 Games were scheduled to be held in Chicago and St. Louis. The Games were finally held in St. Louis, but few nations turned up. The Olympic Flag with its five-coloured rings was introduced here.

The 1908 Games were held in London, and the first comprehensive official report was produced. Electric timing devices and a public address system were introduced at the fifth Olympic Games held in Stockholm. It was a resounding success.

However, war cast its shadow over the world and the 1916 Games were cancelled. In ancient times, all wars were suspended for the duration of the Games, but this ideal could not be inducted in the Olympic history.

In 1920, the Games were held in Antwerp, Belgium, and the nations who lost in battle were not allowed to participate. Paris hosted the Games again, in 1924. An athletes' village was set up for the first time while tennis was omitted from the official sports' list. Here, too, track and field events for women were included in the programme, although women had previously taken part in tennis, golf, archery, figure skating, fencing and swimming.

A fire was lit in a large stone dish at the marathon tower, setting the precedence for the lighting of the sacred Flame. With the fire ablaze, the team from Greece led all the teams onto the field during the opening ceremony, a tradition that continues until today.

The depression proved a major setback for the 1932 Los Angeles Games. Automatic timing and the photo-finish camera were introduced here. The 1936 Games in Berlin were the first to be shown on television.

Twenty-five large TV screens were set up in theatres in Berlin. The torch relay began here, with a lighted torch carried from Olympia to the site of the Games.

The second World War saw the cancellation of the 1940 and 1944 games. They resumed in 1948, where again, the losers in the battle were not allowed to participate. Ever since, the Olympic Games have been hosted regularly, despite a few tragedies and a few boycotts.

Since the Helsinki Olympics in 1952, the Soviet Union have won an average of 42.5 gold medals in each Olympics. The United States have an average of 40.9 gold medals.

With the U.S. boycott of the 1980 Moscow Games, the Soviets won 80 gold medals. Four years later, with the Soviet boycott of the 1984 Los Angeles Games, the U.S. won 83 gold medals.

(Continued from page 73)

cropped area was about 4.07 million hectares, the Minister of State for Water Resources, Mrs. Krishna Sahi, informed the Lok Sabha on April 22, 1988.

Festival of India in Japan : The Festival of India in Japan got off to a colourful start on April 15, 1988 at the National Theatre in Tokyo on April 15, 1988 in a typical Indian setting and to the strains of classical music and the beat of drums. The Prime Minister, Mr. Rajiv Gandhi, and his Japanese counterpart, Mr. Noboru Takeshita, lit the traditional lamp to mark the inauguration of the six-month-long festival, which promises to bring to the Japanese people the best of Indian art and culture.

The Festival of India will help promote mutual understanding and strengthen the bonds of friendship between the two countries. The Japanese will be treated to a rich fare of music, dance, films, fashion shows and food festivals during the six months.

Calicut put on air map : Calicut was put on the aviation map when the Union Minister of State for Civil Aviation, Mr. Motilal Vora, declared open the airport at Karipur village, 30 km from Calicut, on April 13, 1988. Thus Calicut became the 62nd station on the national network of Indian Airlines.

Historic TN salt march re-enacted : History was re-enacted in Tiruchirappalli when the Vice-President, Dr. Shankar Dayal Sharma, flagged off the 241 km Tiruchirappalli-Vedarayanam salt march at 5 a.m. on April 13, 1988. About 125 people participated in the march.

More than 50 years ago, C. Rajagopalachari, responding to a call from Mahatma Gandhi, led 99 volunteers from the

city to Vedarayanam.

Competition will be fierce this September as the Soviet Union and the U.S. will be pitted together. China pose a formidable challenge as do East Germany.

This year in Seoul, 13,000 athletes will compete in 23 sports and 237 events in the largest-ever gathering in the Olympic history.

The mascot of the Games is Hodori, a familiar figure in Korean folklore, known for its dignity and bravery. It is a tiger cub which wears Olympic rings round its neck and the *sango* (a typical hat worn for the Farmers Dance) on its head. The S-shaped streamer spiralling from the hat stands for Seoul.

The emblem is derived from the traditional motif *santaeguk*, used as a decoration in handicrafts and architecture. The three swirls of the emblem are to be viewed as moving inward and outward at the same time.

city to Vedarayanam.

Space Research

Robot to select site on Mars : A robot will be sent to Mars to select the site for men's landing on the planet. Both the United States and the Soviet Union are making preparations for man's voyage but Soviet scientists think it may not be possible till the year 2000.

Two space stations will take off from the Soviet Union towards Mars to explore the planet and its satellite, "Phobos". Twelve countries and the European Space Agency are participating in the expedition code-named "Project Phobos".

These space probes will also explore the sun and inter-planetary space. They will land on Phobos to explore its surface in detail. Lasers will soar the Martian moon and its atmosphere. A television system will send numerous pictures back to earth.

INSAT-1C to be launched from Kourou : India's three-in-one satellite, INSAT-1C will be moved to the launch pad at Kourou, French Guyana, in May 1988, the Space Commission Chairman, Prof. U. R. Rao, said on April 5, 1988. The satellite, an in-orbit spare for INSAT-1B, is to be put into orbit by an Ariane launcher in early July. It was originally to be launched by the U.S. National Aeronautics and Space Administration's space shuttle, Challenger in June 1986, which exploded in January 1985. Later a Delta rocket also failed. So India turned to Ariane Space of France to launch the satellite.

☆☆☆

General Intelligence Test

Clerk's Grade Examination, November 1987

Q. 1. Which number in the following series occurs a second time nearest the beginning?

987685645342310

(A) 5 (B) 6 (C) 7 (D) 8

Q. 2. If all the even numerals of natural number series were crossed out then which one would be the ninth numeral not crossed out?

(A) 9 (B) 17 (C) 18 (D) 19

Q. 3. Girja, Ishan, Francis and Hema are sitting on a bench. Francis has Hema next to her on her left. Ishan is sitting with Francis and Girja on either side of her. Who sits at the extreme right?

(A) Girja (B) Hema (C) Ishan (D) Francis

Q. 4. I was all alone in the park. After some time came an old man and an old woman followed by two couples with one child each. How many persons are there in the park now?

(A) 8 (B) 9 (C) 10 (D) 11

Q. 5. Anand is taller to Suraj. Shadani is not as tall as Anand but taller to Ashok. Suraj too is not as tall as Shadani but taller to Ashok. Who is the tallest?

(A) Anand (B) Suraj (C) Shadani (D) Ashok

Q. 6. If the first and second letters of the word CORRESPONDENCE were interchanged, as well as the third and fourth letters, the fifth and the sixth, and so on, then which of the following shall be the tenth letter counting from right?

(A) O (B) R (C) S (D) P

Q. 7. How many of the following words can be made from the word UNDERTAKING, using any letter any number of times?

Raker, Inkling, Reduce, Rater, Kanter, Drinker, Reduit, Kingle, Taken, Unnamed

(A) 4 (B) 5 (C) 6 (D) 7

Q. 8. Platinum is costlier than silver because it is

(A) Whiter (B) Rarer (C) Heavier (D) Harder

Q. 9. A man walks northwards. After a while he turns towards his right and a little further to his left. Finally, after walking a distance of one kilometre he turns to his left again. In which direction is he moving now?

(A) North (B) South (C) East (D) West

Q. 10. Justice always involves

(A) Treachery (B) Generousness (C) Fairness (D) Magnanimity

Q. 11. A tree always has

(A) Leaves (B) Flowers (C) Roots (D) Fruits

Q. 12. Bargain always involves

(A) Munificence (B) Smallness (C) Transaction (D) Preciousness

Q. 13. Bravery always involves

(A) Courage (B) Appreciation (C) Strength

(D) Experience

Q. 14. Wonder always has

(A) Rabble (B) Marvel (C) Rubbish (D) Rustic

Q. 15. Acquittal always involves

(A) Castigation (B) Vindication (C) Chastisement (D) Prayer

Q. 16. Passion always involves

(A) Callousness (B) Insight (C) Apathy (D) Emotions

Q. 17. A rose most resembles a

(A) Moss (B) Marigold (C) Barley (D) Mushroom

Q. 18. A river always has

(A) Fish (B) Weeds (C) Banks (D) Boats

Q. 19. A factory always has

(A) Smoke-chimneys (B) Workers (C) Electricity (D) Salesman

Q. 20. A phrase always entails

(A) Nomenclature (B) Terminology (C) Expression (D) Inflection

Q. 21. Which one of the following is same as benignity, benevolence, charity?

(A) Malevolence (B) Cruelty (C) Indefinite (D) Kindness

Q. 22. Which one of the following is the same as barber, tailor, spinner?

(A) Coach (B) Pupil (C) Pundit (D) Blacksmith

Q. 23. Which one of the following is the same as father, mother, sister?

(A) Baby (B) Brother (C) Big (D) Girl

Q. 24. Which one of the following is the same as moist, damp, wet?

(A) Air (B) Climate (C) Humid (D) Cloth

Q. 25. Which one of the following is the same as Alps, Andes, Himalayas?

(A) Mountains (B) Resorts (C) Snow (D) Rockies

Q. 26. Which one of the following is the same as twine, gut, chord?

(A) Fasten (B) Knot (C) Rope (D) Tie

Q. 27. Which one of the following is the same as choke, stuff, cover?

(A) Drain (B) Pipe (C) Pack (D) Table

Q. 28. Which one of the following is same as violet, indigo, red?

(A) Flag (B) Blood (C) Blue (D) Flower

Q. 29. Which one of the following is same as kidneys, brain, lungs?

(A) Liver (B) Eyes (C) Nose (D) Ears

Q. 30. Which one of the following is the same as regulate, handle, govern?

(A) Direct (B) Campaign (C) Support (D) Canvass

Q. 31. What is related to contentment the same way as like is related to dislike?

(A) Displeasure (B) Dissatisfaction (C) Disheartenment (D) Discouragement

Q. 32. A ball point is related to red-pen in the same way as paper is related to

(A) Quill (B) Pad (C) Slate (D) Parchment

Q. 33. Good is related to bad in the same way as sweet is related to

(A) Flavour (B) Relish (C) Sauce (D) Sour

Q. 34. Imagination is related to fantasy in the same way as memory is related to

(A) Amnesia (B) Revorie (C) Reminiscence (D) Conception

Q. 35. The opposite of hate is (?)

(A) Courage (B) Anguish (C) Love (D) Happiness

Q. 36. What is related to health as clean is related to contamination?

(A) Heartiness (B) Pollution (C) Affliction (D) Therapeutics

Q. 37. What is related to change the same way as fickle is related to constant?

(A) Permanence (B) Alteration (C) Recurrence (D) Systematical

Q. 38. What is related to snake the same way as bee is related to sting?

(A) Slithering (B) Rats (C) Fangs (D) Poison

Q. 39. What is related to attention as care is related to neglect?

(A) Disregard (B) Distraction (C) Ignore (D) Vigilant

Q. 40. What is related to disease as accident is related to carefulness?

(A) Water (B) Sanitation (C) Germs (D) Bacteria

Directions : In questions 41-50 spot out the one which does not belong to the group to which other three belong?

Q. 41. (A) Sawyer (B) Cutter (C) Crop (D) Slaughterer

Q. 42. (A) Pen (B) Ballpoint (C) Pencil (D) Paper

Q. 43. (A) Wolf (B) Deer (C) He-Buffer (D) Elephant

Q. 44. (A) Paris (B) London (C) New Delhi (D) Sri Lanka

Q. 45. (A) Counsel (B) Advice (C) Suggestion (D) Direction

Q. 46. (A) Principal (B) School (C) Teacher (D) Student

Q. 47. (A) Governor (B) Prince (C) Clown (D) Commandant

Q. 48. (A) Lorry (B) Truck (C) Tractor (D) Skis

Q. 49. (A) Jupiter (B) Neptune (C) Lord of Heaven (D) Pluto

Q. 50. (A) Apartment (B) Garage (C) Flat (D) Quarter

ANSWERS

1. (D) : 98768

2. (B) :

3. (A) : Hema is on the extreme left. Francis, Ishan and Girja are sitting in this order on her right

4. (B) : There are 9 persons in all in the

(Continued on page 90)

Persons And Places In News

PERSONS

Raj Kapoor : Real name Ranbirraj Kapoor, the veteran thespian is the recipient of the Dada Saheb Phalke Award for 1987 for his contribution to the Indian cinema which was conferred on him by the President, Mr R Venkataraman, in New Delhi on May 2, 1988. The President had to step down from the dais to present the prestigious award to the 'great showman' suffering from asthma, who was afflicted with breathlessness. He was later admitted to the hospital for treatment. The award consists of a *Swarna Kamal*, a cash prize of Rs 1,00,000 and a shawl. He is the second generation winner of the highest national honour in cinema. His father, Prithviraj Kapoor, was awarded this honour posthumously some 17 years ago. This was the only time the Phalke Award was given posthumously.

Kamalahassan : The multi lingual actor of the mainstream cinema is the recipient of the Best Actor Award for 1987 for his work in the Tamil film "Nayakan" which was conferred on him by the President, Mr R Venkataraman, at the 35th National Film Festival Awards function in New Delhi, on May 2, 1988. The award carries a *Rajat Kamal* and a cash prize of Rs 10,000.

Archana : She is the recipient of the Best Actress Award for 1987 for her role in Tamil film "Veedu" for her "naturalistic portrayal of a middle class working woman faced with the everyday tensions of living and her attempts to overcome the ever increasing problems." The award which comprises of a *Rajat Kamal* and a cash prize of Rs 10,000 was conferred on her by the President, Mr R Venkataraman, at the 35th National Film Festival Awards function in New Delhi, on May 2, 1988.

General Vishwanath Sharma : He assumed formal charge as the country's 16th Chief of the Army Staff on May 2, 1988, succeeding General K Sundarji who retired on April 30. Before this appointment, he was General Officer Commanding-in Chief of the Eastern Command. He is a recipient of the Param Vishisht Seva Medal for distinguished service in March 1986.

General Krishnaswami Sundarji : The Chief of the Army Staff retired on April 30, 1988 after 42 years of distinguished service in the Indian Army. A recipient of the Param Vishisht Seva Medal, he was regarded as one of the foremost strategists of the Indian Army. Considered a highly intelligent officer with an innovative mind, he is credited with reorganising the Army to make it more effective. His initiative in mechanising the infantry units has made the Army more mobile and lent it more firepower.

Win Chadha : The controversial former agent of A B Bofors in India and a prime witness in the Bofors gun deal scandal, testified before the Joint Parliamentary Committee on April 15, 1988 but denied that he was either an agent or a middleman of the Swedish armaments firm. He said he was only a representative of the firm in India, looking after its administrative work. When he landed at the Indra Gandhi International Airport in New Delhi on April 14, he had lashed at the newsmen.

Diego Cordovez : The 53-year-old Ecuadoran diplomat is the special envoy of the UN Secretary-General and has been called the architect of the Afghan-Pakistani agreement signed in Geneva on April 14, 1988. This is because he has for the last six years painstakingly conducted indirect negotiations between Kabul and Islamabad, always succeeding in keeping himself somewhere in the background.

Ranasinghe Premadasa : The Sri Lankan Prime Minister visited New Delhi in early April 1988 and reviewed with the Prime Minister, Mr Rajiv Gandhi, the situation in the Eastern Province of Sri Lanka which has been the scene of bloody communal clashes between Tamils and Muslims.

Prince El Hassan Bin Talal : The Crown Prince of Jordan, accompanied by Princess Sarvath, was on a five day visit to India from April 23, 1988.

Ravi Tikoo : The 56-year-old India born controversial shipping tycoon of the 1970s, who has made fortunes estimated at £ 50 million in Britain, shot back into the limelight when he made dramatic announcement in London on April 21, 1988 of an outline deal to build the world's largest cruise ship with an estimated capacity of over 3,000 passengers costing £ 263 million.

Mrs. Kiran Bedi : The Deputy Commissioner of Police, North Delhi, has been transferred and appointed as Deputy Director of Operations in the Narcotics Control Bureau following submission of the interim report by the Goswami-Wadhwa Committee which probed police action against Delhi lawyers. The Narcotics Control Bureau is a part of the Government's plan to launch a comprehensive fight against drug trafficking and abuse.

Vijay Amrithraj : India's tennis ace, who through his impeccable behaviour on and off the courts has been India's goodwill ambassador abroad, has been recommended for the International Tennis Federation's International Sportsmanship Award. He was invited by the UN to speak on apartheid on May 6, 1988, the 25th anniversary of the International Committee Against Apartheid.

A. R. Antulay : The former Maharashtra

Chief Minister won a major legal battle when the Supreme Court on April 29, 1988 quashed its own directive issued in 1984 and declared "illegal" his trial by a judge of the Bombay High Court. The constitution bench directed that the trial be held in accordance with the law, not by a High Court judge but before a special judge. The charge against Mr Antulay was that he had misused his official position for raising crores of rupees for the Indira Gandhi Pratibha Pratishthan and other trusts floated by him.

Khalil al-Wazir (alias Abu Jihad) : The number two leader of Palestine Liberation Organisation and military commander of the organisation was assassinated in Tunis on April 15, 1988. The 53-year-old Abu Jihad had survived several assassination attempts, particularly in 1978 in south Lebanon, in 1980 in Teheran and in 1982 in Syrian-controlled Baalbeck, in eastern Lebanon.

PLACES

Maraimalai Nagar : A suburb about 40 km from Madras, also known as Kamraj Nagar, was the venue of the AICC(I) session in April 1988. Not since the historic Avadi session 35 years ago has the AICC met in Tamil Nadu. It was here that the slogan "Beka Hatao" (remove unemployment) was given to the party men by the Congress (I) President, Mr Rajiv Gandhi.

Sukhna Lake : One of the best known beauty spots of Chandigarh has been in the news in April 1988 when thousands of volunteers, from all walks of life, gave "shramdan" for a number of days by digging and lifting earth from the dry bed of the lake and revive its glory.

Islamabad : The capital of Pakistan was in the news in April 1988 when the twin cities of Rawalpindi and Islamabad were struck by undoubtedly one of the worst man-made tragedies the world has seen in peace time. Between 300 to 400 persons were killed when a fire at the Ojhan depot had caused a series of explosions which sent anti-aircraft missiles, shells and sharpnel raining on the two cities. Witnesses said the explosions at the depot, near nuclear site Kahuta, left a dust mushroom which triggered fears that the atomic plant had been attacked.

Agatti : It is the airport in the Lakshadweep in the Arabian Sea, which was formally opened in April 1988.

Anini : A district headquarters in Arunachal Pradesh and situated in one of the remotest parts of the country, has been brought on long-distance telecommunication map on April 4, 1988 with the commissioning of a Rs 1-crore low-capacity satellite earth station.

GO FOR IT

Q. What is the secret of your success in the Civil Services Examination?

A. Tremendous goodwill from friends, parents' blessings, God's wish, and inspiration from unmentionable quarters.

Q. What prompted you to choose Civil Services as your career?

A. Social security and parents' wishes.

Q. How your parents/family contributed to your success?

A. Cannot be put in words.

Q. Had you not been selected in the Civil Services Examination, what would have been your reaction? Which other services/career would you have gone in/opted for?

A. I had the courage to face the result, let come what may. In the event of non-selection, I would have preferred to indulge myself in social work via politics.

Q. How do you visualise your success?

A. Nothing less than a success.

BIO-DATA

Name : DEBABRATA KANTHA

Educational Qualifications :

School : Dasarathpur High School, Dasarathpur, Dist. Cuttack, Orissa.

College: Ravenshaw College, Cuttack, Utkal University.

University : Delhi School of Economics, Delhi University, M.A. in Sociology.

Awards, Gold Medals and Scholarships Won : National Merit Scholarship.

Earlier Selections : Nothing

Experience : Nil

Published Works : Two Seminars: (1) Individual Rationality, Economic Development And Social Life (2) Family Planning Programme in India : Its many dimensions.

Q. When did you begin your preparations seriously for this examination?

A. To be honest, from 1984 June onwards till the result was out.

Q. What were your optionals at the Civil Services Examination?

A. Sociology and Psychology.

Q. What was your criterion for the selection of the optional subjects?

A. Familiarity.

Q. How did you prepare for your compulsory papers?

A. For General Studies, of course, quite extensive preparation was necessary. But for Oriya and English no preparation was needed.

Q. Which magazines and books have you been reading for the General Knowledge and other papers?

A. Frankly speaking, apart from *Competition Success Review* only *The*

Times Of India.

Q. Which books did you study for your other papers?

A. Apart from reading the standard text books, quite a large number of references did I consult.

Q. How did you prepare for your interview?

A. I was indeed relaxing to face the interview.

Q. How did *Competition Success Review* help you in your preparation for the interview?

A. In a strange way, indeed!

Q. What is your opinion about *Competition Success Review*?

A. It helps.

Q. What do you think is a better way of preparation between a selective intensive study and wide extensive study?

A. An intelligent balance between the two

Q. Is this pattern of the examination appropriate for selection? Would you recommend any other improvement?

A. There is always room for improvement in any system. Let's have a debate.

Q. Do you think that the lowering of the age limit from 28 to 26 years from 1988 Examination onwards, will affect brilliant and highly educated youth of India?

A. It will affect the brilliant youth of India from the countryside who usually start their study quite late due to their disadvantaged position in the contemporary social structure.

Q. With the decrease in age limit, do you feel that there should be no restriction on the number of attempts?

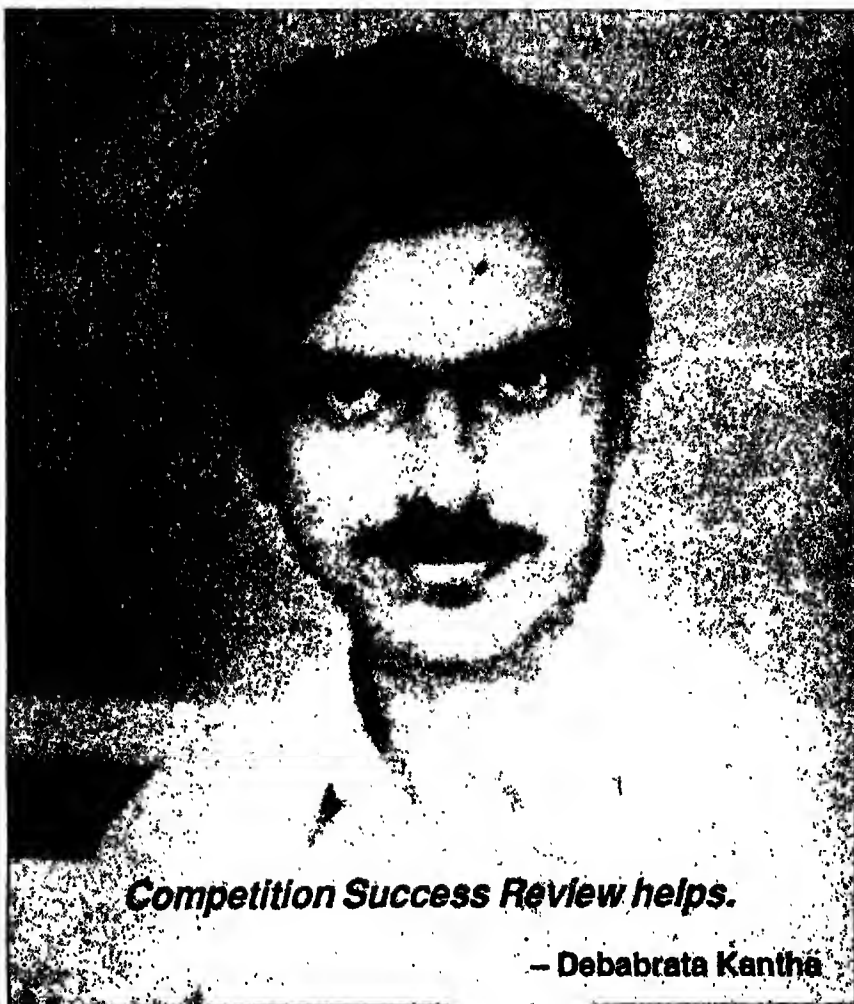
A. It should not be a 'free-for-all' game.

Q. How do you think *Competition Success Review* could be more useful to the candidates appearing in the Civil Services and various other competitive examinations?

A. It can be made more substantive.

Q. What is your advice to the readers of *Competition Success Review*?

A. Go for it

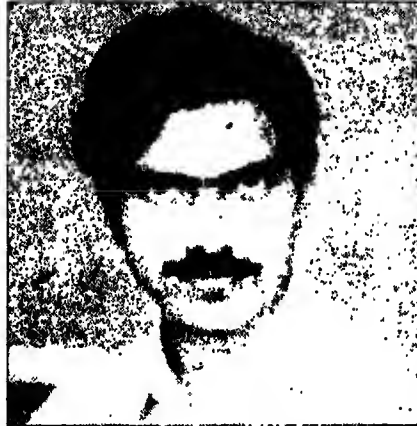


My Personality Test

Mr. Debabrata Kantha, IAS

I was quite relaxed and dressed as usual. There was no sign of any tension or apprehension. The moment I entered into the interview board I wished the members who in turn requested me to be seated. The chairman started the interview with the query as to the meaning of my surname. Then they asked me about the burning problems of Orissa and out of the three problems which I have listed they selected the issue of the possible ecological disaster in the make up of the implementation of the mining project there. I took a principle stand against thoughtless destruction of nature in the name of short-term developmental measures. I emphasised the need to work out a harmony between the exploitation and preservation of nature in such a way that the overall long-term ecological balance is preserved and perpetuated in the interest of the survival of our planet and the mankind. Then another member put me questions on the normative and the structural witnesses characterising our developmental measures in tribal areas. Here I emphasised the need to treat the problems facing the hills as typical to those localities and the solution of which calls for planning and appraisals of a

different type and at a different level. Then the third member asked me about my family background, the educational and occupational status of my parents, our economic standard and many related questions. He also enquired about my medium of



instruction in the school and college and the various problems that I faced as a rural student attending a poorly equipped and ill-financed private school. Then the fourth member asked me questions on the

comparative study of the concentration of power at the centre in both U.S.A. and India. They enquired that who is more powerful in their respective power configurations, a President of United States or Prime Minister of India (?). I took the stand that the Prime Minister of India is more powerful because after the adoption of the anti-defection bill he can issue a whip to the legislators of his party and thereby secure their compulsory compliance to his wishes and thus have his way, unlike the President of the United States whose actions and decisions are subject to congressional debates and approval. And especially when the Prime Minister of India happens to be the sole vote bank for the party and charismatic enough to deny internal democracy to his party members, the possibility of a two-third majority of his party in the Lok Sabha can give him immense power in deep. Finally the last member asked me questions on sociology and social anthropology to which I had correct but instinctive answers. The questions ranged from the primitive tribes to the women's lib. Then came the end and it was a pleasant end to a pleasant talking session.

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Decision of the Editor will be final and binding. No correspondence in this connection will be entertained. Please write your name and address in Block letters in the coupons in English in the space provided for this purpose. The last date for the receipt of these coupons in the office of Competition Review Pvt. Ltd., 604, Prabhat Kiran, Rajendra Place, New Delhi-110008 is June 30, 1988.

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Check Your General Awareness

Q. 1. The Norman Borlaug Award is awarded for which of the following activities?

- (a) Sports (b) Agricultural research (c) Scientific achievement (d) International relations

Q. 2. Siberian cranes are annual visitors to

- (a) Ghana Bird Sanctuary (b) Corbett National Park (c) Dudwa National Park (d) Ranganthitoo Bird Sanctuary

Q. 3. What is the present rate of interest for time deposits between 91 days and six months allowed by the nationalised banks?

- (a) 6 per cent (b) 6.5 per cent (c) 8 per cent (d) 9 per cent

Q. 4. 'TRYSEM' is concerned with

- (a) A new system of semester examinations in universities (b) Training the rural youth for self-employment (c) A training programme for students in educational psychology (d) A training course for farmers in dryland farming

Q. 5. The greatest hallmark of personal liberty is

- (a) Mandamus (b) Certiorari (c) Quo Warranto (d) Habeas Corpus

Q. 6. Who succeeded the Tamil Nadu Chief Minister, Mr M. G. Ramachandran, immediately after his death?

- (a) Mrs. Janaki Ramachandran (b) Ms. Jayalalitha (c) R. M. Veerappan (d) V. R. Nedunchezhiyan

Q. 7. In an unparalleled action, Naxalites had kidnapped, in retaliation of the arrest of some of their colleagues, seven Indian Administrative Service officers in December 1987. The captors had demanded the release of their men as a condition to let off the IAS officers. This was agreed to by the State Government in which State this drama took place?

- (a) Andhra Pradesh (b) West Bengal (c) Bihar (d) Madhya Pradesh

Q. 8. Who is the President of South Korea?

- (a) Kim Il Sung (b) Roh Tae-Woo (c) Kim Young Sam (d) Chun Doo Hwan

Q. 9. Under which of the following conditions, the Constitution does not permit a person to acquire the citizenship of India?

- (a) A person is born outside India on or after January 26, 1950 but his father is a citizen of India at the time of his/her birth (b) A person whose father is a non-citizen but in service under Government of India (c) A person of Indian origin who is ordinarily resident in any country or place outside undivided India (d) A person residing in India but has not renounced the citizenship of the country to which he/she belongs

Q. 10. Which is the world's largest palace?

- (a) Buckingham Palace, London (b)

Palace of Versailles (c) Imperial Palace, Beijing (d) None of these

Q. 11. Who discovered the Philippines?

- (a) Fernando Magellan (b) Marco Polo (c) Vasco da Gama (d) Christopher Columbus

Q. 12. Besides Delhi, which other city in India provides for computerised rail reservation?

- (a) Bombay (b) Bangalore (c) Calcutta (d) Nagpur

Q. 13. The internal antenna of a transistor set is made of

- (a) Iron (b) Ferro-chrome (c) Copper (d) Alnico

Q. 14. Ravi Shankar is well-known for his mastery in

- (a) Sitar (b) Violin (c) Flute (d) Sarod

Q. 15. Who is the present Chairman of the Non-Aligned Movement?

- (a) Kenneth Kaunda (b) Julius Nyerere (c) Rajiv Gandhi (d) Robert Mugabe

Q. 16. Who said, "Swarajya is my birth right and I will have it?"

- (a) Bal Gangadhar Tilak (b) Lala Lajpat Rai (c) Gopal Krishna Gokhale (d) Bipin Chandra Pal

Q. 17. Nagarjuna Sagar project is located on the river

- (a) Tungabhadra (b) Cauvery (c) Krishna (d) Godavari

Q. 18. The summer solstice for the northern hemisphere occurs on

- (a) December 22 (b) March 21 (c) September 23 (d) June 21

Q. 19. V. Anand, who became the first Indian to win the Grandmaster title in chess recently, belongs to which State?

- (a) Uttar Pradesh (b) Tamil Nadu (c)

Maharashtra (d) None of these

Q. 20. Merdeka Cup is associated with which of the following games?

- (a) Hockey (b) Table Tennis (c) Football (d) Volleyball

Q. 21. For which tournament is Bena Bellack Trophy awarded?

- (a) Inter State football tournament (b) Inter State table tennis tournament (c) Inter-State volleyball tournament (d) Inter-University cricket tournament

Q. 22. Who is the reigning world chess champion?

- (a) Anatoly Karpov (b) Boris Spassky (c) Garry Kasparov (d) Viswanathan Anand

Q. 23. Who holds the space endurance record for remaining in space for the maximum number of days?

- (a) Yuri Romanenko (b) Oleg Y. Atkov (c) Alexander Laveikin (d) Vladimir A. Solovyev

Q. 24. Where is Sariska, the venue of the first-ever Union Cabinet meeting away from New Delhi, located?

- (a) Madhya Pradesh (b) Tamil Nadu (c) Lakshadweep (d) Rajasthan

Q. 25. Which instrument is used for measuring earthquakes?

- (a) Chronograph (b) Seismograph (c) Barograph (d) Crescograph

ANSWERS

1. (b) 2. (a) 3. (c) 4. (b) 5. (d)
6. (d) 7. (a) 8. (b) 9. (d) 10. (c)
11. (a) 12. (c) 13. (b) 14. (a) 15. (d)
16. (a) 17. (c) 18. (d) 19. (b) 20. (c)
21. (b) 22. (c) 23. (a) 24. (d) 25. (b)

Memory Retention Contest

ANNOUNCEMENT

We are glad to announce a unique contest for candidates appearing at the Civil Services (Preliminary) Examination to be conducted by the Union Public Service Commission on June 12, 1988. You should note down the maximum number of questions asked in the General Studies paper which you can recollect and send the same to us.

The three candidates who recollect the maximum number of questions correctly and send the same to us will be awarded First, Second and Third prize of Rs. 1,000, Rs. 500 and Rs. 250 respectively. Ten consolation prizes (books worth Rs. 100 each) will also be awarded.

Similar memory retention contest will be held in respect of the Investigators Examination to be conducted by the Staff Selection Commission on June 26, 1988. You should note down the maximum number of questions asked in General Knowledge, Test of Reasoning, English Language and Economics/ Statistics/ Mathematics separately which you can recollect and send the

same to us. The awards as mentioned above for the Civil Services (Preliminary) Examination will also be given for this examination.

Memory retention contest will also be held in respect of the candidates appearing at the Bank Clerical Examination to be conducted by the Banking Services Recruitment Board, Bhopal, on May 29/June 5, 1988. You should note down the maximum number of questions asked in the Tests of Reasoning, English Language, Numerical Ability and Clerical Aptitude separately which you can recollect and send the same to us. The awards as mentioned above for the Civil Services (Preliminary) Examination will also be given for this examination.

Decision of the Editorial Board will be final. Entries should be addressed to the Editor, Competition Review Private Limited, 604 Prabhat Kiran, Rajendra Place, New Delhi-110008. Last date for receipt of entries is July 10, 1988.

Test Of Reasoning

Officers, Field Supervisors and Clerical Cadre Examination for RRBs by BSRB, Chandigarh, March 1988

Directions : There are two sets of figures. One set is called Problem Figures. Other set is called Answer Figures. Problem set figures form some kind of series. What you are to do is to select one figure from the answer set figures which will continue the same series as given in the problem set figures.

Series

Problem Figures	Answer Figures
1	
2	
3	
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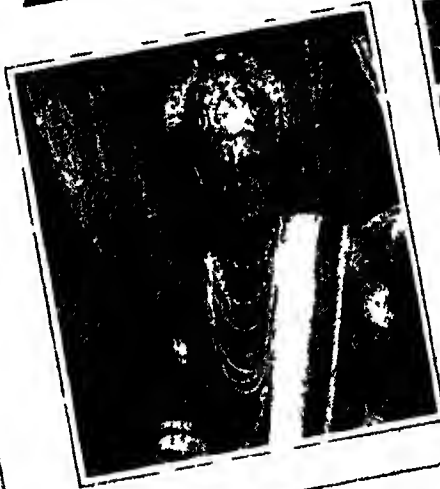
Problem Figures	Answer Figures
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Clues on Page 86

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Objective General Knowledge

Management Trainees'/Probationary Officers' Examination for Punjab National Bank, November 1987

Q. 1. The electoral college for the election of the President of India comprises

(a) Members of the Rajya Sabha and the Lok Sabha (b) Members of the Parliament and the Vidhan Sabhas (c) Members of the Rajya Sabha and the Vidhan Sabhas (d) Members of the Lok Sabha and the Vidhan Parishads (e) Members of the Vidhan Parishads and the Vidhan Sabhas

Q. 2. Pat Cash, the winner of 1987 Wimbledon men's singles title, belongs to which of the following countries?

(a) Sweden (b) Australia (c) England (d) West Germany (e) U.S.A

Q. 3. Which of the following is not a member of the recently constituted 'Africa Fund'?

(a) Zambia (b) Libya (c) Zimbabwe (d) Algeria (e) None of these

Q. 4. Which of the following combinations is NOT correct?

(a) Jaipur - Hawamahal (b) Hyderabad - Salar Jung Museum (c) Jabalpur - Bheraghat (d) Calcutta - Victoria Memorial (e) Lucknow - Charminar

Q. 5. How much amount has Government of India decided to raise by imposing fresh taxes to meet current drought relief expenditure?

(a) Rs 800 crore (b) Rs 1 000 crore (c) Rs 550 crore (d) Rs 690 crore (e) Rs 500 crore

Q. 6. Which of the following is site for Reliance Cricket Cup final match played in India?

(a) New Delhi (b) Calcutta (c) Bombay (d) Madras (e) None of these

Q. 7. Which of the following is NOT a site of Kumbha Mela?

(a) Nasik (b) Ujjain (c) Allahabad (d) Varanasi (e) Hardwar

Q. 8. 'Glimpses of World History' is a book written by

(a) Mulkraj Anand (b) Mahatma Gandhi (c) S. Radhakrishnan (d) Rajendra Prasad (e) Jawaharlal Nehru

Q. 9. Bronchitis is a disease of which of the following?

(a) Blood (b) Bladder (c) Liver (d) Intestine (e) Respiratory tract

Q. 10. Which of the following is the currency used in Japan?

(a) Dinar (b) Lira (c) Yuan (d) Rouble (e) Yen

Q. 11. FBTR is a name, closely related to which of the following fields?

(a) Medical Science (b) Horticulture (c) Atomic Energy (d) Space Research (e) Oceanography

Q. 12. High Court at which of the following

places is common for more than two States?

(a) Guwahati (b) Chandigarh (c) Allahabad (d) Calcutta (e) None of these

Q. 13. Late Salim Ali was associated with which of the following?

(a) Physiology (b) Onomatology (c) Ornithology (d) Entomology (e) Ecology

Q. 14. The instrument measuring the intensity of sound is called—

(a) Sonometer (b) Anemometer (c) Ammeter (d) Audiometer (e) Altimeter

Q. 15. Night blindness is caused owing to deficiency of which of the following?

(a) Vitamin A (b) Vitamin B (c) Vitamin C (d) Vitamin D (e) Vitamin E

Q. 16. The term 'Super Conductivity' stands for which of the following?

(a) Total resistance to the flow of electric current (b) A chemical property of matter (c) A physical property of metals only (d) total absence of resistance of electric current (e) None of these

Q. 17. Firo Temple is the worship place of which of the following religions?

(a) Christians (b) Jews (c) Muslims (d) Parsis (e) Hindus

Q. 18. The first All India Radio Station was established in

(a) Bombay (b) Bangalore (c) New Delhi (d) Madras (e) Hyderabad

Q. 19. Immediately before his election as Vice President of India Dr. Shankar Dayal Sharma was

(a) Governor of Andhra Pradesh (b) A Minister in the Union cabinet (c) Ambassador of India in U.S.S.R. (d) Governor of Maharashtra (e) Deputy Chairman of the Rajya Sabha

Q. 20. What action regarding the controversial Indian Post Office Bill was taken by Mr. Zail Singh?

(a) Signed the bill (b) Returned it with suggestions for its flaws to be rectified (c) Refused to sign it (d) Referred it to the Attorney General for comments (e) None of these

Q. 21. In which of the following States more than 50% of its population is living below poverty line?

(a) Uttar Pradesh (b) Punjab (c) Bihar (d) Himachal Pradesh (e) None of these

Q. 22. The Jnanpith Award for 1986 was awarded to the literary work in which of the following languages?

(a) Assamese (b) Bengali (c) Marathi (d) Gujarathi (e) Oriya

Q. 23. In which of the following cities were celebrations launched to mark the 45th anniversary of the Quit India Movement on August 9, 1987?

(a) Calcutta (b) New Delhi (c) Bombay (d) Lucknow (e) Ahmedabad

Q. 24. In which of the following cities the first Computerised booking system was launched by Indian Railways?

(a) Madras (b) Bombay (c) Calcutta (d) New Delhi (e) None of these

Q. 25. Who is the recipient of Dada Saheb Phalke award for 1986?

(a) B. Nagi Roddy (b) Amol Palekar (c) V. Shantaram (d) Satyajit Ray (e) Sai Paranjpe

Q. 26. What is the maximum number of judges excluding the Chief Justice that can be appointed in the Supreme Court of India?

(a) 18 (b) 25 (c) 22 (d) 26 (e) There is no such limit

Q. 27. After the attainment of statehood by Goa what is the status of Daman & Diu?

(a) They continue to be Union territories (b) They are part of the new State of Goa (c) They are merged with Gujarat State (d) Their status is yet to be decided (e) None of these

Q. 28. For which of the following late Mahadevi Varma received Jnanpith Award?

(a) Nihar (b) Rashmi (c) Deep Shikha (d) Saptaparna (e) Yama

Q. 29. How many test matches did Sunil Gavaskar play before he announced his retirement from Test cricket?

(a) 122 (b) 214 (c) 236 (d) 125 (e) None of these

Q. 30. Who among the following is the Foreign Secretary at present?

(a) A.P. Venkateswaran (b) K.P.S. Menon (c) P.S. Deodhar (d) Romesh Bhandari (e) None of these

Q. 31. Which of the following is the poverty line in India in terms of annual income?

(a) Rs 6 400 (b) Rs 6 000 (c) Rs 5,500 (d) Rs 5 000 (e) Rs 3 500

Q. 32. 'Xigatse' is the second biggest city in

(a) Burma (b) China (c) Tibet (d) Japan (e) None of these

Q. 33. India entered the 'Davis Cup' final in 1987 which they lost to Sweden by defeating

(a) West Germany (b) Spain (c) U.K. (d) Australia (e) None of these

Q. 34. Why was Col. Rabuka of Fiji in news recently?

(a) He led military coup successfully in his country (b) He became the first publicly elected President of his country (c) He has been elected as Secretary General of Commonwealth Nations (d) He was on three-day State visit to India (e) None of these

Q. 35. Odissi, a classical dance, originated in which of the following states?

(a) Kerala (b) Tamil Nadu (c) Karnataka (d) Andhra Pradesh (e) None of these

Q. 36. Who is the Chairman of the Ninth Finance Commission?

(a) Raja Chellaiah (b) N.K.P. Salve (c) L.K. Jha (d) Manmohan Singh (e) None of these

Q. 37. Which of the following is the highest coffee producing State in India?

(a) Orissa (b) Karnataka (c) Assam (d) Meghalaya (e) None of these

Q. 38. Highest population of tribals in India is in which of the following States?

(a) Madhya Pradesh (b) Orissa (c) Bihar (d) Meghalaya (e) Nagaland

Q. 39. Why was the small village of 'Deorala' in the news recently?

(a) Satl incident (b) Encounter between the troops of India and Pakistan (c) Field demonstration of Bofors guns (d) A new oil well with enormous capacity (e) None of these

Q. 40. In addition to India, August 15 is Independence Day of which of the following countries?

(a) Thailand (b) Bangladesh (c) South Korea (d) Pakistan (e) None of these

Q. 41. Bauxite contains which of the following metals?

(a) Silver (b) Aluminium (c) Zinc (d) Copper (e) Iron

Q. 42. 'Viraat' is a recent addition to the

(a) Indian Navy (b) Indian Air Force (c) Indian Army (d) Indian Airlines (e) Indian Oil-fields

Q. 43. 'Operation Redrose' launched by the Police in Andhra Pradesh was planned

(a) to rescue flood affected people (b) against striking employees (c) against Tamil militants (d) against drug smugglers (e) against naxalites

Q. 44. 'Closed Economy' means an economy having

(a) imports only (b) exports only (c) no export or import (d) controlled supply of money (e) deficit financing

Q. 45. Uranium mines in India are located in which of the following places?

(a) Alwaye (b) Jadugoda (c) Kolar (d) Singhbhum (e) Khetri

Q. 46. Which of the following is the name of India's permanent station in Antarctica?

(a) Dhaval Giri (b) Him Sagar (c) Dakshin Gangotri (d) Dhruva (e) Vikrant

Q. 47. Which of the following honours was conferred upon Khan Abdul Ghaffar Khan in 1987?

(a) Padma Vibhushan (b) Bharat Ratna (c) Nehru Award for International Understanding (d) Lenin Peace Prize (e) Indira Gandhi Award for National Integration

Q. 48. The World Bank has recently given a loan of \$ 330 million to Karnataka for which of the following?

(a) Vaccination programme (b) Irrigation projects (c) Drinking Water projects (d) Power projects (e) Housing projects

Q. 49. Which of the following is NOT a cash crop?

(a) Tobacco (b) Tea (c) Rubber (d) Cotton (e) Groundnut

Q. 50. Who is the author of the famous Sanskrit book 'Harsh Charita'?

(a) Kalidas (b) Jaideo (c) Bhava Bhuti (d) Bana Bhatta (e) Bhartruhari

ANSWERS

- | | | | |
|---------|---------|---------|---------|
| 1. (b) | 2. (b) | 3. (b) | 4. (e) |
| 5. (c) | 6. (b) | 7. (a) | 8. (e) |
| 9. (e) | 10. (e) | 11. (c) | 12. (b) |
| 13. (c) | 14. (a) | 15. (a) | 16. (d) |
| 17. (d) | 18. (a) | 19. (d) | 20. (b) |
| 21. (c) | 22. (e) | 23. (c) | 24. (d) |
| 25. (a) | 26. (b) | 27. (a) | 28. (e) |
| 29. (a) | 30. (b) | 31. (e) | 32. (c) |
| 33. (d) | 34. (a) | 35. (e) | 36. (b) |
| 37. (b) | 38. (a) | 39. (a) | 40. (e) |
| 41. (b) | 42. (a) | 43. (e) | 44. (c) |
| 45. (b) | 46. (c) | 47. (b) | 48. (b) |
| 49. (c) | 50. (d) | | |

RESULT OF MEMORY RETENTION CONTEST

First Prize Winner (Rs. 1000)

Ishwer Dutt Shama
s/o Sub. S.R. Sharma
J. C. O's Club, C.O.D. Agra,
Agra Cantt (U.P.)

Second Prize Winner (Rs. 500)

Rajesh Aggarwal
Khatkar Bhawan
Old Anaj Mandi Road, Hissar

Third Prize Winner (Rs. 250)

Sanjay Kumar Mishra
c/o Sri Rajendra Prasad Mishra
A/24, Adalatganj, Patna-1

Consolation Prize Winners

(Books worth Rs. 100 each)

- Balaji Gupta, Bungalow No. 18, Kothi Compound, Rajkot-360 001.
- Vinod Kumar Gupta, s/o Sri Som Chandra Gupta, Taran Ganj, Kalpi, Dist. Jalaun (U.P.).
- Mr. Ahmadullah Rabbani, c/o Mr. Amanullah Rabbani, Mohalla Shahtoli, P.O. Dinapur Cantt., Dist. Patna (Bihar).
- Mr. J. V. Jainapur, Corporation Bank, Post Box, No. 14, J.P. Road, Haveri.
- Sushil Kumar Rai, c/o Dr. S.S. Rai, Harish Chandra Post Graduate College, Varanasi-1.
- Joseph George, Urumpil House, Panganda P.O. Kottayam, Kerala.
- Vinay Sheel, 11/193, Sector-3, Rajinder Nagar, Sahibabad-201 005.
- Sanjeev Kohli, A-1/264, Janakpuri, New Delhi-110 058.
- Amir Chand, H.No. 2813, Sector-40 C, Chandigarh.
- Ratneshwar Singh, c/o Sri Umeshwar Singh, Cr. No.504, Lal Bahadur Sastri Nagar, Patna-800 023.

Test of Reasoning (Clues)

1. (1) : Odd-numbered problem figures are identical

2. (1) : Odd-numbered problem figures are identical

3. (1) : Number of sides increases one-by-one in odd-numbered problem figures

4. (1) : Number of crosses decrease by one in each figure in a set order while one line segment is added in each figure so as to complete the cross inside the circle

5. (3) : Problem Figure 1 (P1) is rotated clockwise through an angle of 45° to obtain Problem Figure 3 (P3). Similarly Answer Figure 3 (A3) is obtained from P3

6. (1) : One line segment is introduced each time in a set order so as to obtain the next figure

7. (2) : One portion of the figure is removed in a set order so as to obtain the next figure

8. (3) : A circle is added inside another circle in a set order in odd-numbered problem figures

9. (1) : P1 is rotated into P2 with respect to horizontal and then one line segment is added. Similarly P3 is obtained from P2, P4 from P3 and A1 from P4

10. (3) : Two parts are added each time in a set order in order to obtain the next figure

11. (2) : Number of crosses is increased by four to obtain P3 from P1. Similarly A2 is obtained from P3

12. (2) : Each figure can be rotated into the next in a set order

13. (1) : P3 is obtained from P1 and P4 from P2 by changing '+' into 'o', '□' into 'Δ', 'o' into 'x', 'Δ' into '□', 'x' into '+' and '□' into '□'

14. (3) : P1 can be rotated into P3 and P2 into P4. So P3 can be rotated into A3

15. (4) : One similar unit is added each time in a set order in order to obtain the next figure

16. (3) : Arrow mark and vertical bar are added alternately.

17. (5) : One open rectangle (from one side) is added each time in a set order

18. (2) : The shaded portion is rotated with respect to the diagonal of the square in alternate figures

19. (2) : P1 can be rotated into P3 which then can be rotated into A2

20. (2) :

21. (4) : 'Cross' moves in a set order

22. (1) : Two triangles are removed in a set order in alternate figures

23. (2) : The number of units increase by one in odd-numbered figures

24. (3) : One square is drawn inside another to obtain P3 from P1. So A3 can be obtained from P3.

25. (3) : Two line segments are added in P1 to obtain P3. Similarly A3 is obtained from P3.

Should Chartered Accountancy Also Be A Discipline In The Universities Like Medicine And Engineering ?



I
Miss Gayathri Ananth

Today's highly developed industrial, commercial and business world, requires the services of a highly qualified Chartered Accountant for its systematic and smooth functioning. Even in a developing country like India, where industrialization and commercialization are in its zenith, a Chartered Accountant, by virtue of his specialised knowledge and training in the art and science of Accountancy, can lend new dimensions to the development of industry and commerce. He occupies a very important position in any business concern and is appointed in the top managerial posts of the organisation where a high degree of skill, talent, qualification and previous training is essential.

But, even though a Chartered Accountant performs such an important function of fulfilling the wants of the business society, the present prescribed course for Chartered Accountancy, under the conduct and regulation of the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India, does not provide adequate training and preparation to the aspiring individuals. The students do not receive a professional sort of coaching, even though Chartered Accountancy is nowadays widely accepted as a profession like that of medicine, law, teaching etc. The students can receive thorough, specialised and systematic training only when this profession of Accountancy is given equal status with the other professional courses and treated as a discipline in Universities.

In the present system of training, the institute provides study notes by post, to the enrolled students and they have to

CONTEST ESSAYS

study on their own. Besides, they have to do articleship for a specified period under a distinguished Chartered Accountant. Private Coaching classes fail to impart any specialised, systematic theoretical training which is required for such a demanding career. Even the classes run by the Institute, do not give effective training in their short-term durations and there is the absence of a favourable formal educational atmosphere, as a result of which the students do not take their studies seriously. So, due to the absence of such a system where the students can receive day to day guidance from an experienced teacher, the students, with the exception of a few, tend to cultivate a 'take it easy' attitude towards their studies which results in hurried last minute preparations. This leads to poor performances, failures and drop-outs. While doing the articleship also, the atmosphere is not of a formal educational institution where the student is committed only to studies and learning but, that of a formal business office where more concentration is laid in finishing of the job, rather than learning something out of it.

The establishment of a regular school for the study of this faculty will make the approach to this subject more scientific and systematic. Lectures and Seminars by experienced Chartered Accountants and other professors will help to impart the theoretical knowledge effectively. Periodical visits to business organisations in addition to practical training in the college itself can very well substitute the articleship which the present course prescribes. Besides, nowadays every business organisation has its own training programmes before recruiting their personnel which makes this articleship wholly unnecessary. Regular debates, elocutions and group discussions can bring out the full potential of an individual. His ability to speak and communicate effectively, which is very essential in the modern business world, is enhanced. On completion of the course from the College of Chartered Accountancy, the student emerges as a person who not only has thorough knowledge of the books but, is also a dynamic person with an improved personality, ready to enter the modern business and commercial world, fit into it and contribute more in this area.



II
Samir Rai

It is pity that the subject of chartered accountancy has been neglected in a developing country like India which is rearing to take a quantum leap forward in field of economy.

For smooth and fast growth of any country, its scarce financial resources must be properly utilised so as to yield maximum results. Therefore chartered accountants have a crucial role to play in the economic affairs of the country.

Competent and dynamic chartered accountants are prerequisites of successful working of complex business organisations requiring exorbitant investment and various other kinds of intricate financial operations.

A succinct review of the system of chartered accountancy in India reveals the need for urgent and drastic changes in the system prevailing.

Maladies like black money, tax evasion and wastage of financial resources are playing havoc on the Indian economy. Even our accountancy subject is lagging behind that of developed nations in terms of professionalism, economic viability and scientific approach. In foreign nations research and innovations are regular feature while we are stagnant.

Therefore, it would be a sagacious decision at this juncture to do away with the present system and introduce chartered accountancy a separate discipline in Indian universities like engineering and medicine. Like medicine and engineering chartered accountancy is a science requiring a high level of specialisation and competence which is only possible if it is recognised as a separate discipline by the universities. The

quality of products under present system which has minimum infrastructural facilities is Modicre, unprofessional undynamic and outdated.

Recognition of chartered accountancy by universities will open the avenues for research, higher studies and innovations. This will consequently improve the standard of work and will prove instrumental in giving a new thrust to the economy. Thus intelligent and deserving students who cannot pursue their quest for academic excellence will be benefited. Further it will act as an incentive to the bright students who opt for science and arts faculty as the prospects of higher studies in field of chartered accountancy are bleak. Thirdly students hailing from rural background are unable to make career of chartered accountancy due to lack of proper guidance and assistance hence if they are provided with services of well equipped library and highly qualified teachers they will be able to do chartered accountancy smoothly.

If we have to open new vistas of economic progress we must revamp the structure of chartered accountancy and

Prize Winners In Essay Contest-397

First Prize Winner:

Miss Gayathri Ananth
34, Madhavnagar
c/o Mr. Dhomne's House
Ground Floor, Nagpur-400010

Second Prize Winner:

Mr. Samir Rai
12, Ambar
Dr Charat Singh Colony
Chakala, Andheri (East)
Bombay-400093

Other Commendable Contributors:

Rajiv Uttarwar, Trivandrum; V. Pashupati

Kumar, Noida; Ms. K. Suganthi, Madras, Shrikant Gondane, Bombay; A. L. Vijaya Kumar, Visakhapatnam; D. Philip Selva Kumar, Nagpur; Rajesh Kumar Surolia, Jaipur; Ms. Kandada Jyoti, Saranagar, Rajesh Pande, Bombay, Siba Prasad Misra, Bhubaneswar; Ms. Sisirkana Bhattacharya, Durg; Ms. S. R. Suseela Bai, Tirupathi; Sunil Gupta, Jaipur; N. R. Raghu Ram, Nizamabad; Rajiv Sreshta, Lucknow; Ms. Anuradha Rajkumari, Guwahati; Virendra Mohan Rathi, Jaipur; B. Sundara Raman, New Delhi.

give it fresh impetus by recognising it as a separate discipline. This will lead to efficiency, dynamism, and professionalism. The present system must be replaced. We should take out a leaf from the books of developed nations who have accorded prime importance to chartered accountancy as a result of which they can boast of having the best quality of financial managers and

analysts.

The writing on the wall is clear that it is imperative to change our present outlook towards subject of chartered accountancy. The demand of the day is to eradicate the present system which is full of anomalies and adopt the system having better infrastructural characteristics which will be compatible with present day world demands.

(Continued from page 49)

Kingdom of God" (Ranabir Ray); scientific – "A cooperative for snake catchers" (Romulus Whitaker and Shekar Dattatri); industrial – "Golden Muga silk – the cultural heritage of Assam" (Siba Prasad Thakur) and "Looking Back" (Prakash Jha), agricultural – "Angora for wool" (K. Jagajivan Ram); historical – "The Story of Delhi" (Surbjeet Singh); and social issues – "Sankalp" (Rajendra Jangley).

Other short film awards are: educational – "Pani" (Sumitra Bhawe); adventure – "Antarctica – a continuing mystery" (Mahesh Kamble); news – "Colours of life" (Mahesh Sinha, and Sant Lal Prasad); and animation – "Endgame" (Arun Gongade). Rajiv Mehrotra, the well-known TV news reader, gets a special jury award for his "Barren Harvest", while "The Eight Column Award" by FTII graduate Shriram Raghavan gets the best short fiction film not exceeding seventy minutes.

The best book on cinema award has been given to the Malayalam book "Kazhchayude Asanthi" (Torments of seeing) by Dr. V. Rajakrishnan; while Brajeshwar Madan gets the best film journalist award.

The feature film jury this year was headed by renowned film-maker Shyam Benegal and eleven other members. They were: critics Abdul Majid and Ms. Amita Malik, Children's Film Society of India chairman, Mrs. Jaya Bachchan, actress Sowcar Janaki, film-maker Nachiket Patwardhan, B. S. Narayana, Dr. Pavithran, cinematographer Shaji, actors U. S. Vadiraj, and Sadhu Meher, and music maestro Salil Chowdhury.

The non-feature film jury was headed by the much-awarded Buddhadeb Das Gupta (his "Phera" won the best Bengali award last year); K. K. Kapil, N. Lakshminarayan, K. Vishwanath, and Ram Mohan.

Eminent writer Sunil Ganguly headed the three member book jury, which also had Manarcaud Mathew and Hindi litterateur Kanhaiya Lal Nandan.

Giving the awards, the President, Mr. R Venkataraman, expressed regret that a "superfine instrument like the cinema had been misused by lesser mortals for the sake of box-office success and that violence, crime and sex had pervaded into films". He urged film-makers to "weave interludes of history, philosophy and science" in their films so that "there may be education through entertainment".

The Information and Broadcasting Minister, Mr. H. K. L. Bhagat, said the time had come to examine in a systematic manner the various problems facing the film industry. But he said he was not pessimistic while noting the adverse factors. He said special efforts were being made to give more encouragement to short films on television.

Both Mr Venkataraman and Mr. Bhagat paid high tributes to the Great Showman, describing him as a one-man institution who combined in himself all the qualities of film-making and acting.

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Forthcoming Examinations

Combined Defence Services Examination, October 1988

The Union Public Service Commission will hold a Combined Defence Services Examination at a number of centres in India commencing on **October 22, 1988** for admission to the undormentioned courses

(1) Indian Military Academy, Dehra Dun, 87th Course commencing in July 1989.

(2) Naval Academy, Goa, Course commencing in July 1989 (a) General Service and (b) Naval Aviation.

(3) Air Force Station, Begumpet, Secunderabad (Pre-Flying Training) Course commencing in July 1989

(4) Officers Training Academy, Madras 50th SSC Course commencing in October 1989

2 Number of Vacancies : About 540

3 Age Limits, Sex and Marital Status : (i) For IMA—Unmarried male candidates born not earlier than July 2, 1965 and not later than July 1, 1970 only are eligible.

(ii) For Naval and Air Force Academy—Unmarried male candidates born not earlier than July 2, 1967 and not later than July 1, 1970 are only eligible

(iii) For Officers' Training Academy—Male candidates (married or unmarried) born not earlier than July 2, 1964 and not later than July 1, 1970 are only eligible.

4 Educational Qualifications : (i) For IMA and Officers' Training Academy—Degree of a recognised University or equivalent. (ii) For Naval Academy—B.Sc. with Physics and Mathematics or Bachelor of Engineering (iii) For Air Force

Academy—Degree of a recognised University or equivalent with Physics and/or Mathematics as subjects. Candidates who have passed their degree examination with subjects other than Physics and/or Mathematics as subjects are also eligible provided they have passed the Higher Secondary Examination (old pattern) or the 11th/12th Standard Examination under the 10+2 pattern of school education or an equivalent examination with Mathematics and Physics as subjects of the examination.

5 Scheme of Examination : The competitive examination comprises of (a) written examination and (b) interview for intelligence and personality test. The subjects for the written examination are (1) English (2) General Knowledge and (3) Elementary Mathematics for admission to Indian Military Academy, Navy Academy and Air Force Academy and (1) English and (2) General Knowledge for admission to Officers' Training Academy. The papers in all the subjects will consist of objective type questions only. The question papers (test booklets) will be set in English only.

In addition to the interview, the candidates will be put to intelligence tests both verbal and non-verbal designed to assess their basic intelligence. They will also be put to Group Tests such as group discussions, group planning, outdoor group tasks and asked to give brief lectures on specified subjects. All these tests are

intended to judge the mental calibre of the candidates. In broad terms, this is really an assessment of not only the candidates' intellectual qualities but also their social traits and interests in current affairs.

6. How to Apply : A candidate seeking admission to the examination must apply to the Secretary, Union Public Service Commission, Dholpur House, New Delhi-110011, on the application form published in the daily newspapers or in *Employment News* of May 7, 1988 filling up the columns in their own handwriting with ball-point pen. They may also use the application form and the attendance sheet neatly typewritten on white paper (foolscap size) in double space and typed on only one side of the paper. There is no objection to candidates using printed application form and attendance sheet, if available, from private agencies as long as the format is exactly the same as published in the newspapers or in *Employment News* of May 7, 1988.

7. Last Date : June 20, 1988 (July 4, 1988 for candidates residing in Assam, Meghalaya, Arunachal Pradesh, Mizoram, Manipur, Nagaland, Tripura, Sikkim, Ladakh division of J & K State, Lahaul and Spiti district and Pangl sub-division of Chamba district of Himachal Pradesh, Andaman and Nicobar Islands or Lakshadweep and for candidates residing abroad from a date prior to June 20, 1988 and whose applications are received by post from one of these areas).

(Continued from page 77)

park now Old man, old woman, two couples with one child each (5) and myself

5. (A) : Anand is taller to Shadani who is taller to Suraj Suraj is taller to Ashok

6. (C) : The letters from the right can be read as CEENNDPOESRRCO

7. (C) : The following words can be made from the word UNDERTAKING: Raker, Rater, Kanter, Drinker, Reduit, Taken

- | | | | |
|---------|---------|---------|---------|
| 8. (B) | 9. (D) | 10. (C) | 11. (C) |
| 12. (C) | 13. (A) | 14. (B) | 15. (B) |
| 16. (D) | 17. (B) | 18. (C) | 19. (B) |
| 20. (C) | 21. (D) | 22. (D) | 23. (B) |
| 24. (C) | 25. (A) | 26. (C) | 27. (B) |
| 28. (C) | 29. (A) | 30. (A) | 31. (B) |
| 32. (D) | 33. (D) | 34. (B) | 35. (C) |
| 36. (D) | 37. (A) | 38. (C) | 39. (B) |
| 40. (B) | 41. (C) | 42. (D) | 43. (D) |
| 44. (D) | 45. (D) | 46. (B) | 47. (C) |
| 48. (D) | 49. (C) | 50. (B) | |

Competition Opportunities

Bank Clerical Exam, by BSRB, Bhopal
(May 29/June 5, 1988)

Civil Services Examination, 1988
(June 12, 1988)

Probationary Officers Examination for the
Associate Banks of SBI
(June 19, 1988)

Investigators Examination, 1988
(June 26, 1988)

Special Class Railway Apprentices'
Exam., 1988
(July 10, 1988)

Bank Clerical Examination by BSRB
(N.E. Group) for Eastern States
(July 16 and 17, 1988)

Inspectors of Central Excise, Income Tax,
Etc. Exam., 1988
(July 17, 1988)

Indian Forest Service Examination, 1988
(July 30, 1988)

Bank Clerical Examination by BSRB,
Trivandrum
(July 31, 1988)

U. P. Combined Lower Subordinate
Services Examination, 1988
(July/August 1988)

Stenographers' Examination, 1988
(August 14, 1988)

Transmission Executive Examination for
All India Radio
(August 28, 1988)

Engineering Services Examination, 1988
(August 28, 1988)

Bank Clerical Examination by BSRB, Jaipur
(September 18, 1988)

Combined Defence Services Examination,
October 1988
(October 22, 1988)

Last date : June 20, 1988

Word Power

OBJECTIVE TYPE

**Against each key word are given five suggested meanings.
Choose the word or phrase which is nearest in meaning to the key word.**

- | | |
|---|--|
| <p>(1) wade— A: a small mass of cotton. B: walk through water. C: walk with short steps. D: wait while in sleep. E: tilt.</p> <p>(2) waggish— A: alert. B: truthful. C: watchfulness. D: revengeful. E: humorous.</p> <p>(3) wane— A: strengthen. B: increase. C: decrease. D: regret. E: irritate.</p> <p>(4) wanton— A: unruly. B: faithful. C: considerate. D: fearful. E: substantial.</p> <p>(5) warranty— A: difference. B: clumsy. C: violent. D: guarantee. E: coincidence.</p> <p>(6) wary— A: distorted. B: bellicose. C: vigilant. D: tired. E: sad.</p> <p>(7) wayward— A: exhausted. B: underage. C: on the beaten track. E: perverse.</p> <p>(8) weary— A: vigorous. B: exhausted. C: tasty. D: lithe. E: energetic.</p> <p>(9) witty— A: terrible. B: certain. C: noble. D: clever. E: dishonest.</p> <p>(10) xanthous— A: an ancient city of Lycia in South West Asia Minor. B: original. C: yellow. D: green. E: superior.</p> | <p>(11) xylophone— A: musical instrument. B: electrical instrument for producing X-rays. C: engraving machine. D: intercommunication instrument. E: surgical instrument.</p> <p>(12) yell— A: slippery. B: steep. C: abate. D: shout. E: saturate.</p> <p>(13) yeoman— A: middle class farmer. B: priest. C: imbibor. D: obedient. E: peaceful.</p> <p>(14) yoke— A: infantryman. B: soldier. C: urbane individual. D: classmate. E: country bumpkin.</p> <p>(15) yunker— A: joker. B: kind. C: child. D: divine. E: covetous.</p> <p>(16) zany— A: magician. B: thief. C: clown. D: hypnotist. E: pet.</p> <p>(17) zealot— A: consistent. B: conflicting. C: fanatic. D: poetic. E: lethal.</p> <p>(18) zenith— A: celestial sphere. B: acme. C: nadir. D: astrology. E: witch.</p> <p>(19) zest— A: welcome. B: humane. C: sorrow. D: keen enjoyment. E: yield.</p> <p>(20) zippy— A: dishonourable. B: healthy. C: loathsome. D: mending. E: brisk.</p> |
|---|--|

ANSWERS

- | | |
|--|---|
| <p>(1) B: walk through water. To walk through water, snow, sand or any other substance that impedes free motion or offers resistance to movement.</p> <p>(2) E: Humorous. Roguish in merriment and good humour; jocular; frolicsome.</p> <p>(3) C: Decrease. To decrease in size or extent; to diminish in phase or intensity.</p> <p>(4) A: Unruly. Having no just foundation or provocation, undisciplined; inconsiderate.</p> <p>(5) D: Guarantee. The act or an instance of warranting; assurance; authorization.</p> <p>(6) C: Vigilant. Arising from or characterized by caution; watchful; alert.</p> <p>(7) E: Perverse. Turned or turning away from what is right or proper; capricious.</p> <p>(8) B: Exhausted. Worn out in strength, endurance, vigour or freshness; tired.</p> <p>(9) D: Clever. Amusingly clever in perception and expression; possessing wit in speech or writing; intelligent.</p> <p>(10) C: Yellow; yellowish.</p> | <p>(11) A: A musical instrument consisting of a graduated series of wooden bars, usually sounded by striking with small wooden hammers.</p> <p>(12) D: Shout. To utter a loud cry, scream or shout; to scream with pain, fright, etc.</p> <p>(13) A: Middle class farmer. A small farmer who cultivates his own land, an attendant or officer in a royal or noble household.</p> <p>(14) E: Country bumpkin. A rude, naive or gullible inhabitant or a rural area town.</p> <p>(15) C: Child. A youngster; a young noble or gentleman.</p> <p>(16) C: Clown. Ludicrously or whimsically comical; a silly person.</p> <p>(17) C: Fanatic. An excessively zealous person; a fanatical partisan; bigot.</p> <p>(18) B: Acme. Culminating point; the highest point reached in the heavens by a celestial body.</p> <p>(19) D: Keen enjoyment. A quality of enhancing enjoyment; piquancy; interest; charm; gusto.</p> <p>(20) E: Brisk. Lively; snappy.</p> |
|--|---|

Letters

AFGHANISTAN ACCORD

The long-awaited Afghan Pact signed by Pakistan and Afghanistan at Geneva on April 14 is really a lace saving exercise of the Super Powers. Though the pact is guaranteed by the U.S.A. and the U.S.S.R., the former has stated that she will continue her assistance to the Afghan rebels and the latter has said that she will continue her support to the Najibullah government. At the same time, a separate instrument signed by Mr. George Shultz (the U.S. Secretary of State) and Mr. Eduard Shevardnadze (the Soviet Foreign Minister) at Geneva states that the U.S.A. and the U.S.S.R. 'undertake to invariably refrain from any form of interference' in Afghan and Pakistani affairs. Don't these two stands of the Super Powers make the situation absurd, ridiculous and paradoxical? How long will these two Super Powers continue to confuse the World by their two-edged stands? Moreover, the Accord has put Pakistan into a dilemma and predicament. In the Accord, Islamabad and Kabul have committed themselves 'to refrain from any type of interference in each other's affairs' and 'to prevent their respective territories from being used for the training, equipping, financing and recruitment of mercenaries from whatever origin' and 'to deny facilities for the transit of such mercenaries'. At a time when Pakistan is politically and militarily committed to the United States, to remain bound to the commitment under the Accord is really a fire-test for her. Moreover, the U.S.A. had always been supplying arms to Pakistan with the plea that they would be used against Afghanistan. But after the Accord, there remains no such plea at all.

Sakal Bhushan

Rohtak

The Afghan Accord is of much significance to the cause of world peace and bilateral relations. At long last, the shadows of doubt regarding the agreement were shattered, giving way to a peaceful accord. We should also congratulate the Super Powers who stood as guarantors of the accord.

The accord paves the way for the return of the thousands of Afghan refugees from Pakistan. Finally, peace was restored and a proper perspective was taken regarding one of the toughest problems in the world today.

Venkat A.S. Garikapati

Kodamanchili (A.P.)

PUNJAB TODAY

What is needed in Punjab is not a new draconian law, but effective action of the security and intelligence forces under the existing laws, combined with true political will of the ruling and opposition political parties. But unfortunately, the present occurrences in Punjab prove that none of the above necessities is present there. Moreover, apart from the wrong policies of the centre, the state controlled media (T.V. and Radio) have been pouring more fuel in the burning problem of Punjab, by focussing on the statistics of men and wealth lost. It is lamentable that the media took no opportunity to focus the glaring examples of Hindu-Sikh amity and the noble service of the Sikhs to our motherland. The heroic role played by the Sikhs in the Sahiwal incident should have been focussed by the media in details in the national network programme. The centre should arrange a national convention of all the political parties to discuss the problems of Punjab, Sri Lanka, the implementation of Assam accord etc. in the right earnest.

Hiren Nath

Guwahati

NO BERTH FOR TERRORISM

The land that bloomed first
The pioneer of civilization,
India is a giant democracy
Where rationality and conscience work,
Where patriotism, truth and non-violence
Have an abode eternal,
Where peace and tolerance are our
fashion,
Where Buddha, Gandhi and Nanak, like
Great souls lived for humanity,
Where Ashoka and Akbar reigned
To show us how to administer,
Where Tulsi, Kabir and Rabindra
Left their didactic pieces from which we
can learn everything good,
And above all, where 'truth alone
triumphs';
Our misguided terrorist brethren
Should outright learn and realise,
That terrorism makes 'problems more
problematic,
And that it leads to nothing save doom;
And the treacherous anti-nationals
Should learn from Jai Chand and Qaisling
That for such black sheep India has no
berth

Save history records them in red ink.

Daporijo (A.P.)

Manik Bui

SATI AND SHANKARACHARYA

Our religious heads have a nasty habit of queering the pitch. In endorsing Sati as an essential part of the Hindu dharma, the Shankaracharya of Puri has done a great disservice to womanhood and humanity.

The Shankaracharya said at recent press conference that the wife's self-immolation on the husband's pyre showed her preference for the transient path of death to the lifelong agony of widowhood. While it is true that an Indian widow's life is not exactly a bed of roses, it is equally clear that a society does not evolve by surrendering itself to obscurantism. Rationality demands equality of men and women and modern state, above all, should be the guardian of reason.

Satish Agarwal

Joypore (Orissa)

NEGATIVE APPROACH

This is a very sorry state of affairs that the 'Norms for Lecturership' in the colleges of Assam have been reduced to 47.5 per cent for literature and 50 per cent for all other subjects. When UGC Norms for lecturership have been raised to 55 per cent in the whole nation, the reduction of norms is a step towards lowering the standard of education in Assam. No doubt, a number of candidates of this locality will get employment in colleges but it will only deteriorate the educational spirit and environment. Nothing good can be expected from a lecturer who hardly secures 50 per cent marks in his M.A.

Really, it is a matter of great concern that the great educationists of this region have become silent spectators to witness the dark future of education in North-East India.

A. Sagar

Bongaigaon

A GOOD GESTURE

The government's decision to appoint a Secretary in the Union Cabinet Secretariat to improve the lot of the scheduled castes and the scheduled tribes is welcome. Significantly enough, direct action on complaints of atrocities on these people will help uplift their conditions, especially in the States like Bihar and Karnataka where atrocities on them have assumed alarming proportions.

Harinder Manocha

Malout

Edited and Published by Surendra Kumar Sachdeva for Competition Review Pvt. Ltd., 604, Prabhat Kiran, Rajendra Place, New Delhi-110008 and printed by him at Rajeshwari Photosetters (Pvt.) Ltd., 2/12 East Punjabi Bagh, New Delhi-110026.
Sales Director: Vijay Lakshmi; Business Manager: Devendra Jhanjee; Public Relations Manager: Nirmala Raturi. Tel. 5712888, 5718495
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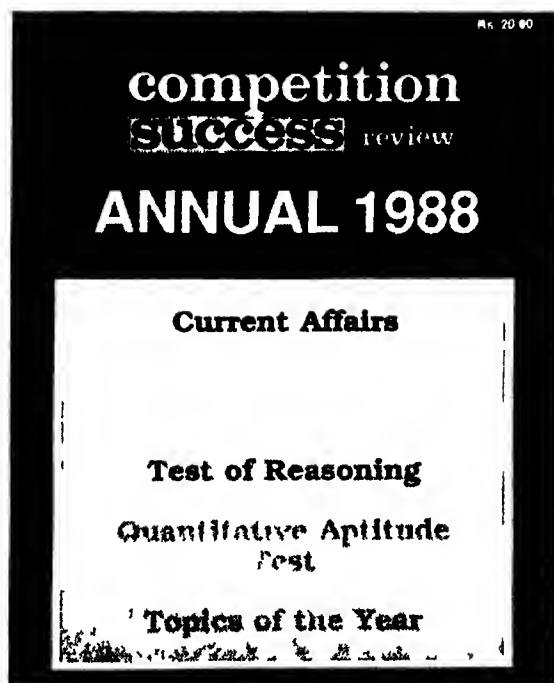
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